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JOURNAL - AUG 15-1917

MURPHY ADMITS HE WAS PRUDENT IN ENGINE DEAL

AUG 15 1917

Charges Fin. Com. With Distorting Facts to Score Against Curley.

Public Works Commissioner Edward F. Murphy should be commended for his prudence.

This modest admission was yesterday issued to the press.

The official who made the admission was Public Works Commissioner Edward F. Murphy.

The previous day the Finance Commission, in a report submitted to Mayor Curley, criticized the city for having paid out $4230 in rent during the past three years to Peter Hill, a contractor, for the use of a donkey engine, a derrick, a steam drill and a few buckets, which cost approximately $1300 when new and which are still in good condition.

Public Works Commissioner Murphy yesterday issued his answer to the Finance Commission, charging it with distorting facts and suppressing truths in order to score against the Curley administration. He asserted that if the city had been paying the amount of 5 per cent. a month for the rental of Contractor Hill's apparatus, the cost would have been even higher to the city than the price paid. He also quoted from volume 3 of the reports of the Finance Commission, showing that its consulting engineers at that time considered 5 per cent. a month a fair rental price to pay for apparatus.

His statement reads, in part:

"The commission states that the teaming was paid for by the city. The fact is that the teaming one way was paid by the city and one way by Mr. Hill, in nearly every case.

"The commission states that the repairs were paid for by the city. The fact is that the city paid $34.49 for repairs, and that Mr. Hill paid approximately $50, and owes about $250 more for repairs which he will have to pay.

"The commission states that Mr. Hill was paid though the machinery was idle for long periods of time. In such a contract non-use is no fault of the contractor, and it is often difficult for the city to prevent short periods of non-use. The total period of non-use in the three years was about 22 weeks.

"The commission says that Mr. Hill got a duplicate payment in one week in September, 1915. The records at the city auditor's office show that there was no duplicate payment.

"The commission shows that $4230.54 was paid in the last three years to Mr Hill, that is, from May 1, 191[illegible] to July 1, 1917. That is an average of $1410.18 a year. The average paid in the five preceding years was $10,383.22 a year. Instead of criticizing me for extravagance, the commission should commend me for prudence. The expenditures for the five years preceding were as follows:

1909	$12,218.19
1910	10,109.38
1911	9,352.84
1912	11,628.53
1913	8,607.19
Total	$51,916.13
Average yearly rental	$10,383.22
Average in present administration	1,410.18

"This table shows that in 1909 Mr. Emerson, now engineer of the Boston Finance Commission, spent nearly three times as much for the hire of this class of machinery in one year as I have spent in three years, and that Mr. Rourke spent in each year from two to nearly three times as much as I have spent in three years."

AUG - 15 - 1917.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

If Mayor Curley is as broad and unselfish in his administrative duties as he has diligently and rather unsuccessfully tried to convince the citizens of Boston for the past 43 months, he will veto the ordinance granting one day off in every three (instead of one in five) to the members of the fire department.

AUG 15 1917

Tomorrow evening there will be a public hearing on the matter in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall at which the Chamber of Commerce will urge a veto and the powerful Russell Club of the fire department will urge the acceptance of the ordinance. The hearing will probably bring out nothing that is not already on record in the minutes of the City Council, each side advancing its statistics and its theories.

This paper admires the caliber of the fire department, despite the unrest that has existed ever since the present commissioner began listening to the whispers of certain departmental lackeys. We also appreciate that the department is at present undermanned and that there is room for a humane readjustment of the hours of service of the firemen that would not be prohibitively expensive during normal conditions.

But conditions are abnormal at present. The type that is sought for appointment to the fire department is the type that is best fitted to serve the nation in its period of stress. The firemen must shoulder his burden along with the rest of us, and the sooner the war is ended the sooner all our conditions will improve. This is no time for a readjustment of conditions in the fire department, and even the rank and file of the firemen comprehend the fact.

Unless Mayor Curley allows his desire for the votes that can be delivered to him by the Russell Club to blind him to the needs of the community in this grave hour he will veto the impending ordinance as being one of those desirable and humane luxuries that are unpatriotic during a period when virtually the entire world is making the greatest sacrifices.

AUG - 23 - 1912.

BOSTON'S TAX RATE IS $17.70, DROP OF DIME

AUG 23 1917

Figure Is the Lowest of Any City in State, Curley's Prediction.

The 1917 tax rate for Boston will be $17.70.

This is an unexpected drop of 10 cents from the 1916 figure of $17.80 and the 1915 rate of $18, and gives Boston the distinction of having the lowest tax rate of any city in Massachusetts, according to a prediction made by Mayor Curley last evening.

The reason for the decrease is attributed to the income tax change, the revenue from intangible personal property having been collected this year by the State under new and drastic laws and then apportioned back under an intricate system to the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

AUG - 14 - 1917.

ROXBURY DAY AT K. C. TENT TODAY

AUG 14 1917

"Roxbury day" will be observed today at the Knights of Columbus tent on Boston Common, when the Rose Croix and the Roxbury Councils join to aid in raising the Knights of Columbus $3,000,000 war fund. Mayor Curley will be the principal speaker at the noon rally and others who will deliver addresses are City Councilor James A. Watson and Thomas F. Phelan. Music will be furnished by the Joe Morris singers, the University Four, and the Candage orchestra.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley, were the speakers at yesterday's rally. Mr. Fitzgerald made an eloquent plea for the K. of C. campaign, and Mr. Slattery lauded the work of the Sisters of Charity, who did noble work in the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish War. He also cited the work the Y. M. C. A. is doing, and said the Knights of Columbus intend work along similar lines without causing any friction or prejudice.

AMERICAN AUG 15-1917

MURPHYS FIGHT OVER CITY CONTRACT

"The Murphys are at it again."

It's all over Peter Hill, his "dinkey" little donkey engine, buckets and derrick.

AUG 15 1917

Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission sent a letter to the Mayor criticising Edward F. Murphy's Public Works Department in allowing Hill, the Dorchester contractor, to rent his apparatus to the city three days after purchase and "cleaning up" by those rentals $4,230.54 in three years' time.

Today Edward F. Murphy "comes back," stating that John R.'s report was distorted and charges the chairman with "suppressing certain facts in order to score against the administration."

CLASH ON FIGURES.

"P. W." Commissioner Murphy says that "F. C." Commissioner Murphy is wrong on his figures—that the teaming which the Fin. Com. report says was paid for by the city—was a "fifty-fifty" proposition, the city paying but one way.

Relative to the repairs which the Finance Commission's report says were paid by the city, Edward F. Murphy says: "The city paid $34.49 for repairs, while Hill paid approximately $50 and still owes about $250, which he will have to pay."

Commissioner Murphy says that the auditor's books show no duplicate payments. The Finance Commission says that apparently two duplicate payments were made, one in September and one in October.

SAYS FACTS DISTORTED.

The Commissioner's reply to the "Fin Com's" report in part follows:

"The Finance Commission's report on the Peter W. Hill contract for leasing machinery for digging and caring for sewer trenches is unfair. It distorts some facts and suppresses others in order to score against the administration. The value of the machinery, the commission says, was $1,300, and it criticizes the rental.

"The arrangements were made by former Commissioner of Public Works Rourke, and he passed upon the allowances for rental. The allowance for the use of the drill was $2 a day, in accordance with custom. The allowance for buckets was $1.40 a month, the customary rate. The allowance for the other machinery was at rates less than 5 per cent. a month on the value assumed by the Commission.

DIFFER ON TEAMING BILLS.

"The Commission states that the teaming was paid for by the city. The fact is, that the teaming one way was paid by the city and one way by Mr. Hill in nearly every case.

"The Commission states that the repairs were paid for by the city. The fact is, that the city paid $34.49 for repairs, and that Mr. Hill paid approximately $50 and owes about $250 more for repairs which he will have to pay.

"The Commission states that Mr. Hill was paid, though the machinery was idle for long periods of time. In such a contract non-use is no fault of the contractor, and it is often difficult for the city to prevent short periods of non-use. The total period of non-use in the three years was about twenty-two weeks.

"The Commission says that Mr. Hill got a duplicate payment in one week in September, 1915. The records at the city auditor's office show that there was no duplicate payment.

"The Commission shows that $4,230.54 was paid in the last three years to Mr. Hill, that is, from May 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917. That is an average of $1,410.18 a year. The average paid in the five preceding years was $10,383.22 a year. Instead of criticising me for extravagance, the Commission should commend me for prudence."

DEMAND SEATS IN PLAYGROUND

Field's Corner People Indignant Over Conditions on Gibson Park.

Indignation among citizens of the Field's Corner section of Dorchester is expressed regarding the members of the Park and Recreation Department of the city on account of lack of seats on the Gibson playground, one of the most frequented parks in the district, and especially the Saturday afternoon ball games.

The park is used every Saturday by the St. Ambrose team and the games are attended by thousands of people, many of them women and girls, who, dressed in white, has to stand up during the game or ruin their gowns on ground or grass.

The park is situated in one of the most thickly settled sections of Dorchester, and has many trees around the edges, but the shade of these is missed by many of the mothers and children. They would use this recreation spot more if there were seats placed for their convenience under the trees.

It also makes things bad for the ball players, as the crowds attending the games there have to stand or sit on the grass and when the crowd is large or a decision is close they surge onto the field and obstruct the players, and it requires policemen to be on guard all the time to make room for the players.

The matter has been taken up by many of the leading citizens and organizations in Dorchester, who urge prompt remedy of these conditions.

At one time there were wooden bleachers around the upper end of the playground, but for want of care they were broken up and now nothing remains but the posts that the boards were nailed to. A few more planks nailed to these posts would help somewhat for the comfort of the women. Last year also, a number of wooden benches were placed on the west side of the field, but last Fall were taken away. Where they went to no one seems to know.

A number of complaints have also been made that children, especially little girls whose parents try to keep them looking decent, and who go to the field for their enjoyment, spoil their clothing by sitting on the grass.

AUG 15 - 1917

'MOVIES' IN PARK SHOW TONIGHT

The official city of Boston motion picture reels showing the city's reception to the Belgian mission and the great parade on Saturday, Aug. 4, will be shown for the first time tonight at the Boston Park show at Forest Hills playground, Washington and South streets, Roslindale. There will be several other reels covering news pictorial, local and travel scenes and the New England fishing industry.

Ivor Novello's famous British war song "Keep the Home Fires Burning," will be rendered by cornet and the words flashed on the screen for the audience to sing. This catchy air made a decided hit at the M street playground park shows Monday night and last night, after it had been announced as a song "Our Sammies" are singing in the training camps of France.

AUG 15 1917

AUG 17 - 1917

QUICK ACTION ON COAL PRICES BY U. S.

AUG 17 1917

By International News Service.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Plans for federal control of coal are practically completed. Announcement of the plans may be expected very soon. From a source instrumental in forming the plans it is learned today that the procedure most strongly urged upon the President was this:

That all coal be purchased by the government at the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, probably 10 per cent.

That the whole output be pooled, and distributed by the government at an average price, plus the cost of handling.

In the event of failure of this plan, to take over the mines.

Under existing laws the President has full power to follow this course. Taking over the mines and operating them by the government will be resorted to only as a last necessity.

It has been represented to the President that the aspect of the coal situation, particularly to the people of the Northwest, is of such gravity that it cannot be exaggerated. The need of quick and decisive action has been impressed upon him from several qua[illegible]

RECORD - AUG-15-1917.

G. A. R. HEAD ISSUES ORDERS FOR PARADE

Commander-in-Chief Patterson Puts Restrictions on Flags To Be Borne

AUG 15 1917

BANDS MUST ALL KEEP UNIFORM TIME

Line of March Will Cover One and One-Half Miles Over Asphalt Streets

Two prominent features which Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of the Grand Army of the Republic has inserted in his final orders for the big parade of the 51st annual encampment here next Tuesday are that each band and drum corps shall take the time of the preceding musical organization, so that the marching column may maintain the same step, and that no flags or standards except the National and State flags and department and post flags and standards will be allowed in the parade. Women, children and civilians will be prohibited from participating in the parade. Department commanders are directed to enforce this order in their respective departments.

The parade this year is to be organized by departments, each department under the command of its own department commander or the senior officer.

All bands and drum corps must cease playing on Beacon st., at Walnut st., to be designated by a marker, and must resume playing 100 ft. from the Governor's reviewing stand at the State House. This point will also be designated by a marker. They will then continue playing until they reach Washington st. Bands will cease playing on Washington st., at Temple pl., at an indicated point, and will resume playing at a given point on Temple pl. Bands and drum corps will then continue playing until they reach Boylston st. Bands marching in close proximity will alternate in playing. All will play in passing the reviewing stands.

National officers and past commanders-in-chief in automobiles will ride at the head of the Grand Army column, in advance of the national aides-de-camp. Automobiles will be furnished by the Boston Encampment Committee for those unable to march and these automobiles will be placed in the parade at the left of the Department of Massachusetts. These automobiles will be found on the south roadway of Commonwealth ave., right resting on Fairfield st. Members of the G. A. R. desiring to ride will report to Comrade George A. Hosley, Hotel Vendome, at 9 o'clock for assignment to cars. The commander-in-chief will review the column at the reviewing stand on Tremont st.

It is desired that every member of the Grand Army of the Republic present in Boston make an effort to participate in the parade, whether he has a uniform or not, but it is hoped that all will make an effort to appear in the regulation uniform of the order. All caricatures and undignified exhibitions will be excluded from the parade.

The line of march will be about 1½ miles in length, over asphalt streets as follows: Starting on Arlington st. at Commonwealth ave., to Beacon st., School st., Washington st., Temple pl., Tremont st., Boylston st. to Park sq.

AUG-16-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley's offer to furnish Bostonians with identification cards for use in travelling in Canada is meeting with grand success. Sec. Willcox, who has charge of the identification card bureau, finds it necessary to spend more than half of his time in this new departure, as an average of 50 persons a day are seeking these municipal passports, and many of the applicants do not live in the city or the State.

AUG 16 1917

Pete Porter, chairman of the Local Board for Division 4, with headquarters in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall, is having his hands full of trouble these days. He estimates that nine-tenths of the 5500 on his list are aliens, and that it will be necessary to call nearly the entire list in order to get his quota.

Boston's tax rate for 1917 will not be known until Sept. 1, according to the best possible information from the Assessing Dept., and there is no doubt that it will be at least $18 this year. Chairman Daily says he never worked so hard in all his life as at present, which is going some for a payroll patriot who is supposed to work eight hours a day.

Pat Bowen forgot all about Mayor Curley spending a few days in Canada, so when he reached the Mayor's Gate yesterday he was unable to learn what the Mayor is going to do about that movie house which Pat is erecting at a cost of $50,000 in Codman sq., but the Mayor's friends say that Pat is not going to be disappointed.

Pat Graham, superintendent of public markets, took a long chance yesterday when he went so far as to discuss a public question in the absence of the Mayor, who returned home today. Pat told for publication the results of his investigations into the Mayor's idea of establishing public markets in the outlying districts of Boston, the farmers, he says, not favoring the Mayor's idea. But none of the farmers vote in Boston.

AUG-14-1917

If Constantine Hill got $4230 rental from the Curley property worth only $1300, he probably got the idea from an owner of apartments.

AUG-13-1917.

KENNEY MAY AGAIN OPPOSE CURLEY

Defeat of Four Years Ago Was Simply an Accident, He Declares

STANDS READY TO SUPPORT ANOTHER

AUG 13 1917

Thomas J. Kenney, who was defeated by Mayor Curley at the last election, will be a candidate again this year was the prediction made last evening in political circles. Scores of friends and many politicians have asked him to again enter the mayoralty race.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I desire no vindication," Mr. Kenney says. "I was defeated accidentally in the last election for Mayor, but since then I received the highest vote in being returned to the City Council to help put in force the segregated budget.

"The question of candidates is not important, so far as the individual is concerned. The office of Mayor is not a sinecure; it means personal sacrifices at its best. Without undertaking to review Mayor Curley's record in office, it seems to me that four years is long enough for any man to occupy the chair.

"If a man goes into office in that spirit he is not tempted to revamp his fences and is left free to give the city the best that is in him without imparting the suspicion that he is trying to perpetuate himself in office.

"The citizens of Boston should unite on one man as a candidate, and that man should receive the support of all citizens who wish to see the city placed in a position where its affairs will be administered for the benefit of the entire citizenship. In that way the city would be given a position that it is entitled to occupy in municipal government before the American people.

"Personally I am not keen for the job. I don't know whether I want it or not. I am not saying, however, that under a general merging of opinions of the citizens, if it is thought that I am the man needed I would not be a candidate."

Mr. Kenney, it is said, stands ready at the present time to support Andrew J. Peters, Cong. James A. Gallivan or any man whom the Good Government forces may select. He is not over anxious, it is said, to take up the hard campaign which will be necessary in order to defeat the present chief executive.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald has been saying little in the last few weeks regarding the Mayoralty. It is understood that either Peters or Gallivan would be acceptable to him and that he would go on the stump against Curley with all the force that his previous utterances have suggested. His friends have ceased to regard him as a candidate.

Former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis would undoubtedly consent to run with the support of the reform forces, though he has made no statement to

RECORD-AUG-15-1917

MURPHY CALLS HILL CONTRACT REPORT UNFAIR

Asserts Fin. Com. Distorted Facts in Derrick Letting Case

Commr. of Public Works E. F Murphy issued a statement yesterday, in which he declared that the report of the Finance Commission on the Peter W. Hill contract for leasing machinery for digging and caring for sewer trenches was very unfair.

"It distorts some facts," said Mr. Murphy, "and suppresses others in order to score against the administration. The value of the machinery the Commission says was $1300, and it criticises the rental. The arrangements were made by former Commr. of Public Works Rourke and he passed upon the allowance for rental."

He goes on to say that the Finance Commission in 1908 published a report based upon investigations of its then engineers, Metcalf & Eddy, in which they assumed 5 p.c. per month of the value of such machinery to be a fair cost for the rental. "If 5 p.c. per month were allowed to Mr. Hill," says Mr. Murphy, "on the original cost, which was considerably in excess of the value assumed by the Finance Commission, the total rentals would have been very much larger than the amounts the city actually paid."

Referring to the statements of the Commission that the teaming and repairs were paid for by the city, Mr. Murphy says that Mr. Hill paid for the teaming one way in nearly every instance and that, while the city paid $34.49 for repairs, Mr. Hill has paid $50 and owes about $250 more for repairs.

"The Commission shows," says Mr. Murphy, "that $4230.54 was paid in the last three years to Mr. Hill—that is, from May 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917. That is an average of $1410.18 a year. The average paid in the five preceding pears was $10,383.32 a year. Instead of criticising me for extravaganace, the Commission should commend me for prudence.

"In 1909 Mr. Emerson, now engineer of the Finance Commission, spent nearly three times as much for the hire of this class of machinery in one year as I have spent in three years; and Mr. Rourke spent in each year from two to nearly three times as much per year as I have spent in three years."

AUG-17-1917

TO PLAN RECEPTION FOR AMBASSADOR

Three hundred citizens in all walks of life have been invited by Mayor Curley to appear at City Hall today at 11 to arrange a suitable program of reception and entertainment of the Russian Ambassador George Bakhmeteff who will be the guest of the city Tuesday. He will undoubtedly be a guest of honor in the G. A. R. parade that day.

AUG-16-1917

CLOSE VIEW OF VETS FOR CHILDREN

Boys and Girls May Stand Outside Rope Lines in G. A. R. Parade

By arrangement between Supt. of Police Michael J. Crowley and the committee on decorations and parade of the G. A. R. National Encampment (J. Payson Bradley chairman and chief marshal), boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age will be allowed to stand two files deep outside the rope lines along the wider streets on the route of the big parade next Tuesday. This will give from 15,000 to 20,000 of them an excellet chance to see the veterans march past without obstructing the view of the men and women standing on the higher sidewalk behind them.

"I feel sure," said Mr. Bradley, "that if this plan is fully understood by the general public and the police officers on duty, there will be no trouble in carrying it out, for the boys and girls of the city of Boston can be trusted not to abuse a privilege like this."

About 2000 Boy Scouts will assist the police in keeping order along the line of march.

AUG-17-1917

ASK HELP FOR PUBLIC MARKETS

Labor Leaders Want O'Meara to Suspend Traffic Laws

Edward McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and Business Agent Jennings yesterday called on Mayor Curley to secure his cooperation in an effort to have Police Commr. O'Meara suspend the traffic laws so that produce wagons can stand at the sidewalk, thereby facilitating matters for farmers who intend to sell their produce at the various Boston playgrounds when the community markets are established.

The Mayor is anxious to open such markets for the public. He called up Gov. McCall's office, but found the Governor absent for the remainder of the week. When Gov. McCall returns, the Mayor and the two labor representatives will immediately take steps to hurry the opening of the markets and make arrangements if possible for the vendors and farmers to back their carts to the curbstone.

AUG-17-1917

CRANE REJECTED BY COMMISSION

Frank B. Crane, appointed by Mayor Curley as superintendent of supplies, was yesterday rejected by the Civil Service Commission. As is usually the case, no reason was given for the rejection except the formal one that the commission did not find him fitted by previous education, training and experience for the place. The 30-day limit for action by the commission would have been up today.

AUG-17-1917

ASK HELP FOR PUBLIC MARKETS

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AUG-16-1917

ARRANGE BOSTON SWIMMING MEETS

Park and Recreation Department Will Start Tests On Aug. 23

Swimming meets, under the auspices of the Park and Recreation Department, will start on Aug. 23, with the final meet at North End Park at 2 p.m., Aug. 25. An athletic meet for boys will be held at Franklin Field Sept. 1 at 2 p.m.

The events include diving, a 50-yard swim and a relay race for junior boys, diving, 100 and 220-yard swims and a relay race for senior boys, diving and a 25-yard swim for junior girls, diving and a 50-yard swim for senor girls and possibly a 100-yard swim. A relay race, in which each girl will swim 25 yards,

AUG-17-1916

BOY SCOUTS TO AID G. A. R. DURING ENCAMPMENT

Mayor Curley said yesterday that he had given permission for the establishment of tents on Commonwealth ave., near the Hotel Vendome, to be occupied by 50 Boy Scouts during the Grand Army encampment. The Scouts will be used as guides and messengers.

Authority has been given for a reception to be tendered the veterans by the New England Women's Press Assn., at the Public Library, Aug. 21, at 8.45 p.m.

The fire boats will give an exhibition in the harbor in connection with the G. A. R. excursion, Friday, Aug. 24.

RECORD-AUG-15-1917

FITZGERALD IS PARTY CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

Slate Is Picked at 11th Hour

AUG 15 1917

Somerville Man Is Named for Second Place by Democrats

At the 11th hour the Democratic State Committee has come forward with a State ticket, and a ticket that will astonish all Democrats.

Here it is:—

For Governor, William F. Fitzgerald, banker and broker.

For Lieutenant Governor, John J. McCarthy of Somerville.

For Secretary of State, Judge Maurice F. Cunningham of Saugus.

For Attorney-General, former Rep. Charles X. McGlue of Lynn.

For Treasurer, J. Frank Facey of Cambridge.

For State Auditor, former Senator James H. Brennan.

The ticket is an "all green" one, as was predicted some time ago. This, it is said with some authority, is part of a scheme of Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the State Committee to give the Democrats a surfeit of this and perhaps arrange a different line-up next year.

Last year race and religion seemed to predominate and many Democrats were disgusted. This year it is all dominant.

Frederick W. Mansfield will be the nominee, undoubtedly, but this State ticket that has been evolved will be a handicap that he will be unable to overcome.

Fitzgerald has his papers all ready and will probably announce a six-cent fare platform before long.

McCarthy, who is running for Lieutenant-Governor, is not very well known. By some of his friends he is called the "charcoal king" of Somerville.

Judge Cunningham of Saugus is a sizeable man.

J. Frank Facey has done all the printing for the State Committee. As there are bills still owing, perhaps this is a method of the State Committee to take it out in trade.

James H. Brennan was formerly chairman of the reapportionment board of Boston and figured in a lively battle with the courts last fall.

Most of these men are only known in a small circle in and around Boston. The big party leaders, in particular ex-Gov. David I. Walsh, were not consulted in the selection.

At one time it was proposed to run Walsh with Matthew Hale as his running mate. Seeing the trend of things Democratic, both of these gentlemen shied off.

AUG 15 1917

The names of Leon Eyges of Brookline and Joseph Joyce Donahue of Medford, candidates the last two years for State offices, do not appear. They, too, have sensed the fact that this year the great old Democratic party is on the toboggan.

In the meanwhile the Democratic State Committee's rooms in the Old South Building are without telephone service, and without visitors, either.

The time for filing nomination papers with local registrars expires on Saturday at 5 p. m. and with the Secretary of State on Monday at 5 p. m. The papers for the Democratic ticket went out last night, so but a short time is allowed to obtain signatures.

The most interesting feature of this whole matter is that Fitzgerald has decided finally to get in the race for Governor. His motives are the subject of the most intense discussion, as his connection with high finance suggests many possibilities.

Francis J. Finneran, editor of the Political Review, a new publication which has caused more or less of a sensation in Good Government circles, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Finneran is running on a platform that is most interesting, and which has excited a deal of comment in political circles.

He demands first of all a reopening of the investigation of the Cambridge tunnel building, which was conducted a few years ago. He declares that he has never been satisfied with the results attained at that time, and is of the belief that the people want a deeper delving into the affairs of this work. He promises that interesting developments would follow.

Finneran also declares for the drafting of aliens or their discharge by their employers and forcible return to their own countries. He demands higher pay for the soldiers and the training of the national guard here in Massachusetts. One of his principal planks will be against the six-cent fare, which he fears Candidate William F. Fitzgerald will favor.

Last year Finneran was a candidate, but just fell short in signatures for his papers. He represents himself as the "young men's candidate." He was formerly editor of the Forester, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H. and the M. C. O. F.

AUG-14-1917

CITY OFFICIAL IS GIVEN JAIL TERM FOR LARCENY

Edward J. Keefe, a building inspector for the City of Boston, was yesterday sentenced to six months at Deer Island by Judge Creed in the Central Police Court on two counts of larceny.

Keefe, who was arrested under the name of John Murphy, by Inspectors McCauley and Rooney, was charged with stealing a ring from Albert Kerr, Hanover st. jeweler, and also two other rings from John Finnell, a Washington st. jeweler.

Keefe pleaded not guilty at first, but later retracted his plea to one of guilty. He appealed the sentence, and was held in $1000 for the Superior Court.

AUG 14 1917

AUG-15-1917.

MURPHY SAYS FIN. COM. REPORT UNFAIR

Facts Distorted in Case of Peter W. Hill Contract He Declares

CLAIMS COMMENDATION FOR HIS ECONOMY

AUG 15 1917

Commr. of Public Works E. F. Murphy issued a statement yesterday, in which he declared that the report of the Finance Commission on the Peter W. Hill contract for leasing machinery for digging and caring for sewer trenches was very unfair.

"It distorts some facts," said Mr. Murphy, "and suppresses others in order to score against the administration. The value of the machinery the Commission says was $1300, and it criticises the rental. The arrangements were made by former Commr. of Public Works Rourke and he passed upon the allowance for rental."

He goes on to say that the Finance Commission in 1908 published a report based upon investigations of its then engineers, Metcalf & Eddy, in which they assumed 5 p.c. per month of the value of such machinery to be a fair cost for the rental. "If 5 p.c. per month were allowed to Mr. Hill," says Mr. Murphy, "on the original cost, which was considerably in excess of the value assumed by the Finance Commission, the total rentals would have been very much larger than the amounts the city actually paid."

Referring to the statements of the Commission that the teaming and repairs were paid for by the city, Mr. Murphy says that Mr. Hill paid for the teaming one way in nearly every instance and that, while the city paid $34.49 for repairs, Mr. Hill has paid $50 and owes about $250 more for repairs.

"The Commission shows," says Mr. Murphy, "that $4230.54 was paid in the last three years to Mr. Hill—that is, from May 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917. That is an average of $1410.18 a year. The average paid in the five preceding years was $10,383.32 a year. Instead of criticising me for extravaganace, the Commission should commend me for prudence.

"In 1909 Mr. Emerson, now engineer of the Finance Commission, spent nearly three times as much for the hire of this class of machinery in one year as I have spent in three years; and Mr. Rourke spent in each year from two to nearly three times as much per year as I have spent in three years."

JOURNAL - AUG-16-1917.

URGES MAYOR TO VETO ONE DAY IN THREE BILL

Fin. Com. Says Patriotism Demands Measure Be Postponed.

The vetoing of the pending ordinance granting the firemen one day off in three was advocated by the Boston Finance Commission yesterday in a report submitted to Mayor Curley, the intimation being made that the mayor would be acting unpatriotically if he signs the ordinance.

This evening in the old Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall the public hearing on the matter will be held, with Mayor Curley presiding, this hearing having been called by him in order that he could review personally the conflicting testimony that was submitted to the City Council previously when that body was assuming the initiative upon the proposition.

It is expected that the Chamber of Commerce will represent the opposition to the ordinance, while the Russell Club, comprising practically every private in the Boston fire department, will handle the campaign for the passage of the ordinance, with Former District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle as their representative.

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Ill-Chosen Moment

The Finance Commission's report sent to Mayor Curley last evening refers him to the voluminous report it submitted to the City Council a year ago giving the entire history of the hours of service of Boston firemen during the past 20 years. The firemen at present have one day off in every five and will have one day off in every three if the ordinance is signed by Mayor Curley.

The report reads: "Referring to the recent vote of the City Council in favor of the one-day-off-in-three proposition for the men in the fire department, the commission hereby respectfully urges your honor to veto this measure.

"The commission calls your honor's attention to the report of the Finance Commission on this matter, date Feb. 28, 1916. (See F. C. Reports, Volume XII.)

"The present seems an ill-chosen moment for a change of this sort. Without this additional burden taxation is becoming heavier constantly, as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war.

"As the firemen themselves should realize, every good citizen is expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them.

A Patriotic Duty

"The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country.

"The commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of your honor to veto this measure at this time."

The members of the fire department are watching with interest to see if Fire Commissioner John Grady will attend tonight's hearing to explain some of the statements he made in writing a year ago concerning his idea of the probable cost to the city if the ordnance was adopted. Attorney Lavelle is exceptionally anxious to have a chance to question him, but at the previous hearings Grady refused to appear, even ignoring a summons that was sent to him by Lavelle.

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PETER HILL'S DONKEY ENGINE

After the election of Mayor Curley, Contractor Peter Hill bought himself a donkey engine, a derrick, a drill and a half a dozen buckets. Three days after he made the investment of approximately $1300, the Curley administration "rented" his purchases and since then has paid Contractor Hill $4230 in "rent." Contractor Hill still owns the machinery and the generous city has even paid more than half of the teaming costs for moving the apparatus around.

Winter and summer, through months when the donkey engine and its money-making adjuncts were not in use, the rent has gone on and the city owns nothing for its $4230 except a sheaf of paid bills. Public Works Commissioner Edward F. Murphy defends the arrangement as being more economical than precedent required and complacently announces that he should be commended for his prudence.

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Commissioner Murphy indeed deserves commendation for his prudence. He has bought picks and shovels, horse blankets, paving blocks, sewer pipe, automobiles and various other articles. He was prudent enough to purchase crowbars outright instead of renting them perpetually at a rate that would pay for them outright each year.

Other department heads also deserve commendation for their prudence in not renting their desks and chairs, their typewriters and their hat racks. Fire Commissioner Grady has not rented his motorized apparatus, although if he had rented some of it as long as it lasted, the city might not have suffered any tragic financial loss.

Peter Hill has no complaint. He may have regrets, however, if he ever starts reflecting on the golden opportunity he missed by not purchasing snow shovels and snow plows to be rented to the city during the summer months. The profits here would be even more desirable than those he received by renting his donkey engine and its little flock of buckets to the city during the winter months when hundreds of city laborers loaf with full pay and dream of July and August when their services will be at a premium and when they will take a two weeks' vacation.

Things are not as bad as they might be at City Hall.

Somewhere they are worse.

But where?

AUG-17-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Frank B. Crane's Appointment as municipal purchasing agent at $3000 a year, which was sent to the State House a month ago by Mayor Curley, was yesterday turned down by the Civil Service Commission on the grounds that he was not qualified. Crane lives at 516 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, and has been employed for many years in the plumbing business. The mayor accepted the rejection complacently and already has in mind the appointment of another candidate who is in the employ of one of the largest hotels and who he feels is qualified by training and experience for the berth.

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At a Special Council Meeting yesterday afternoon, Mayor Curley's $50,000 order for a new steel flooring on the Broadway Extension bridge was laid on the table by the members. When he learned of this action, the mayor intimated that the bridge may have to be closed as unsafe unless the council appropriates the money for a new flooring and frame work, as it is deteriorating rapidly. The council's action of yesterday was merely standing pat on its policy of refusing to borrow money for maintenance and insisting that current expenses such as repairs be taken from current taxes.

Mayor Curley Has 555 Tickets for the reviewing stand on Boston Common for next Tuesday's G. A. R. parade. His original quota was 600, sent him by the executive committee of the Grand Army encampment. Of this 600, 45 went to the City Council members, and pending applications which are on file in the mayor's office containing requests from citizens for 500 tickets. The remaining 55 tickets will be distributed to the first applicants this morning, according to a statement issued by the mayor last night in self-protection, as he expects at least 10,000 applications in the next few days from both friends and enemies.

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PLAN MOONEY PROTEST MEETING ON COMMON

Mayor Curley has been invited to participate in the big protest meeting to be held Sunday, Sept. 2, on the ball grounds of Boston Common, under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades of Greater Boston, with the view of influencing the federal government to institute an investigation of the case of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco, as proposed by W. Bourke Cockran of New York. Among the speakers expected is Attorney W. E. McKenzie, one of the counsel for the Mooneys and other defendants in the famous case, Frank Walsh and other.

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O'Meara Points Danger of Riots Without Protection of Public.

DECLARES PLACES OF THE MEN CANNOT BE FILLED

Will Be Necessary, He Asserts, to Refuse All Governmental Service Not Required Legally.

Many difficulties will arise if policemen are not discharged from the military draft, according to a statement issued yesterday by Commissioner O'Meara, who points out the difficulty of filling the places of those who may be conscripted into the army.

He also points out that drafting the police may defeat the government's own purpose, since inadequate protection will be provided when the effort is made to round up the men who will endeavor to evade service. He points out that it was at that stage of the game that the draft riots arose in 1863.

WERE THOUGHT EXEMPT FROM DRAFT

The commissioner's statement follows:

"Until recently it had been supposed that members of the Boston police force would be exempt from the military draft because of their constant service in the protection of life and property, the work already done by them at the request of departments of the United States government and the probability that in the final stages of the draft itself the whole strength of the force would be needed for the preservation of order and the enforcement of federal laws. In the early days of the war excitement as many as 300 Boston policemen on several occasions were doing duty which did not belong to them, in compliance with requests made by federal officials who were unable to secure help elsewhere; for months 50 men on an average were engaged in public work of like character; and the total war service rendered to date by the force represents thousands of tours of duty.

"In the operation of the draft itself the services of 700 policemen were required at registration places June 5, and considerable details of police were called for afterwards to protect the cards. The Boston police have since presented to the United States authorities nearly 700 men who were without cards and were suspected of having evaded registration. Policeman are now detailed daily to all boards making examinations for draft. When the time comes for the discovery and arrest of men drafted who refuse or evade service and must be taken by force, the real danger of disorder will arise. It was at that stage of the draft of 1863 that riots occurred in New York and Boston.

"It now appears that it is not the intention of the authorities to grant exemption to policemen as such. About 200 members of this force are by age subject to the draft. As all are citizens and have passed strict physical examinations by the Civil Service Commission within a few months or years and are of exceptionally good physique, none will be rejected as aliens and few on physical grounds. Some because of their card numbers will not be called and some on account of dependents will be excused, though the conditions of the latter ground of exemption have become more and more doubtful; but it is certain that if policemen are not passed over as policemen a larger proportion of the 200 will be drafted than in any other like number of men registered.

"As the men taken will receive leave of absence on conditions to be prescribed later, their places cannot be filled because:

"1. They must continue on the rolls of the department as part of the maximum number of patrolmen allowed.

"2. If an increase were authorized, suitable men could not be obtained in sufficient numbers because 85 have already been drawn from the present Civil Service list, from which alone appointments can be made, and those remaining are not likely to be of the mental and physical standards to which the Boston Police Department is entitled. Those so remaining on the list, moreover, will themselves be drawn upon heavily for military service; and for the same reason many of the men who have registered for the October examination, the result of which will be known in February, 1918, will be unavailable.

Gives Warning

"It is necessary, therefore, to say by way of warning that after the force has been depleted more service will be expected from members who shall remain, less can be given to the general public and for the foregoing reasons all government service which the police are not legally bound to perform will be refused. For the protection of persons and property throughout the whole city an attempt will be made to supply in part the places of drafted policemen by placing on regular patrol all patrolmen capable of performing it, such men to be obtained by cutting off the traffic detail in the less important places, suspending the assignment of men to the enforcement of the automobile laws, withdrawing patrolmen from city buildings where the work can be done by special officers in the city employ, and by any other means which may be found practicable. These matters will be dealt with in detail in future orders.

"Meanwhile no advice can be given to members of the force, as requested by some, who are in doubt as to whether they should volunteer or await the result of the drafts and none can be given as to the question of pay during absence. The Legislature of 1917 passed an act empowering municipalities which accepted it to make such payment under certain conditions. The City Council of Boston has not voted on the act. The police commissioner can make no more definite statement on this point than that members of the police department will receive substantially the same treatment as members of city departments."

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FARMERS IN FAVOR OF PRESENT MARKET

City's Plan Held Up Pending Further Conference With Mayor.

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As the result of opinions expressed by more than 200 suburban farmers and truck gardeners to Superintendent of Public Markets Graham, the latter yesterday decided to take no further action toward establishing six community markets in the tenement districts until he has had a further conference with Mayor Curley.

According to Superintendent Graham, he has found the gardeners and farmers unenthusiastic with the idea of bringing their produce to the public district markets the city contemplates establishing. He asserted yesterday that he has found the farmers almost unanimously in favor of the retention of the present system, whereby they arrive in the market early in the morning and sell their loads to the pedlers and dealers with practically no delay.

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FIREMEN'S BILL VETO ADVOCATED

Boston Finance Commission in Plea to Mayor Curley Says Present Seems "Ill Chosen Moment for a Change"

AUG 16 1917

In a final appeal to the Mayor to veto the firemen's one day off in three order, the Boston Finance Commission issued a public statement last night. Mayor Curley arrived home last night from a visit of a few days in Canada and will hold a public hearing on the question tonight. It is said that the Mayor left Boston for the time being to avoid pressure on the firemen's latest proposal.

In its letter to the Mayor the Finance Commission reminds him of its report on this same proposition which it made on Feb. 26, 1916. The communication of yesterday says:

"The present seems an ill chosen moment for a change of this sort," the letter continues. "Without this additional burden taxation is becoming heavier constantly, as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war.

"As the firemen themselves should realize every good citizen in expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them.

"The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country.

"The commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of your honor to veto this measure at this time."

The previous report referred to points out that when the Boston firemen asked for an increase in pay one reason advanced for that increase was that they had but one day off in five and from an hour to two hours each mealtime. They also enjoy two hours every alternate Sunday for "church leave," which may be spent at church or with their families, and they have two weeks vacation annually. To grant one day off in three, says this former report, would mean an increase in expenses to the city and a decrease in the efficiency of the department as a fire-fighting force.

"Counsel was employed by the firemen through the Russell Fire Club, and by the officers of the department through the Officers Club, and was paid $6125 by these two organizations. He stated that he did other work for the men in the department, such as adjusting difficulties between the fire commissioner and the men and presenting grievances and complaints in behalf of the members of the club. In the increases obtained in January, 1914, just before the close of the last administration, no counsel was employed.

"The officers of the Fire Department retained counsel on or about April 26, 1912, and paid him $3325 for obtaining their increase, which was recommended by the then Mayor (Mr. Fitzgerald) three days after the counsel was employed. The counsel stated that he had been working for the officers for some time and that it was tacitly understood that he would be paid by them.

"Notwithstanding the much smaller payments for legal services in connection with salary increases in the Fire Department than in the Police Department, there was evidence of more demoralization within the Fire Department.

"The fact which strongly illustrates this is the action of the Russell Fire Club, composed of privates of the Fire Department. In their records of Jan. 13, 1910, was found a motion to the effect that for the "affair" in charge of one of the members the sum of $400 be paid to that member. That this appropriation of $400 did not go through was solely due to the refusal of the president to sign the check unless he knew to whom and for what purpose the money was to be paid. The commission finds evidence to warrant the belief that the $400 was to be used improperly to obtain the interest of some unknown person to have an ordinance enacted which would give extra time for meals to the members of the Fire Department. Because the books of account were burned and the witnesses made untruthful statements or testified 'I forget,' or 'I don't remember,' or 'I do not recall,' the commission is forced to believe that the 'affair' which was to cost $400 was apparently a violation of the law.

"In the opinion of the Finance Commission, the employment of counsel by the men in the Fire Department for increase in salaries is as much to be avoided as is similar employment in the Police Department. The commission is convinced that the attempt to pay $400 for unknown services by the Russell Club should be further investigated by the present fire commissioner and also by the police commissioner, as one of the men who testified is at present connected with the police commissioner.

"The testimony of the witnesses as well as that of the members of the Fire and Police departments is submitted herewith for the guidance of the fire commissioner and the police commissioner. . . ."

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CROWDS CHEER G. A. R. VETERANS

AUG 21 1917

Parade of 7500 "Boys in Bue" Through Boston Streets Arouses Patriotic Enthusiasm of Thousands of Spectators

Patriotic inspiration was aroused to the highest point in Boston today by the parade of 7500 veterans of the Civil War who marched in the annual mobilization of the Grand Army of the Republic. The soldiers of '61, carrying national and state flags as well as department colors, were cheered and applauded by thousands of spectators and especially by the new army of the Republic, many of whom in their new khaki suits lined the route and cheered their predecessors in arms.

The parade moved over the well-known route leading from the Back Bay section up Beacon Hill, by Governor McCall at the State House, down the hill on the other side where Mayor Curley reviewed the soldiers at City Hall, and then on through the business section, and by a tremendous throng in the city grand stand on the Common, and finally in review by Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pennsylvania, who up to that time had headed the line, riding alone in an automobile.

The G. A. R. in its parade of 1917, and the fourth in Boston, mustered 4500 veterans on foot and 3000 who followed in automobiles. The Massachusetts men gave their guests the head of the procession with U. S. Grant post of Brooklyn, N. Y. as escort to Commander-in-Chief Patterson. In the line which followed the commander-in-chief were 600 sons of veterans and representatives of the departments of 38 of the 48 states in the Union, including the District of Columbia. Some of the State delegations such as the six New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio turned out more than 100 men each, while there were good sized delegations from states in the Middle and Far West.

It was 10:15 o'clock when Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley of Boston drew his sword and gave the order "forward march." A bugler gave the signal, which echoed far up Commonwealth Avenue, and it was followed almost immediately by the report of a cannon on the common. Following Chief Marshal Bradley were his colors and a detachment from the First Massachusetts Troop of Cavalry, followed by a detail from Troop A of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Cavalry, under command of Capt. Jackson Caldwell. The police escort was in command of Sergt. J. W. Dickinson.

Chief Marshal Bradley was delighted with the showing the veterans made as they proudly tramped the city streets and passed the reviewing points. There was not a hitch of any kind in the arrangements, the chief marshal declared, and added with swelling chest: "I'd like to lead this army to France."

The sailors of the Grand Army marched as the National Association of Navy Veterans with the Kearsarge Veterans of Boston in the lead. In this latter organization there were eight men who fought on the famous Union battleship of that name in the battle with the Alabama.

Commander Daniel E. Denny of Worcester headed the Massachusetts post and this portion of the line was made up of nearly 2000 men. Nearly all of these nearby posts were headed by bands or drum corps, so that there was more music in the rear of the procession than in the vanguard. The Massachusetts troops waited for their guests to precede them under the shade trees in the Common-

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wealth Avenue Mall, and it was a few minutes after noon before they swung into the line and followed the other departments up Beacon Hill.

The rear of the procession was brought up by 600 automobiles containing veterans unable to take part in the march, but who were fully as enthusiastic and who cheered and waved flags throughout.

Along the line of route were thousands of Boy Scouts, nearly all of whom carried regulation canteens for the benefit of the veterans.

Going down Beacon Hill the ranks began to thin, but the parade was full of enthusiasm as it reached City Hall and swung up Washington Street.

The crowds on Washington and Tremont streets were fully as enthusiastic as those at State House and City Hall and the veterans were cheered and applauded almost every step of the way to the final reviewing stand in Park Square, a distance of about a mile from the start. It was well along after noon before the last automobile was reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Patterson.

By 10:30 o'clock the head of the line had reached the State House, the first reviewing point. The parade mustered its highest strength on passing this point. From the start and going up Beacon Hill belated veterans were constantly joining the ranks, and realizing that Governor McCall and other State dignitaries were at the tops of the hill, the soldiers kept full ranks and marched shoulder to shoulder to the inspiration of the music from 25 bands and drum corps.

One of the features at the head of the procession was the flying of 85 large national flags from staffs carried by Sons of Veterans together with a large 50-foot flag, which was carried horizontally by 25 of the younger men in the parade.

Most of the posts marched four files front, although there were times when they spread out to eight and 12 files across Beacon Street at the State House.

Preceding the commander-in-chief marched the Sons of Veterans in uniform, 600 strong, followed by the civilian organization with 300 in the ranks. The U. S. Grant Post, numbering 90 came next, followed by the national and headquarters flags and Commander-in-chief Patterson, while his staff and executive committee were immediately behind.

As Commander-in-Chief Patterson reached the State House he found in the reviewing stand Governor McCall, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, members of the Executive Council, state officials, President Henry G. Wells of the Senate, Speaker Channing Cox of the House, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., and Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. retired. General Miles' tall figure with the regulation hat and gold band was quickly recognized by the soldiers, and he received many cheers.

The first of the troops to pass Governor McCall in the regular line were 75 soldiers from the Department of Illinois. Following came 40 from Wisconsin, and then the 250 veterans from Pennsylvania. Great enthusiasm was aroused among the spectators along the line of march by Private E. E. Timmons of Frankfort, Pa., who marched in his uniform and carried the knapsack and gun which he used when Pickett's charge at Gettysburg was repulsed and he was a member of the First California Regiment. He marched today as the guest of Post 88 of Pittsburgh.

The department of Ohio turned out 120 soldiers, nearly all of whom carried small national flags, while directly behind came the department of New York, many of whom were armed with swords and who passed the reviewing stand at the State House, singing "Marching Through Georgia." This feature of the parade, the singing of old war songs, seemed to inspire the curbstone crowd for the music was taken up and in swelling waves swept up Beacon Hill to the State House, where even the state and national dignitaries joined in the refrain.

There were 220 men from Connecticut all wearing yellow badges and carrying national flags, and then came 25 veterans from the Pacific Coast, representing California and Nevada. Rhode Island sent up 150 men from the shores of the Narragansett and New Hampshire had 220 Granite State veterans in the line. From the Green Mountain State of Vermont there came 130 men in blue uniforms and waving small silk flags while their badges were also of green.

The District of Columbia turned out 50 men followed by eight veterans of the Union side of the Civil War from Virginia and North Carolina, of which six were Negroes.

From New Jersey came 110 men following the banner of that State, while Maryland, headed by another national flag and the unique state flag of red, white, yellow and black, numbered 75 men. In the rear of the Maryland troops was a small brass cannon which was hauled by a couple of boy scouts and which was fired at frequent intervals during the parade, a salute of three guns being discharged on passing the State House.

Nebraska was represented by 25 men and the Maine delegation which followed by 220 veterans of the Pine Tree State.

Then came Michigan with 50, Ohio with 30, Indiana with 50, Kansas with 25, Delaware with 50, Minnesota with 25, Missouri with 30, Oregon with 6, West Virginia with 10, South Dakota, including the Sioux Falls drum corps with 30, Washington and Alaska with 2, Arkansas with 10, New Mexico with 3, Tennessee with 7, Florida with 4, Montana with 8, Texas with 5, Georgia and South Carolina with 2, Alabama with 2, North Dakota with 18 and Oklahoma with 5.

The roster of the parade follows:

National Officers—H. H. Bengough, adjutant-general; Cola D. R. Stowits, quartermaster-general; William H. Wormstead, senior vice-commander-in-chief; E. K. Russ, junior vice-commander-in-chief; William M. Hanna, surgeon-general; O. S. Reed, chaplain-in-chief; Ralsemond A. Parker, judge advocate-general; Charles H. Haskins, inspector-general; Urlah Seeley, national patriotic instructor; E. B. Stillings, assistant adjutant-general; J. Henry Holcomb, assistant quartermaster-general.

Executive Committee, Grand Army of the Republic—George A. Price, Philip G. Woodward, J. W. Willett, Orlando A. Somers, Alvin M. Woolson, John B. Inman, Harry L. Beach.

Past Commanders-in-Chief—A. G. Weissert, Leo Rassieur, Eli Torrance, Thomas J. Stewart, John R. King, James Tanner, Charles G. Burton, Samuel R. Van Sant, John E. Gilman, Harvey M. Trimble Alfred D. Beers, Washington Gardner, David J. Palmer, Elias R. Montfort.

National Association of Civil War Musicians—William M. Hahn, chief of staff (mounted); national aids-de-camp (mounted); B. J. Coll senior aid-de-camp.

Department of Illinois, C. S. Bentley commanding.

Department of Wisconsin, William S. Wise commanding.

Department of Pennsylvania, Noah Dietrich commanding.

Department of Ohio, William A. Pittenger commanding.

Department of New York, William P. Kirshner commanding.

Department of Connecticut, Benjamin H. Cheney commanding.

Department of New Jersey, Walter S. Tulley commanding.

Department of Maine, John Q. Adams commanding.

Department of California and Nevada, C. H. Haskins commanding.

Department of Rhode Island, Augustine A. Mann commanding.

Department of New Hampshire, Charles W. Hobbs commanding.

Department of Vermont, C. T. S. Pierce commanding.

Department of Potomac, A. H. Frear commanding.

Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Charles H. Haver commanding.

Department of Maryland, E. Walker Giles commanding.

Department of Nebraska, Wilson E. Majors commanding.

Department of Michigan, William O. Lee commanding.

Department of Iowa, J. L. Farrington commanding.

Department of Indiana, Samuel M. Hench commanding.

Department of Colorado, William H. Comstock commanding.

Department of Kansas, A. C. Pierce commanding.

Department of Delaware, James T. Alexander commanding.

Department of Minnesota, Silas H. Towler commanding.

Department of Missouri, Thomas W. Evans commanding.

Department of Oregon, J. G. Chambers commanding.

Department of Kentucky, J. R. Howard commanding.

Department of West Virginia, S. R. Hanen commanding.

Department of South Dakota, J. C. Luce commanding.

Department of Washington and Alaska, John J. See commanding.

Department of Arkansas, O. J. Kyler commanding.

Department of New Mexico, Jefferson Raynolds commanding.

Department of Utah, N. V. Corser commanding.

Department of Tennessee, O. C. Kinley commanding.

Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, E. T. Gipson commanding.

Department of Florida, John A. Wallace commanding.

Department of Montana, Simon Hauswirth commanding.

Department of Texas, M. B. Young commanding.

Department of Idaho, George F. Kimery commanding.

Department of Arizona, Henry H. Farrington commanding.

Department of Georgia and South Carolina, George E. Whitman commanding.

Department of Alabama, E. F. Quinn commanding.

Department of North Dakota, Christian Schmitt commanding.

Department of Oklahoma, J. C. White commanding.

Union of Ex-Prisoners of War, Henry White commanding.

National Association of Naval Veterans [illegible] Comstock commanding.

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Continental Drum and Fife Corps.
Department of Massachusetts, Daniel E. Denny commanding.
Veterans in automobiles.

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Streets Are Crowded

G. A. R. Parade Viewed From Every Possible Point of Vantage

The vast crowd lined the streets all along the line of march, which, being concentrated more than on most occasions, made a tremendous assemblage along the streets through which the procession passed. The sidewalks were massed with people, every doorway held a capacity gathering, while balconies, roofs and other elevated positions had full quotas of interested and admiring spectators.

In all this great gathering there was hardly one but wore either a flag, button or some other emblem containing the national colors, and nothing but admiration for the old veterans was expressed as they marched along to martial music, receiving a real ovation from one end of the route to the other.

Many of the veterans were presented with bouquets of flowers, and every now and then some group would be singled out for cheers, the old soldiers responding with a wave of the hat, handkerchief, or a flag if they carried one.

Interest in the various states represented was genuine, and those from a distance, including the far West and the South were lustily cheered, so that in the minds of the marchers there should be no doubt as to the enthusiasm of the hospitality extended.

Everywhere little children were in evidence in great numbers, and many of them held flags and cheered as lustily as did their elders. For the most part, they looked upon the marchers with awe and admiration, seeming to draw from the parade lessons of patriotism which will not easily be forgotten.

Not in many years has any parade in Boston been witnessed by so many in military service, the hundreds of army and navy men lending to the impressive scene an added dignity and color. These men were quick to salute the national colors with which the whole line abounded, and this reverence and homage only increased the beauty and effectiveness of the parade.

As they marched along, perhaps in memory again on Southern battle grounds, many of the little groups of comrades sang snatches of popular war airs, "Dixie," "The Saunee River," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching" being favorites, this little variation making a decided hit with the spectators whose cheers finally drowned the notes of the old songs.

At the Reviewing Statnd

Tremont Street Packed With People Eager to See Soldiers

Long before the parade was due to appear at the reviewing stand on Tremont Street for several blocks either side of Temple Place was alive with humanity eager to see the soldiers, old and young. Flags were everywhere, on the buildings facing the Common, on the long reviewing stand, in the hands of men, women and children, waving from automobiles, even adorning baby carriages.

It was an eager but a good-tempered crowd, perspiring but quick-moving, seeking vantage places along curbs and at windows hanging over roof tops and occupying every available window that looked on Tremont Street. Boys perched themselves in the trees and some scaled the walls of the subway station building and crawled about on the roof like insects.

Hawkers did a good business in flags and buttons and vari-colored parasols and back of the reviewing stand a curious crowd peered through apertures between the timbers of the stand and commented on the possibilities of seeing the parade there.

Eleven strokes of the bell in the Park Street Church sounded, and almost as if that were the signal, the cheers down Temple Place told of the approaching column. As the head of the parade swung into Tremont Street the mass of humanity of the reviewing stand greeted it with cheers and transformed itself from a hillside covered with black umbrellas and parasols—for the sun shone from a clear sky—into a great billow of white and gay colors, with here and there a black flake, as hats and handkerchiefs and flags were tossed high and the thousands of throats shouted their welcome. And from the ranks of the marchers as they came on and on were responsive gestures, for the "old boys" were as fond of showing their enthusiasm as the spectators. They, too, waved handkerchiefs and flags and hats; they shouted greetings to friends and the crowd cheered them again; it was enthusiasm that begat enthusiasm.

There were boy scouts everywhere, on the stands and in the streets, and like their older khaki-clad fellow-helpers of the generations that knew not the great Civil War they were much in favor with the gray-haired marchers. As post after post of veterans swung around the corner, into Tremont Street, the scouts ran out with pails of water and dippers and the marchers drank eagerly. The boys answered questions incessantly from the spectators and their quick intelligence and desire to be useful brought comments of approval from many a spectator.

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The veterans were proud—there could be no mistake about that fact. They were proud and happy. Their pride showed in the way they held their heads high; their happiness beamed from their faces and yet they maintained their dignity, conscious that they were representing the nation's greatness and power of a half century ago. Some of them were expensively, others inexpensively dressed, but the variety of costume made no difference in their evident feeling.

They were part of the nation they had helped to save; that they knew and that they showed; a great part of it, indeed, in worth and worthiness of honor, the great crowd knew they were, and it was a feeling of reciprocal pride that made faces glow and throats hoarse with cheering.

Perhaps Illinois, New York and Massachusetts men caused the most cheering, partly because of their numbers, partly because of their smartness of appearance, partly because of sympathy. It was an American crowd that packed the reviewing stand and thronged the streets so densely as to make solid walls of spectators 10 to 20 deep all the way down Tremont to Boylston Street, not a Boston crowd nor a Massachusetts crowd.

Listening to fragments of conversation one heard about Ohio and Iowa and Pennsylvania and even California. The visiting spectators must have been many thousands. Boston was indeed in evidence, but it was noticeable that the marchers from far-away Oregon and California got as hearty greetings as those from New England.

There were picturesque costumes in the parade, aside from the uniforms of the veterans; some of the bands were dressed in old-time showy uniforms and powdered wigs, but the crowd had little interest in these. The men of '61 to '65 were the feature of interest. It was hard to identify some of the posts, and there was a murmur of approval as a megaphone man announced in stentorian voice "California! California!" There was no mistaking California.

A post from Minneapolis carried a gigantic flag horizontally and this brought favor. The New York men in striking uniforms made perhaps the nattiest appearance, but there was much approval manifested for the Rhode Islanders also, who wore blue coats and white trousers. And there was a wave of enthusiasm and roars of applause went up as the naval veterans appeared, their identity told by their blue flags and the banner bearing Farragut's memorable order.

AMERICAN AUG 16-1917.

FIN. COM. URGES 'DAY OFF' BILL BE VETOED

AUG 16 1917

The Finance Commission in a letter to Mayor Curley urged him to veto the ordinance recently passed by the City Council granting Boston firemen one day off in three. The Mayor is to give a public hearing on the matter in the council chamber tonight.

The commission calls attention to its report of February 28, 1916, and continues:

"The present seems an ill-chosen moment for a change of this sort. Without this additional burden, taxation is becoming heavier constantly as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war.

SAYS VETO IS DUTY.

"As the firemen themselves should realize, every good citizen is expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them.

"The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country.

"The commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of Your Honor to veto this measure at this time."

In its previous report the commission doubted the power of the City Council to pass such an ordinance, because the wording of Section 8, chapter 486, Acts of 1909, "forbids the City Council to interfere in the administration of the fire department or in fixing the hours of labor for the firemen. In the past this interference by the Council has been made the subject of political discussion and political agreements, candidates for office, in order to attract the votes of firemen and their friends, promising them a reduction in the hours of labor."

The commission reviewed the history of decrease from the 1895-1905 period, when the allowance was one day off in eight, and how in the fall of 1905, "each of two candidates for the nomination for mayor promised the firemen a decrease in the hours of labor." The hours were reduced in 1905 to one day off in five, "although Fire Commissioner Wells made repeated objections."

CITES CONCESSIONS.

In 1909 the three-meal periods of one hour each were extended to an hour and a quarter each.

The firemen also get two hours "church leave" every other Sunday; also from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m. after working a full day on detail; also 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Sunday, when the member has worked full time on detail for three preceding days; three days of twenty-four hours each in case of death in immediate family; an extra dinner hour on Thanksgiving and Christmas, and sixteen days' annual vacation.

The commission pointed out that, with the exception of New York and San Francisco, which pay the same salary as Boston—$1,400—there is no city which pays so high salaries to its firemen as Boston.

The commission in its finding said: "The present urgent needs of the city for improvements in its street and sidewalk conditions should be considered before further benefits are extended to the fire department."

WANT SUBWAY NOT A BRIDGE

City Building Structure Against Protest of Dorchester Station People.

The city of Boston is constructing a large steel bridge over the tracks of the Midland Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, from Norfolk street to Thetford avenue. The location of the structure is vigorously denounced by the residents of the Dorchester station section. They say it is in an out-of-the-way place and practically useless to the majority of the people of this district.

It is the general opinion among them that a subway, not a bridge, should be constructed and that the location should be nearer the Dorchester station. The streets leading to the end of the bridge on Norfolk street, Ballou avenue and Thetford avenue are in anything but good condition, and after a rain or snow storm are almost impassable.

One of the strong remonstrants against the present location of the bridge is Walter I. Austin of Thetford avenue, who says: "Upon making inquiry I find that the bridge is being erected by the city of Boston and not by the railroad, as was supposed.

"As several attempts have been made, without success, to have the railroad erect a foot bridge near the Dorchester station, not many yards away from the structure now being built—or a subway under the line—to enable passengers from Boston to approach Norfolk street without having to go down a slippery stairway under a railroad arch, where the water in wet or in wintry weather is often times knee high, and folks have to go up Woodrow avenue to Ballou street, climb over the fencing, cross the tracks and wade knee-deep in water and mud. I ask the city why it should spend money for the purchase of land and the building of a bridge which is not required at this particular place. The city should have insisted that the railroad listen to the appeal of the citizens through their ward representatives to build the bridge or subway asked for.

"The bridge now being built is not wanted at that location, but one at the station (not many yards away) is badly needed and has been asked for. This bridge as applied for the people would do a double service and obviate the present construction, which has but one purpose.

"I also find the railroad has not considered, as asked by me, the extension of the platform to and in connection with the bridge, nor does it intend at this time to erect a new station near the bridge. Now, why does not the city insist that the railroad listen to their passengers' appeals, through its representatives, and thus make the bridge do a double service rather than expend the taxpayers' money in the way it is doing?"

PARADERS REVIEWED BY STATE AND ARMY

Those who reviewed the G. A. R. parade from the State House were:

Governor McCall.
Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.
Major-General Clarence R. Edwards.
Brigadier-General Butler Ames, Home Guard.
Adjutant-General Jesse F. Stevens.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Benyon.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Sargent.
Major S. W. Wise.
Judge-Advocate Williams C. Rogers.
Surgeon-General Frank Williams.
Lieutenant-General Nelson Miles, U. S. A.
President Henry G. Wells of Senate.
Senator John E. Beck, Chelsea.
Senator Alpheus Sanford.
Senator Edward G. Morris, Boston.
State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill.
State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook.
Speaker Channing H. Cox, House of Representatives.
Representative Lewis R. Sullivan, Boston.
Representative George W. P. Babb, Boston.
Representative George L. Richards, Malden.
Richard F. Andrews, member Governor's Council, Boston.
James G. Harris, member Governor's Council, Medford.
Herbert P. Wasgatt.

COMMANDANT RUSH PICKS NEW STAFF

Commandant William R. Rush's new staff at the Navy Yard as announced consists of the following officers:

Captain L. Key, U. S. N., retired, chief of staff; Commander E. R. Pollock, senior aide; J. C. Hilliard, military aide; Lieutenant Wilbur J. Carter, communication aide and district communication officer; Captain William J. Baxter, construction officer; Commander F. M. Ryan, engineering officer; Pay Director John A. Mudd, retired, supplies paymaster; Pay Director John S. Carpenter, disbursing aide; J. M. Edgar, U. S. N., retired, medical aide; Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, welfare aide; Ensign D. J. O'Connell, chief aide to Navy Yard and captain of the yard.

AUG 20-1917.

CITY BUTTER COSTS 42.95 PER POUND

Mayor Curley has approved a contract for 36,000 pounds of butter for the City Hospital. The Blackstone Supply Company were the lowest bidders at 42.95 cents per pound.

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RECORD - AUG-16-1917

FIN. COM. URGES VETO OF 'DAY OFF'

Tells Mayor Curley It Is His Patriotic Duty to Kill Firemen's Grant

TAXATION HEAVY ENOUGH AS IT IS

Expect New Arguments for And Against at Public Hearing Tonight

AUG 16 1917

That it is the patriotic duty of Mayor Curley to veto the one day off in three for firemen was urged in a communication sent by the Finance Commission to the Mayor yesterday.

The Mayor has not yet indicated what his intentions are concerning the proposition, which was passed by a vote of six to three by the City Council on Aug. 6. A public hearing on the matter to be given this evening by the Mayor at City Hall, was announced some days ago and this has caused renewed activity by those interested on both sides of the question.

It is anticipated that representatives of both the Russell Club, composed of firemen, and the Chamber of Commerce, in opposition, will be heard at length. Both sides have accumulated considerable new ammunition since the City Council hearings, which lasted several evenings.

In its communication to the Mayor the Finance Commission said:—

"Refering to the recent vote of the City Cuncil in favor of the one day off in thee proposition for the men in the fire department, the commission hereby respectfully urges Your Honor to veto his measure.

"The Ommission calls Your Honor's attention to the report of the Finance Conamisson on this matter, dated Feb. 28, 1916. (See F. C. Reports, Volume XII.)

"The present seems an ill-chosen moment for a change of this sort. Without this additional burden taxation is becoming heavier constantly, as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war.

"As the firemen themselves should realize, every good ictizen is expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them.

"The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country. The Commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of Your Honor to veto this measure at this time."

AUG-14-1917

ORIENTAL ORDER ENDS PILGRIMAGE

Through the courtesy of Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, and the efforts of Mayor Curley, who obtained for them the invitation, the members of the Oriental Order of Humility and Perfection, an Odd Fellows organization which is holding its annual pilgrimage at the Hotel Bellevue, inspected the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon.

It was the closing day of the pilgrimage, and it is expected that by this morning most of the visiting sheikhs, tribesmen and their ladies, will have shaken the sands of Boston from their sandals.

The delegates were in business session yesterday from early morning until after 2 this afternoon. The election of officers and a movement to consolidate and make one large organization of the various bodies throughout the country whose membership is confined to the I. O. O. F. fraternity, constituted the principal business topics of the lengthy session.

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Rochester, N. Y., was selected for next year's convention.

AUG-13-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Singing of political parodies of popular songs will be one of the features of Mayor Curley's campaign this fall, according to some of the boosters who are already getting busy on the job. One of them is Supt. Tom Coffey, who has written a parody on a good old Irish song, but Bob Carey of the Building Department, who was born a stone's throw from the Mayor and always boosted him, is revising the parody.

After a week's suspension of duties because of the shutting off of the gas supply into City Hall, the chemists in the testing department of the Engineering Division got back on the job Saturday. The leak finally was discovered at a point about where the gas main enters the basement. The bacteriological laboratory of the Health Department also was inconvenienced.

The Committee on Claims of the City Council voted to report favorably on a claim of $100 filed by a newspaper located on Summer st. against the city for the breaking of a water main which damaged a large amount of materials. The committee, however, is not reporting favorably so often recently upon the increasing number of claims by persons who contend that lockers in public buildings, including bathhouses, were entered and valuables stolen. The committee says it is up to the respective departments to furnish more assistance in guarding such valuables.

Billie Curley Dunn, assistant custodian of City Hall, is acting assistant City Messenger during the absence of City Messenger Ned Leary, whose place is being temporarily filled by Asst. Messenger Fred Glenn. Billie says he is willing to perform all the duties of the office except to wear Ned Leary's tall hat and carry the municipal white mace.

AUG-14-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

One of the best known persons in City Hall and the Annex has been transferred to the Mayor's office. She is Miss Alice Leonard, chief operator of the City Hall branch exchange, who will become operator of the Mayor's switchboard, succeeding Miss Celina O'Brien, who will become chief clerk succeeding Miss Mary B. Callahan, resigned.

AUG-14-1917

Jim Casey, one of the Mayor's staff of assistants who is on leave of absence serving in the Navy as a Chief Yeoman, is in search of a decent boarding house without Copley-Plaza prices in Groton, Conn., where he began his service two weeks ago. This information reached the Mayor's office yesterday in a letter from the new recruit, who will not actually sail the briny deep for many months.

Sergt. John J. Murphy, another attache of the Mayor's office serving in the Army with the Fighting Ninth, is perhaps the happiest of all the pay roll patriots who are doing their share, as he is among those who will be admitted to the Second Officers' Camp at Plattsburg, and all those who know him predict that he will emerge with something higher than a second lieutenancy.

That little trip to Canada by Mayor Curley and his secretary, Charlie Power, was a surprise to the City Hall scribes, who never suspected that he was out of the city until he had reached the Kilties' Camp across the border, and there is no doubt that he is being royally entertained, as the Canadian visitors were well used in this city; and they lost no opportunity to let all Canada know it upon their return, according to many letters of thanks received by Mayor Curley.

Tim Connelly, one of the original organizers of the Tomahawk Rifles, appeared at City Hall yesterday with his right hand swathed in bandages and his left tightly clutching the necessary papers concerning another new company of these volunteers who will shed their blood to protect those who remain home. Tim says he fell down Saturday and that a rusty nail entered his hand.

AUG-13-1917

HOME FURNISHERS TO HAVE NANTASKET OUTING

The annual outing of the Home Furnishers' Assn. of Massachusetts, postponed from Aug 9, will be held Wednesday, Aug. 15 at Pemberton Inn, Nantasket Beach. Mayor Curley will be one of the speakers.

The committee is headed by Pres. Victor A. Heath of this city. The toastmaster will be Charles Spratt of New York. Fully 300 furniture men, including many traveling salesmen, will attend. The program includes the annual banquet, sports, cabaret and dancing.

RECORD - AUG - 16 - 1917

MODERN WAR FICTION IN BIG DEMAND AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Since Beginning of Conflict 1500 Volumes on National Defense, Military and Naval Operations, Have Been Purchased by the Trustees

Never before in the history of the Boston Public Library has there been such a call for modern war fiction as during the past month. Since the beginning of the conflict in Europe, nearly 1500 selected volumes on national defense, military and naval operations and war fiction, the latter being largely contributed by American press correspondents, have been added to what in 1914 was an insignificant list of war books. These are being taken out at the rate of about 100 volumes a day, more than one-half of which are popular war fiction. Before the outbreak of the war there were only 15 volumes on the subject, dealing principally with the Slavic and Balkan wars.

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Since last spring, large numbers of men in uniform have taken out books dealing with the scientific or technical side of modern warfare. Although the library possesses works on this subject numbering into the thousands, the trustees are constantly on the lookout for anything new that will be of help to the prospective aviator, engineer or military mechanic.

The call for books dealing with the American Red Cross—about 200 in all—has taken a sudden slump. After the United States declared war, however, and during the time that new branches of the Red Cross were being organized, the library could hardly supply the demand.

The 350 aviation books in the library are out nearly all the time. The library has acquired more than half of this number since the war, and new ones are being constantly sought.

Books on Napoleon Bonaparte, which have always been widely read by a certain class of students, appear to be affected but little by the war. No perceptible increase came, even after this country joined in the war, but books concerning Bonaparte remain as popular as ever.

Since the Russian revolution people have clamored for books of almost any kind that tell of past conditions in the land of the dethroned Czar. The librarians anticipated the demand, and were quick to increase their store of Russian literature and books on the general economic status of Russia.

Some of the best of these new books are probably "Russia," an address before the seventh annual banquet of Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, January 16, 1917, by Samuel McRoberts; "The New Russia: from the White Sea to the Siberian Steppe," by Alan Lethbridge; "Russian Trade and New England," prepared by Edmund Noble, in the interest of Boston merchants and New England manufacturers.

"Russian Commercial Handbook," by L. Norrgren; "Industries of Russia," by John Martin Crawford; "Opportunities for American Enterprise and Investment in Russia," by Boris E. Shatsky; and "Russia of the Russians," by Harold Whitmore Williams.

There is also a long list of new books on Russia's agricultural products, her banking and finance, exports and imports, her manufactures, mines and oil-fields, natural resources, railroads and harbors.

No books relative to the war are in such demand as popular war fiction. More than a half hundred come and go every day. Some of the best of these are "My Year of the Great War," by Fred Palmer, at present one of censors under Gen. Pershing's army in France; "The Harvard Volunteers in Europe," by Mark Antony Howe jr., published in Cambridge; "The Pentacost of Calamity," by Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian"; Ambulance No. 19," relative to American field service in France, by Leslie Buswell.

"Land of the Deepening Shadow," by D. Thomas Curtin of the West Roxbury High School and correspondent for the Northcliffe papers; "Kitchener's Mob," by James M. Hall, formerly of the French aviation section and now in a hospital "Somewhere in France."

"Galipoli," by John Masefield; "Potential Russia," by Richard Washburn Child; "Italy at War," by Alexander Powell, correspondent for New York and Chicago papers; "Letters and Diary," by Alan Seeger, a Harvard man killed in France, and "Flying for France," by James R. McConnell, killed with the American Escadrille at Verdun, describing the tragic end of Norman Prince.

AUG - 16 - 1917

CITY'S SHARE OF INCOME TAX TO BE $3,778,569

AUG 16 1917

Total Amount to Be Distributed This Year Is $11,690,000

Boston's share of the proceeds of the income tax will total $3,778,563.60, according to an announcement this noon by Tax Commr. Trefry.

The total amount to be distributed is $11,690,000, this being the amount which, it is estimated, will be left of the tax when the expenses of administration, amounting to $310,000, have been paid.

Under the law, each city and town in the State is to receive from the proceeds of the tax an amount which it would have received with the 1915 tax rate, upon the reduction in its personal property assessed in 1917, as compared with 1915.

To satisfy the claims of the cities and towns under this provision, $3,790,000 will be required. This leaves the sum of $2,900,000 for the second distribution, which under the statute is on the basis of the State tax. That is, each city and town receives a part of the $2,900,000 which is in proportion to its share of the State tax. It amounts, in effect, to a rebate of slightly more than 26 p.c. on the State tax.

The figures are not yet complete for the entire state, but below are shown the figures for some of the larger municipalities:—

Brookline, $614,076.60; Milton, $129,378.17; Wellesley, $100,774.05; New Bedford, $161,394.49; Chelsea, $19,314; Revere, $13,177.72; Winthrop, $33,310.79; Falmouth, $123,862.06; Dalton, $37,861.93; Great Barrington, $54,877.46; Pittsfield, $57,993.90; Beverly, $246,235.78; Gloucester, $62,155.75; Haverhill, $32,544.74; Lawrence, $73,245.88; Lynn, $188,377.90; Manchester, $104,539.57; Nahant, $61,307.44; Newburyport, $45,309.14; Salem, $117,414.50; Swampscott, $83,535.44; Chicopee, $13,775; Holyoke, $84,718.79; Springfield, $286,993.24.

AUG - 17 - 1917

BOY SCOUTS TO AID G. A. R. DURING ENCAMPMENT

AUG 17 1917

Mayor Curley said yesterday that he had given permission for the establishment of tents on Commonwealth ave., near the Hotel Vendome, to be occupied by 50 Boy Scouts during the Grand Army encampment. The Scouts will be used as guides and messengers.

Authority has been given for a reception to be tendered the veterans by the New England Women's Press Assn., at the Public Library, Aug. 21, at 8.45 p.m.

The fire boats will give an exhibition in the harbor in connection with the G. A. R. excursion, Friday, Aug. 24.

RECORD - AUG-17-1917

CLASH MARKS BIG HEARING ON FIREMEN

AUG 17 1917

Curley and Woodruff Have Tilt

Charges Fill Air as One-Day-in-Three Plan Is Debated

A sensational tilt between Mayor Curley and Pres. F. O. Woodruff of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange, during which a number of charges were made, featured the public hearing at City Hall last evening on the proposition to grant the firemen one day off in three. The hearing room was crowded and those in attendance sat spellbound during the argument between the two men.

The Mayor asked Mr. Woodruff where he lived and learned that it was in Lexington before he allowed him to proceed with his argument. Mr. Woodruff urged that the city needed money for many other things and expressed fear that taxes would increase to a great extent.

"We have a lower tax rate than any other city of over 50,000 in the State, don't we?" asked the Mayor.

"Yes," said Mr. Woodruff, "but the appraisements are much higher."

"I don't believe it," responded the Mayor, "and you don't, either."

Mr. Woodruff partially changed the subject when the Mayor remarked that there had not been a sale for a number of years in the North and West Ends below the assessment.

"I can quote you case after case," said Mr. Woodruff.

"No, you can't," said the Mayor. "I am not going to let you get away with it. You tried it at the Governor's office, and you could not make good."

During his remarks as to the need of money for other things Mr. Woodruff said that Boston has the worst streets in the whole United States. He asked who was to blame for it.

To this the Mayor promptly responded: "I would say that your particular organization is as much to blame as anybody. You protested against a loan for the streets. The streets have been starved for years. It would take $30,000,000 to put them in good condition, and you won't stand for it."

Mr. Woodruff closed by declaring that real estate was never at such a low ebb as now, and so unable to stand any additional burdens. He said, however, in answer to another question, that this condition as to real estate extends throughout the country.

Fay Discusses Plan

Chairman F. H. Fay of the municipal and metropolitan affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce made the main address in opposition to the approval by the Mayor of the order passed by the City Council on Aug. 6 providing for the change from one day off in five to one day off in three.

Mr. Fay said that he would discuss the matter from the legal, social, departmental and patriotic viewpoints. The Mayor has a very different notion, informing Mr. Fay that he could eliminate his remarks regarding the law. "I take my law from the corporation counsel to whom we pay $9000," said he, "and he interprets it to my satisfaction."

Mr. Fay said that the fire department averages but 240 runs a company per year, less than one alarm a day; that the fireman's risks are less than are generally supposed; that their pay is most generous and the pensions liberal. The pay, he said, is $152 a year more than the average of the 10 largest cities in the country He said that if the firemen wish more time off they should offer to take less pay and thus provide for the extra men needed.

He declared that in Chicago 135 men were added to the department and trained in advance before the change was made to one day off in three. According to his figures, should the new schedule go into effect, 28 companies would be actually weaker and 49 would be strengthened at meal hours.

The loss at night, he said, would be nine and a half times as much as the gain in the day time. He quoted the figures of Chief Grady that it would take 192 additional men and cost $172,000 additional the first year and $268,000 additional later.

He read a letter from Sec. F. P. Cabot of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, prophecying higher rates for insurance under certain conditions. This caused the Mayor to remark: "It is not a new position for Mr. Cabot. It is the position he always assumes."

Mr. Fay argued, in conclusion, that the measure would be harmful to the Nation, because of the young men who would be taken from other occupations and that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the city. He urged that the thing to do is to suspend the one day in five during the war so that the gaps made by the draft might be covered.

Lavelle Aids Firemen

At the beginning of the hearing the mayor remarked that substantially everything presented to the City Council appeared in the official record. He suggested that an hour would be sufficient for each side. He told the crowd present, which filled every seat of the old aldermanic chamber and left about 200 standing, that the hearing would be conducted with order and without interruption, and that if there was any disorder or interruption that the hearing would adjourn. In spite of this warning, there was some applause.

Thomas D. Lavelle, who appeared for the Russell Club, called attention to a petition urging the change signed by 35,000 people. St. Louis, he said, has had the one day in three for 15 or 16 months and that as to population, as to size of the department and as to the number of companies, there was an excellent comparison.

"The change," he said, "was put in force without the necessity of adding a single man. The chief informs me by letter," he stated, "that the efficiency of the department was in no way impaired. He declared that a campaign of misinformation has been

AUG - 14 - 1917.

FIN. COM. AGAIN AFTER PETER HILL

Report Shows Cty Paid $4230 In Rental for Apparatus Worth Only $1300

STATE CITY PAID DUPLICATE BILLS

AUG 14 1917

In a communication sent to Mayor Curley yesterday the Finance Commission asserts that city records indicate that Peter W. Hill, a contractor who has been doing business with the city for several years, has rented to the city from May 1, 1914, up to the present time, with the exception of the months of August and September, an engine, derrick, buckets and steam drill for which the city has paid in rentals a total of $4230.54, the original value of the apparatus being only $1300.

This is not the first time that Hill has been mentioned in a report by the Finance Commission.

In a communication to the Mayor dated Aug. 15, 1914, the commission contends that his representatives removed from the Dorchester yard of the sewer division several shanties and other property including a hand derrick which the records show exceeded $500 in value, and which should not have been sold by the city without the consent of the City Council and the Mayor.

At that time the Finance Commission recommended that the case be referred to the law department for adjustments, but the records fail to show that Hill was cited before the court.

It is contended now by the Finance Commission that Hill purchased the engine, now being used by the city, three days before it and the other materials were rented by the city for the use of the sewer division.

Furthermore the commission contends that the records indicate that in two instances the city paid duplicate bills for rental of certain pieces of the apparatus.

These instances were once for one week in Sept. 1915, when the records indicate that the derrick was used both at Walnut ave. and also at F and West Firsts sts., South Boston. The second instance occurred, they say, in October of the same year, the two locations being the same.

It is also contended by the Finance Commission that the apparatus has not been in continual use ever since May, 1914, although the city has paid for its continual use.

The report says: "It was culpable negligence on the part of the officials of the Public Works Department to retain the machinery for a long time and to pay Peter W. Hill up to date $4230.54, which is more than three times the value of the apparatus in question."

The commission recommends that the rental be discontinued, that the city purchase required apparatus for such use, and rent apparatus only in cases of emergency.

POST - AUG-17-1917

HUB READY TO HONOR G. A. R.

Great Encampment Opens Today —Expect 12,000 Veterans— Many Events Planned for the Week

Boston is in gala patriotic dress for the opening today of the 51st annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and its allied organizations.

Copley square and the Back Bay hotel district, where thousands of veterans and their ladies arrived yesterday, is a blaze of red, white and blue, while myriad strings of colored lights and streaming State and city seal banners from standard tops on the Public Garden and Boston Common give testimony of coming great events.

The encampment will continue through next Saturday.

HERE 13 YEARS AGO

Thirteen years ago 40,000 veterans of the War of the Rebellion gathered in Boston for a similar encampment. Thirteen short years has played havoc with that matchless host for this coming week 12,000 of that 40,000 will march the streets in their annual parade. Back in 1904 the marchers were called "the thin blue line." Today they can be truly called the heroic remnants of a fading army, the memory of which will forever be a part of American life, the very cornerstone of the great united American nation.

Thus it is that at this time, when America is at war with a foreign power, that practically the last big encampment of the G. A. R. is to be held in Massachusetts, the Alpha spot of American history.

Dignitaries of the national organization arrived yesterday from all parts of the country, including Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of Pittsburg, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief W. H. Wormstead of Kansas City, Mo.; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief E. K. Russ of New Orleans, Ala.; Surgeon-General William M. Hanna of Aurora, Ill.; Chaplain-in-Chief the Rev. O. S. Reed of Manzanola, Fla.; Adjutant-General H. H. Bengough of Pittsburg; Judge Advocate-General Ralzemond A. Parker of Detroit, Mich.; Inspector - General Charles H. Haskins of Los Angeles, Cal., and others.

They are all quartered at the Hotel Vendome, the national headquarters.

From Alaska

A delegation from Alaska and Washington, 3400 miles away, were among the early arrivals and they installed themselves at the Hotel Kempton on Berkeley street. Twelve veterans and ladies constituted this party headed by Department Commander John J. See of Anacortes, Wash.

By tonight the following delegations will be located at the following hotels: Alabama, Parker House; Arkansas, Commonwealth Hotel; California and Nevada, Hotel Brunswick; Colorado and Wyoming, Hotel Brewster; Connecticut, Hotel Vendome; Delaware, Beacon Chambers; Florida, 84 Huntington avenue; Georgia and South Carolina, Parker House; Illinois, Hotel Vendome; Indiana, Hotel Vendome; Iowa, Hotel Brunswick; Kansas, Hotel Vendome; Kentucky, Copley Square Hotel; Maine, Hotel Brunswick; Maryland, United States Hotel; Massachusetts, Hotel Vendome; Michigan, Copley Square Hotel; Minnesota, Hotel Brunswick; Missouri, Hotel Brunswick; Montana, Copley Square Hotel; Nebraska, Copley Square Hotel; New Hampshire, Hotel Vendome; New Jersey, Hotel Brunswick, New Mexico, Hotel Bellevue; New York, Hotel Vendome; North Dakota, Parker House; Ohio, Hotel Lenox; Oklahoma, Abbotsford Hotel; Pennsylvania, Hotel Lenox; Potomac, Adams House; Rhode Island, Hotel Oxford; South Dakota, Copley Square Hotel; Tennessee, Hotel Brewster; Texas, Commonwealth Hotel; Vermont, Copley Square Hotel; Virginia and North Carolina, United States Hotel; Washington and Alaska, Hotel Kempton; West Virginia, Quincy House; Wisconsin, Hotel Oxford.

Patriotic Service

The encampment formally opens this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when an impressive patriotic service will be held in the New Old South Church at the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, to which the public is invited. The principal address of the meeting will be delivered by Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner.

Preceding this meeting the executive committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at national headquarters at the Hotel Vendome.

A second meeting of this committee will be held at the Vendome tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 p. m. The credentials committee will meet at the same place at 10 a. m and 2 p. m. tomorrow. During tomorrow preliminary meetings will also be held by representatives of department, G. A. R. organizations and other societies.

One of the most spectacular meetings of the encampment will come tomorrow night at Mechanics' Hall, when the veterans will gather together with the women and men of the allied organizations.

Former Governor John L. Bates, chairman of the general committee, will preside. Addresses of welcome will be made by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Department Comander Daniel E. Denny of Massachusetts and Commander-in-Chief of the national organization, William J. Patterson.

Women's Organizations

Greetings will be tendered by the Army Nurses, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, and the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, to which response will be made by past commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army.

The grand annual parade will be held Tuesday morning, and from 10,000 to 12,000 veterans are expected to be in line. J. Payson Bradley of Boston will be the chief marshal.

The head of the column will be on Commonwealth avenue, right resting on Arlington street, the line of march being as follows: Arlington to Beacon, to School, to Washington, to Temple place, to Tremont, to Boylston, to Park square, where the parade will be dismissed.

Tuesday afternoon the women members of the Relief Corps will start their activities when the opening session of their 35th national convention will be called at 3 o'clock at Tremont Temple.

Mrs. Ida K. Martin, national president, who arrived in Boston yesterday along with National Secretary Eliza Brown Daggett, said that at least 1200 delegates would be in attendance and that the meeting would be the greatest in the organization's history.

Sons of Veterans

At the same hour Tuesday afternoon the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary will convene in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. Likewise at the same hour the Army Nurses' Association will tender a reception to the Grand Army at the Hall of Flags, State House.

Other activities for Tuesday include: A campfire under the auspices of the G. A. R. at Faneuil Hall at 7:30 p. m., Woman's Relief Corps reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and his staff, Hotel Vendome, 8 to 10 p. m., and other receptions at various hotels by the allied organizations.

Wednesday will see all kinds of activities. At 10 a. m. the national encampment of the G. A. R. will convene at Symphony Hall. An hour earlier the Woman's Relief Corps will resume work at Tremont Temple. The national convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. will convene in the Shawmut Church, corner of Tremont and West Brookline streets, at 9 a. m. The convention of the Daughters of Veterans will open at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics' building, at the same hour.

The Sons of Veterans are scheduled for a meeting in Ford Hall at 10 a. m., while the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary will convene at the same hour at Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

Great Camp Fire

The great camp fire of the week will be held at Mechanics' Hall in the evening at 8, with Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman of Boston presiding.

On this day elections of all organizations will be held. From present indications Colonel Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., will be chosen commander-in-chief without opposition.

More of a fight is developing in the ranks of the Woman's Relief Corps, where Mrs. Lois M. North of Ohio will contest the presidency with Mrs. Lou Stuart Wadsworth of Boston. Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be given over largely to historic tours in and about Boston.

Local Committee

Chief among those on the local committee of arrangements are: General committee, John L. Bates, chairman;

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Major Henry L. Higginson, treasurer; executive committee, Francis E. Mole, chairman; Daniel E. Denney, vice-chairman; Wilfred A. Wetherbee, secretary, and the chairman of the following committees: John E. Gilman, accommodations; Granville C. Fiske, badges; A. R. Hooper, conveyances; J. Payson Bradley, decoration and parade; Thomas R. Mathews, entertainment; George W. Wilder, Faneuil Hall; Edward H. Haskell, finance; John M. Woods, grandstands; Ephraim B. Stillings, information; Eli W. Hall, invitations; Daniel E. Denney, legislation; Henry Clark, medical aid and public comfort; Alfred H. Knowles, music; John D. Billings, press; Philip A. Nordell, printing; Edwin P. Stanley, reunions, and George Hoseley, transportation.

MAYOR INSISTS

Wants Russian Mission and Escort in G. A. R. Parade—G. A. R. Men Oppose Plan, but Commander-in-Chief Will Meet Mayor Today

Mayor Curley and Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of the National Grand Army of the Republic will have it out this noon, when they come together at the Vendome to discuss whether or not the Russian war mission, Russian sailors and Canadian soldiers shall be allowed to participate in the big G. A. R. parade on Tuesday.

Mayor Curley insists that the outside parties participate, in spite of the fact that during the past 50 years the G. A. R. parade has been strictly confined to veterans of the Civil war alone.

This year, as has always been the custom, the general orders of General Patterson said that no outside parties would be allowed to participate.

With the coming of the Russian War Mission to Boston on Tuesday, Mayor Curley believes that the veterans should let down the bars and invite them to share the honors of the day with them.

It was evident yesterday at National headquarters that the veterans did not take kindly to the idea.

When it was reported that Mayor Curley had said that they must give way word was sent round by high authorities not to discuss the matter and yesterday afternoon a meeting of the National G. A. R. executive committee was called. It was unanimously voted at this meeting to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the chief commander whereupon General Patterson notified Mayor Curley that he would confer with him at noon today.

"We have never had other than a complete G. A. R. parade," said Commander Patterson last night. I am not in a position to state at this time just how the matter will end. All I can say is that I am willing to hear what the Mayor has to say on the subject.

"While the members of the G. A. R want to be courteous in every way, there is a feeling that a special celebration could be arranged for the Russian war mission in the afternoon which would allow the morning parade to be held along the lines it has been conducted for half a century. They feel that their one parade day a year is quite their own, and that past history proves that on this day they have quite earned the right to be the whole show."

Mayor Curley insists that 200 Canadian Grenadiers, a large body of Russian sailors and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery march in the parade as bodyguard to the Russian war mission. The general sentiment last night prevailed that the commander-in-chief would not give ground following his talk with the Mayor.

AUG-17-1917

MAYOR IS SILENT ON DAY IN 3

After Hearing Takes Matter Under Advisement

AUG 17 1917

Denial that a secret assessment had been levied on the Boston firemen for the purpose of raising a "barrel" to be used in gaining a one day off in three schedule was made to Mayor Curley by former Assistant District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle at the public hearing in City Hall last night on the much discussed proposition to change the present city ordinance governing the firemen's working hours.

AUG 17 1917

CHAMBER JAMMED

During the argument of Mr. Lavelle the Mayor interrupted to ask if there had been an "underground" assessment for the one day off in three project. Mr. Lavelle emphatically denied that a secret tax had been levied.

The old aldermanic chamber in City Hall was jammed to overflowing by firemen and their wives and supporters of the movement. The meeting was by far the largest that has been held.

Although he took the matter under advisement last night the feeling prevails among the firemen that the Mayor will approve the one day off in three schedule.

Frederic H. Fay, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, delivered the leading argument against changing the schedule.

Not True Patriotic Fervor

"This is no time for any man to be slacking in labor," said Mr. Fay. "If the Boston firemen are imbued with the proper, true patriotic fervor they would not be here in the interests of this one day off in three project. On the contrary, they would be advocating the repeal of the present one day off in five schedule, so that young men could be made available for service in the war. This is not the time for the expenditure of a quarter of a million yearly, when maimed and wounded men are due to come from the front."

In defending the Russell Club, which is composed of the members of the Boston fire department, Attorney Lavelle declared, "It is not true that this matter was forced down the throats of the Boston City Council. Not a single member of the council was approached in the interests of this measure by any member of the fire department. It is unfair to attack the Russell Club."

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MAYOR VISITS THE AYER CAMP

Speaks to 4000 Employees of Ley Company

AUG 18 1917

AYER, Aug. 17.—Mayor and Mrs. Curley of Boston were the guests of 4000 employees of the Fred T. Ley Company, Inc., at Camp Devens here tonight when the Mayor and his party inspected the commissary department of the camp. The reception to the party was arranged by the social committee of the Baldwin commissary, and a meeting at which Mayor Curley was the orator was a feature of the visit.

Mayor Curley and his party arrived shortly after 5 o'clock and made a tour of the commissary department while supper was being prepared. Then they had lunch at the Baldwin Pavilion, a part of the commissary equipment. In his speech Mayor Curley dwelt on "Americanism" and urged the necessity of every man doing his bit for the country, even though it be a small one.

To Give Hearing on Washington St. Traffic

A public hearing on the question of making the street car traffic restrictions in Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, permanent will be held by the City Council on the evening of Sept. 6. The Council voted for the hearing at its session yesterday.

ICELESS ICE BOX IS SHOWN

AUG 14 1917

Experts Also Demonstrate Fireless Cooker

Miss Margaret Wiggin, the Women's Municipal League demonstrator, showed a group of Roxbury women how to make and use fireless cookers and iceless refrigerators yesterday.

The meeting was held at the Timothy Smith Company store, and drew a good audience.

The "iceless icebox" was simply a pine box about three feet high and a foot square, with wire screen sides and several shelves.

This stood in a dripping pan, and on top was another pan of cold water. Around the entire box was wrapped a bag of canton flannel saturated with water and kept moist by wicks at the top which lay in the pan of water. This arrangement maintains a temperature of about 50 degrees.

The homemade fireless cooker or hay-box consisted of a covered wooden firkin lined with excelsior, and a covered kettle nested down into the centre of it. When food is heated to the boiling point and placed in this kettle, especially with the addition of a hot soapstone, it will go on cooking in its own steam for hours, and tough meats and other foods requiring lengthy cooking turn out splendidly.

RECORD - AUG-17-1917

FIREMEN'S HEARING MARKED BY CHARGES

AUG 17 1917

Pres. Woodruff of Real Estate Exchange and Mayor Curley Have Tilt

DISCUSS ONE DAY OFF IN THREE SCHEME

Thomas D. Lavelle Appears On Behalf of the Russell Club

A sensational tilt between Mayor Curley and Pres. F. O. Woodruff of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange, during which a number of charges were made, featured the public hearing at City Hall last evening on the proposition to grant the firemen one day off in three. The hearing room was crowded and those in attendance sat spellbound during the argument between the two men.

The Mayor asked Mr. Woodruff where he lived and learned that it was in Lexington before he allowed him to proceed with his argument. Mr. Woodruff urged that the city needed money for many other things and expressed fear that taxes would increase to a great extent.

"We have a lower tax rate than any other city of over 50,000 in the State, don't we?" asked the Mayor.

"Yes," said Mr. Woodruff, "but the appraisements are much higher."

"I don't believe it," responded the Mayor, "and you don't, either."

Mr. Woodruff partially changed the subject when the Mayor remarked that there had not been a sale for a number of years in the North and West Ends below the assessment.

"I can quote you case after case," said Mr. Woodruff.

"No, you can't," said the Mayor. "I am not going to let you get away with it. You tried it at the Governor's office, and you could not make good."

During his remarks as to the need of money for other things Mr. Woodruff said that Boston has the worst streets in the whole United States. He asked who was to blame for it.

To this the Mayor promptly responded: "I would say that your particular organization is as much to blame as anybody. You protested against a loan for the streets. The streets have been starved for years. It would take $30,000,000 to put them in good condition, and you won't stand for it."

Mr. Woodruff closed by declaring that real estate was never at such a low ebb as now, and so unable to stand any additional burdens. He said, however, in answer to another question, that this condition as to real estate extends throughout the country.

Fay Discusses Plan

Chairman F. H. Fay of the municipal and metropolitan affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce made the main address in opposition to the approval by the Mayor of the order passed by the City Council on Aug. 6 providing for the change from one day off in five to one day off in three.

Mr. Fay said that he would discuss the matter from the legal, social, departmental and patriotic viewpoints. The Mayor has a very different notion, informing Mr. Fay that he could eliminate his remarks regarding the law. "I take my law from the corporation counsel to whom we pay $9000," said he, "and he interprets it to my satisfaction."

Mr. Fay said that the fire department averages but 240 runs a company per year, less than one alarm a day; that the fireman's risks are less than are generally supposed: that their pay is most generous and the pensions liberal. The pay, he said, is $152 a year more than the average of the 10 largest cities in the country. He said that if the firemen wish more time off they should offer to take less pay and thus provide for the extra men needed.

He declared that in Chicago 135 men were added to the department and trained in advance before the change was made to one day off in three. According to his figures, should the new schedule go into effect, 28 companies would be actually weaker and 49 would be strengthened at meal hours.

The loss at night, he said, would be nine and a half times as much as the gain in the day time. He quoted the figures of Chief Grady that it would take 192 additional men and cost $172,000 additional the first year and $268,000 additional later.

He read a letter from Sec. F. P. Cabot of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, prophecying higher rates for insurance under certain conditions. This caused the Mayor to remark: "It is not a new position for Mr. Cabot. It is the position he always assumes."

Mr. Fay argued, in conclusion, that the measure would be harmful to the Nation, because of the young men who would be taken from other occupations and that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the city. He urged that the thing to do is to suspend the one day in five during the war so that the gaps made by the draft might be covered.

Lavelle Aids Firemen

At the beginning of the hearing the mayor remarked that substantially everything presented to the City Council appeared in the official record. He suggested that an hour would be sufficient for each side. He told the crowd present, which filled every seat of the old aldermanic chamber and left about 200 standing, that the hearing would be conducted with order and without interruption, and that if there was any disorder or interruption that the hearing would adjourn. In spite of this warning, there was some applause.

Thomas D. Lavelle, who appeared for the Russell Club, called attention to a petition urging the change signed by 35,000 people. St. Louis, he said, has had the one day in three for 15 or 16 months and that as to population, as to size of the department and as to the number of companies, there was an excellent comparison.

"The change," he said, "was put in force without the necessity of adding a single man. The chief informs me by letter," he stated, "that the efficiency of the department was in no way impaired. He declared that a campaign of misinformation has been carried on against the proposal.

He quoted Mr. Fay as saying that a fireman works but 10 minutes a day and declared that a fireman really works 20¼ hours a day. He quoted Councillor Storrow as saying that the fireman is entitled to more time off than the policeman. The change to one day off in eight for the policeman, who regularly works eight hours, has resulted, he said, in the addition of 40 men, will add 70 next year, and as he understands it 90 men in the three years following.

He attacked the declaration of Chief Grady that 192 new men will be needed. The Mayor remarked, "It will require a considerable number of additional men."

Mr. Lavelle read a letter printed in an evening paper in opposition to the change. He said that Gorham Dana, the writer, was the manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, and, he said, he was going to ask Mr. Dana to come to the Legislature and help to get passed a law which would give 2 p.c. of the income of the insurance companies to charitable purposes among the firemen. He said such a law exists in several States.

He denied that the order had been forced through by coercion and declared that Councillor Hagan would not lose any trade. Mr. Lavelle told the Mayor that he had been counsel for the Russell Club since January, that no assessment had been made to pay him nor would one be made.

Many Other Speakers

He said that if he had confidence in the person asking that he would tell him how much he got as a fee, if he really got a fee. The Mayor said that he would require this if he signed the order.

He asked what figures Mr. Lavelle had bearing on insanity among members of the fire force or their families. He was told that the firemen had none, and remarked that the last three men retired from the service because of dementia.

Then the Mayor asked what assurance could be given that the firemen would not come seeking additional concessions. He was not prepared to answer, and it was agreed that he should later inform the Mayor. He energetically defended the patriotism of the firemen, and urged that the city would receive a better quality of service under the proposed schedule.

J. H. Howland, engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, former Pres. Bernard J. Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles H. Tiffany, Arthur W. Joslin, and the secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange were the others who appeared in opposition.

Mr. Howland said that according to the standards of the national board certain of the companies are 9 p.c. undermanned now and that they would be 25 p.c. undermanned under the new schedule if men were not added to the force.

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The Mayor remarked, "t ere isn't anyone insane enough to suppose that none will be added." A little later he asked Mr. Howland if there had ver been a time when the board of u ar-writers have appeared in fav f leaves of absences of any kind.

Mr. Howland said that he did no personally know of any case, and th Mayor commented, "I don't believe anyone else does." He later asked Mr. Howland if the same argument he was using had not been advanced whenever a request was made for a change.

Mr. Rothwell based his argument almost entirely on the patriotic duty of the firemen. Mr. Tiffany urged that men must work more hours and not less, and Mr. Joslin, who is a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee and chairman of the West Roxbury Citizens' Assn., asserted that the firemen are much better off than the average workingman or mechanic and that the city cannot afford to spend the money demanded.

AUG-18-1917

Grand Army Day

AUG 18 1917

We hope the Mayor will recede from his mistaken position that the visiting Russians should be represented in the Grand Army parade on Tuesday. There is no fitness in such a mixture of interests, and little tactfulness in suggesting it. We all have deep sympathy for the new Russia in the midst of its perils, and public sentiment the country over is enthusiastically supporting every reasonable measure of aid we can give this newest of the world's democracies. But this admirable and logical attitude has nothing to do with the proposal that the Russians shall march with the Grand Army men.

The men of the Grand Army are becoming fewer year by year. It has been said that this is probably the last time the National Encampment would be held in this city. Let's emphasize, then, without dilution or diffusion, the essential character of the occasion. It is the Civil War Veterans' day. Let it be theirs absolutely, in so far as this solemn and stirring parade is concerned.

For the visiting Belgians to march with our soldiers was quite a different matter. The issues are intimately associated. The wrongs of Belgium, and the problems of Belgium, are inextricably interwoven with our present national purpose in participation in the world war. The Belgians were logically and properly a part of our military show on that inspiring day. But between the sacrifices of the heroes of the Civil War and the problems of re-creating Russia there is a long lapse of time and a considerable distinction of significance. The personalities are of different generations, the problems are of different nature, the sentimental associations are not the same.

AUG-14-1917

Doctoring Symptoms

AUG 14 1917

The Finance Commission makes some interesting charges in connection with the alleged rental to the city for $4230 of apparatus worth altogether about $1300. The apparatus still remains under the ownership of the original owner. Incidentally there are charges of duplicate payments, a derrick, it is alleged, being charged for simultaneously in two places. "It was culpable negligence," sums up the Commission, "on the part of the Public Works Department to retain the machinery for a long time and to pay Peter W. Hill $4230.54 rental, more than three times the value." The Commission recommends to Mayor Curley that the rental be discontinued, and that the city buy apparatus sufficient for ordinary needs.

Which is all very well as far as it goes, and all very necessary. But even acceptance by the Mayor of the Commission's recommendations would be scant comfort to this city. The chief and ultimate value of such disclosures as these, if supported consistently and successfully, should be establishment in City Hall of a vigorously admirable city government; and before that can be done there must be vigorously admirable public opinion. No city ever gets a better government than it deserves, though it often gets one worse than it deserves. It is the indifferent voter who drags his town down. The indifferent voter in Boston does it.

Nor can we now do better, if we go into the coming campaign on the single issue of "turn the rascals out." Boston has tried that program before, but we have not had a satisfactory municipal government by such course, nor shall we.

Name an able man, a clean man, a man who holds public respect and confidence, and let him be a candidate on his own merits, not on the alleged demerits of the present incumbent. Between the choices, "Curley" and "Not-Curley," Mr. Curley will win. Voters will choose the positive in preference to the negative. Lets have a positive candidate for Mayor.

AUG-18-1917

3000 SCOUTS TO AID G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

AUG 18 1917

Details Will Help Police on Tuesday's Line of March

Approximately 3000 scouts of Greater Boston will be on hand during the Grand Army encampment week which starts tomorrow in Boston, and an elaborate program has been arranged for participation of the boys in exercises and program.

A feature of the work of the scouts will be their police duty on the day of the parade, when they will assist the Boston police in maintaining order and keeping the crowds in check along the line of march.

The local scout officials tendered the services of the boys to Police Commr. O'Meara and he accepted them.

It is expected that upwards of 10,000 Grand Army men will be in the city during encampment week, and the scouts will have their hands full acting as guides, messengers and aides to the Civil War veterans.

One hundred and fifty scouts are at present quartered at the South Armory on Irvington st., where they will have their headquarters during the coming week. Most of these scouts are from out-of-town troops who will not be able to return to their homes at night.

AUG-17-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

James J. Maroney of Ward 10, South Boston, who made a big name for himself in the baseball world a few years ago, has jumped into the political arena by filing nomination papers for the House. It is his first time at the political bat and he says he is going to make a home run.

Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan is keeping them all guessing by filing papers for both the House and the Governor's Council to succeed himself or Councillor Tim Buckley. There is no doubt that he can easily win the House fight but his friends feel differently concerning his chances for the Council. Besides, there is no doubt that the Mayor would give the present Councillor the first preference when it comes to an endorsement.

Henry Griffin, custodian of Ward 12 Municipal Building and treasurer of the Tammany Club, has his hands full these days in assisting the local board for that district in getting through its work so that he can take his annual vacation. Henry had completed all arrangements to go to his summer place on Cape Cod when the board was given permission to use the building.

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One of the most popular men in City Hall will become a benedict tomorrow afternoon. He is William E. Humphreys, well known Republican leader in old Ward 17, now Ward 12, who is to wed Miss Hannah E. Murchie. The ceremony will take place in the Grace Episcopal Church in South Boston, and after a reception the couple will depart on their honeymoon.

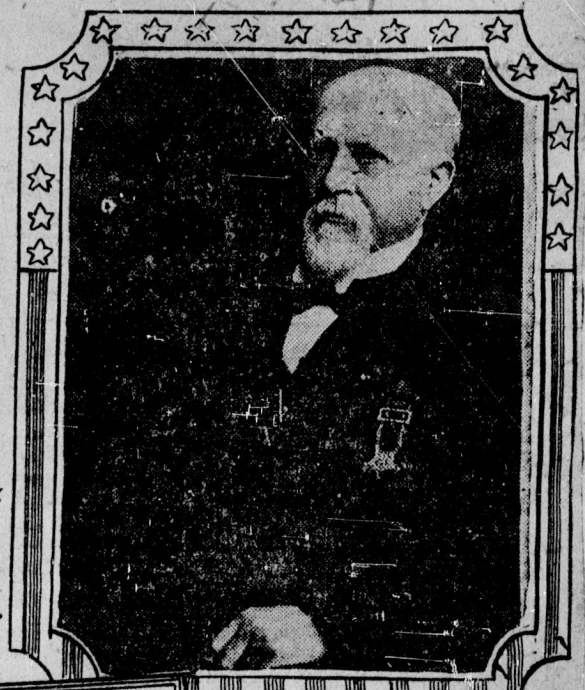
Mayor Curley brought home from Canada an interesting momento of his visit to the Kilties' camp. It is a hand grenade, and it is an ugly looking one, too. And furthermore, the Mayor intends to keep it in his office near at hand, in the event of an emergency arising.

HERALD - AUG-18-1917

SURVIVORS OF CIVIL WAR THRONGING BOSTON STREETS



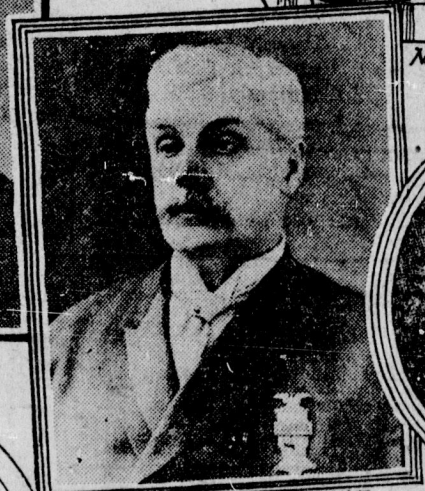
EX-GOV. JOHN L. BATES, CHAIRMAN LOCAL COMMITTEE.



NAT. GRAND COM. OF G.A.R. W. J. PATTERSON.



GRANVILLE C. FISKE.



JOHN E. GILMAN



DANL. E. DENNY

AUG 18 1917



GEN. THOS. H. MATTHEWS.



GEO. A. HOSLEY



JOHN M. WOODS.

For the Fourth Time Boston Is Entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic and the Parade of Tuesday Will Be a Special Feature of the Encampment.

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From all quarters of the country survivors of the great civil conflict are thronging to Boston for their national encampment. As half a century ago—

They are coming from the East, they are coming from the West,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

This is the fourth time that Boston has entertained the national gathering of the veterans, and they have always been highly appreciative of the hospitality received.

Already the headquarters at the Vendome are thronged with wearers of the blue and members of the reception committees of various organizations are at the railroad stations to meet incoming guests, furnish them escort or give them proper directions.

The business of the encampment opens this afternoon with the meeting of the executive committee of the national council of administration. In the evening Past Commander-in-Chief James E. Tanner will deliver an address at the patriotic service in the New Old South Church.

Tuesday's Parade a Feature.

Former Gov. John L. Bates, who is chairman of the general committee, will preside at the semi-official meeting of the G. A. R. and allied organizations in Mechanics Hall Monday evening, when addresses will be made by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny. After these addresses the commander-in-chief, William J. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will preside for the remainder of the evening.

Onward they march with lagging steps
That once were light and bold,
And heads are silvered now with age
That once were sunny gold,
And forms are shrunk and twisted now
That once were straight and strong,
And sorrow seals the lips that once
Did shout the battle song.

Dim are the eyes that once did gleam
At sight of foemen when
They checked the charge at Gettysburg
Or crossed the slaughter pen;
And feeble are the hands that bore
The banner of the free
Through shot and shell and murderous hell
With Sherman to the sea.

* * * * * * * *

Aye, dip the flag to them today
In all its beauty bright,
Who bore its soiled and tattered folds
Through many a bloody fight.
To their heroic sacrifice
In days of dark despair
We owe it that the flag still waves
And all its stars are there.

L. A. MURLIN,

President of Boston University.

By all means I most heartily approve of the suggestion of providing carriages or automobiles for veterans at the G. A. R. reunions. We should not ask them whether they desire or would accept such an arrangement. Their pride would prevent them giving a favorable answer to it; but if the arrangements were made and it were a part of the program of the community entertaining the reunion, they would gracefully acquiesce, I am sure.

During the last few years of my father's life we persuaded him not to attend the reunions, though it was a great deprivation to him. We did this because we knew he would insist upon doing everything that the other men did, and he was not equal to the long march required in the review parade. We had to take care of him for several weeks before going and give him much attention for several weeks after his return. Altogether, it was a hazardous undertaking to allow him to attend the reunions. If some such provision as you now propose had been made the problem would have been simplified for us.



Dr. L. A. Murlin.

MICHAEL J. CROWLEY,

Superintendent of Boston Police.

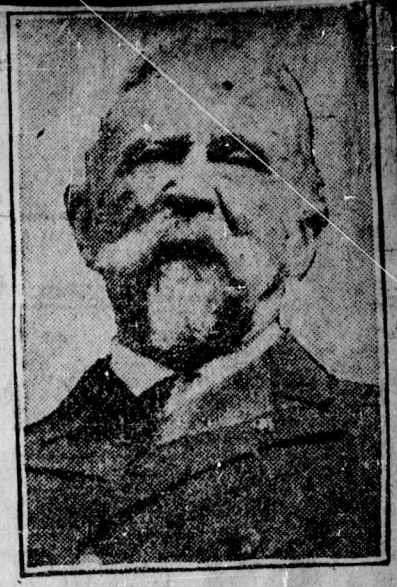
That thought occurred to me last Memorial day, when I saw a number of these old men entering a cemetery to decorate the graves of comrades gone before. One of them was bent and walked with difficulty, and there were several others who seemed to be trying to bear up against the heat and fatigue. I felt sorry for them, though I realized the pride they felt in turning out on such occasions. Really and truly, it seemed a shame that they should have undertaken it. It seems to me that cities desiring their national encampment should furnish automobiles and other conveyances. There are many of them who will stick to the last moment, but those who desire to march must be in the minority. I would not say one word to offend the men who deserve so much consideration as they, but they should not feel hurt at friendly advice tendered in a sympathetic spirit.

MAJ. H. L. HIGGINSON,

Soldier, Banker, Public Spirited Citizen.

Of course. It's all cussed nonsense. It ought to be stopped. These men are of a past generation. They have done their work. Live men are doing the work now. I told some of them last Decoration day, 'You've done all you're going to do. It's for you to sit still and fold your hands.' I don't belong to the organization. All I do is act as treasurer, take in the money and pay it out. But it's all nonsense for them to keep it up.

Continued next page



Maj. H. L. Higginson.

REV. ALEXANDER MANN,

Rector of Trinity Church.

I have your inquiry with reference to the Grand Army of the Republic and the advisability of their continuing to march on foot in parades.

It would seem to me that the question is necessarily one of physical fitness.



Dr. Alexander Mann.

AUG-18-1912.

(3)

GEN. CLARENCE S. EDWARDS,

Commanding Department of the Northeast.

It would be very fine to provide automobiles or carriages for all these veterans, but I am inclined to believe they would resent such an offer. It might be a good idea to have those march who want to and have autos handy for those who might be unable to continue the whole length of the parade. As for saying that they should not march, I wouldn't be quoted that way. Some of them are perfectly able to. There is a man now in my office, more than 70 years old, and he looks as if he could outwalk me 25 years from now.



Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

WALTER E. LOMBARD

Of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

As a rule, taking all conditions into consideration, this might be the last time they should be expected to march. But I believe they should work out their own salvation. Many of them are lively yet and anxious to show that they are not superannuated. There is a strong sentiment, I know, in favor of cutting it out. They must do it soon, and the important question is when that time is coming.



Continued next page.

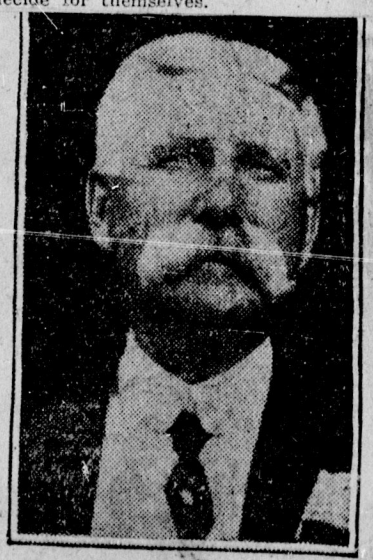
JESSE F. STEVENS,

Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

This is a delicate matter to be discussed by any one outside the ranks of the Grand Army itself. It might be wise to abandon such parades and relieve the men in advancing years of the burden of marching on foot. But I have a great hesitancy in saying anything about it. To do so might offend their pride or jar their sensitiveness and I feel that this is a matter they should decide for themselves.



Gen. Jesse Stevens.



A. R. Hooper.

AINSLEY R. HOOPER,

Chairman Committee on Conveyances.

This certainly should be the last time the veterans should undertake to march. We didn't expect they would do so this year, but they were determined to. Yes, pride, I suppose. We are engaging all the autos we can to follow along the line and pick up any who may fall out, and would have been glad to provide conveyances for all of them. Probably many will lose their lives, on the line or parade or as a result of taking part in it, as has happened many times before, but if our guests choose to parade we can't prevent them from doing so.

SAMUEL W. McCALL,

Governor of Massachusetts.

In reply to your question, whether the approaching Grand Army encampment in Boston "should not be the last occasion in which the survivors of the great civil conflict should march on foot," I would say that it seems to me this question should be settled by members of the Grand Army. A suggestion from one outside their number might touch their pride and be resented. They will doubtless march as long as they can, and people will with them many happy reunions in the future, whether they shall appear on foot or in automobiles or carriages.



The Hon. S. W. McCall.



The Hon. Calvin Coolidge.

AUG-18-1917.

(4)

CALVIN COOLIDGE,

Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

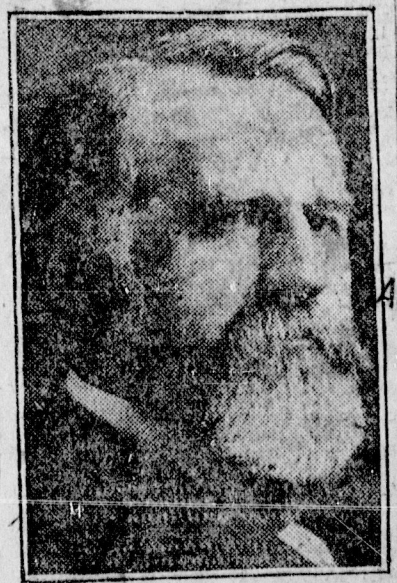
For more than 50 years the marching veterans of the Grand Army have quickened the memiry of age and stirred the imagination of youth. Their presence has always been an inspiration to patriotism, but never more so than at the present hour. We want to see them in the years to come still holding the right of line.

There is a certain difficulty in suggesting from the outside whether they should parade on foot or in carriages. So long as we have the benefit of seeing them perhaps it is presumptuous to offer suggestions. However, our veterans have not sought their own, they have not been dedicated to selfishness, but to service. I am sure their public appearances are not for self-gratification or glorification, but in the performance of patriotic duty. If this be true, then the public are to be considered along with the veterans. There is no doubt that the public feels that it might provide conveyances for men who have marched so long. It has long been the custom for men in civil life to ride in parades, and the marching veterans might well accept the same courtesy from their grateful countrymen. Still, the acceptance of a favor lies with those to whom it is offered. We can but look with reverent admiration on the Spartan fortitude that may yet carry the last survivor of the grandest body of veterans in all history proudly marching past at the final encampment.

DR. DUDLEY A. SARGENT,

Physical Instructor in the Gymnasium at Harvard.

Unless the men are accustomed to such exercise the parade on foot is not



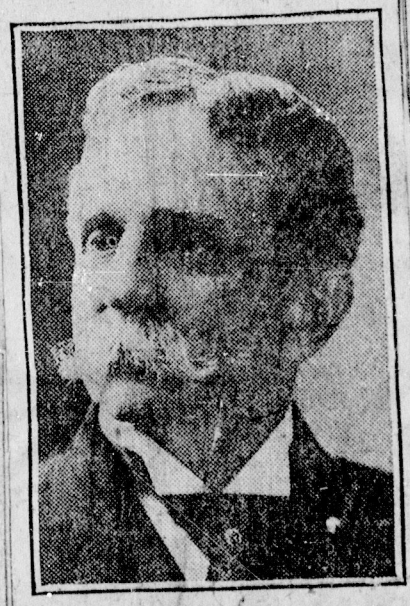
Dr. Dudley A. Sargent.

wise. As men grow older their arteries harden and they cannot well stand the strain the exertion imposes on them. They have a feeling of pride, of course, and dislike to give up this part of the affair. But they have had their day. They have done their work. Those who are not accustomed to regular exercise of this sort will find that it will cut short their days.

J. PAYSON BRADLEY,

Chairman Committee on Parade.

Why, you don't understand this situation at all. Some of these old fellows will be parading 30 years from now. They will continue till it becomes pathetic unless the commander should issue an order that there shall be no parade, and then some of them might get together and march under the flag in defiance of orders. Out at the Kansas City encampment, when it was proposed to come to Boston to enjoy visiting historic spots and eating our famous beans, there was a chorus of approval. But when it was suggested that the city would provide autos for all who participated in the parade there was an avalanche of "Noes." Personally, I should say stop it, but the most of them



J. Payson Bradley.

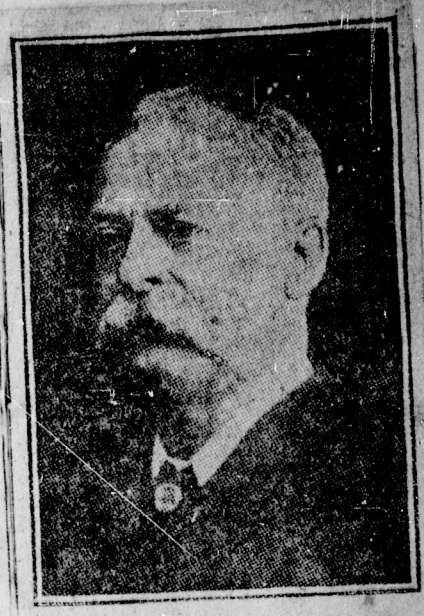
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won't listen. They are ready to march till they drop. And you must remember that in the civil war there were a lot of boys who enlisted when they were much below the present draft age, so they are not yet 70. This will be the last parade in Boston, and very likely the commander will issue an order making it the very last parade. Just now, in war time, there is more than a feeling of personal pride in the parade, a desire to show that the men who participated in bloody charges are still able to march, as encouragement to the youngsters of today. If peace should come perhaps they would be willing to give it up. We have shortened the line of march this year and shall make frequent stops for rest. There will be 100 autos, which will provide for carrying 500 men, and will have more if needed, but all who can go on foot will do so, be sure of that.

HENRY M. ROGERS,

Commander of the Loyal Legion.

Time is going to settle this question, and a very short time at that. In the Commandery of Massachusetts of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 50 members died last year. After this year it would seem to me certain that the veterans of the Grand Army ought not to attempt to march in a body. Special or local occasions might call some veterans of the civil war to a place of honor in ceremonious gatherings, but in a national encampment—never again.



Henry M. Rogers.

CAPT. W. R. RUSH,

Commandant of the Navy Yard.

While many of them may be able to march on foot and proud to do so, it would seem unwise for them all to make the attempt. Yet it is entirely a matter for them to decide. All an outsider can do is to suggest that their friends will

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Capt. W. R. Rush.

be willing to provide conveyances with pleasure if they decide to abandon their practice of marching in parade.

BOARD REJECTS CRANE

The civil service commission yesterday rejected Mayor Curley's appointment of Frank B. Crane of 516 Talbot avenue to be superintendent of supplies, salary $3000. The 30 days allowed the commission would have expired today. The mayor said last night that he will submit some other nomination.

HERALD - AUG 18 1917

MAYOR CURLEY SEES MEN AT FRAMINGHAM

AUG 18 1917

Tells Them of System of Training of Canadians.

CAMP McGUINNESS, Framingham, Aug. 17—Mayor James M. Curley and Mrs. Curley, who have just returned from a vacation in Canada, were visitors at the camp today. The mayor was the centre of an interested group of officers, telling them of the training of the Canadian troops at Valcartier, Quebec. Mayor Curley was much interested in the report of the 9th forming a part of the second "Rainbow" division.

"I am sure," he said, "that the men of the 9th are willing and anxious to go across where they can get in the thick of it. And when they do, there is no doubt that the men will give a good account of themselves."

The men are interested in the proposed enlargement of the regiments. The present strength is somewhat over 2200 men, and the latest idea is to raise the strength to at least 3600 men. It is probable that parts of the 5th regiment, which went into camp today near Camp McGuinness, will be amalgamated with the 9th, until the desired quota is obtained.

When this occurs, the men will lose identity with their old regiments; in fact since Aug. 5, the Massachusetts regiments have been a part of the 26th division. The men do not yet know what their regimental numbers will be, except that they will be somewhere in the seventies.

A delegation of Elks from the Boston lodge will be visitors at the camp tomorrow, to take part in the celebration of "Boston Lodge of Elks Day," by Col. Edward L. Logan and the boys of the 9th. The day was arranged through the efforts of Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, exalted ruler of the lodge. One of the features will be an exhibition of the latest war manoeuvres.

AUG - 1917

AGAIN REJECTS BRIDGE LOAN

Council Defeats Mayor's Second Effort to Repair the Broadway Span.

WAS ASKED FOR $50,000

Mayor Curley's first official act on his return from Quebec was to call a special meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon in a second endeavor to push through a $50,000 loan order for the repair of Broadway bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad, but he failed again.

At the last regular meeting the order received only three votes, those of Attridge, Watson and McDonald, and was rejected by the majority on the ground that an order for repairs should be paid for out of current revenue, and not with borrowed money.

Lay Order on Table.

At yesterday's meeting Attridge, Collins and Storrow were absent. Six votes were necessary to pass the order, and Hagan opposed it on the same grounds as before. By a vote of four to two the order was laid on the table, Watson and McDonald constituting the minority.

In a communication to the council the mayor set forth that the public service commission has ordered the Elevated to discontinue running cars over Broadway bridge as unsafe, and has also recommended that it be closed to travel by vehicles.

The mayor pleaded that whether a permanent improvement or not the repair of the bridge should be regarded at least in the light of an emergency. He argued that a loan for this purpose has at least as much merit as the various loans for the reconstruction of firehouses and other buildings which have been voted.

Public Works Commissioner Edward A. Murphy was called before the committee on finance and testified that the present bridge was built in 1900 at a cost of $80,000, and if rebuilt with heavier material will last from 25 to 30 years. A new structure would cost $130,000. Part of the $50,000 to be expended in rebuilding, he said, would be recovered by the city, as a part of the cost will be placed upon the Boston & Albany and part on the Elevated. The city is putting up warnings to vehicles using the bridge that it is not safe for heavy loads.

NO RELATION OF HIS, SAYS CURLEY

Mayor Curley, in answer to questions showered at him today in regard to the Miss Margaret Curley arrested in the Broadway riots that attended the police interference with a Friends of Irish Freedom meeting in New York, said today:

"The Miss Margaret Curley who was prominent in the disturbance in New York is not related to me in any way. I have heard of her, but I am not even personally acquainted with her."

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MAYOR APPROVES PLAN FOR CAVALRY COMPANY

The mayor has approved, and will transmit to the Governor, a petition headed by Charles E. Rees, of Jewett street, Newton, for the formation of another company of the state guard, this time a cavalry troop. A number of the men are residents of Newton or Brookline. "However," remarked the mayor jocosely, "we expect to annex a part of Newton before long—the part where Boston College is located and the Commonwealth Golf Club."

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

AUG 29 1917

I'LL tear the hide off him," euphemistically remarks Congressman James A. Gallivan, anent Mayor James M. Curley and the stories set afloat that "Gallivan is all in." The congressman blew into Young's Hotel the other day, and thus delivered himself: "The Curley crowd would have it that I'm tied to a post. Let 'em wait just a little while longer, and they'll find out their mistake. They've had me laid up with arthritis, and every other kind of 'itis, including cold feet. I'll be in this mayoralty campaign, with something to say, you can bet."

John F. Fitzgerald's circulation is said to be showing signs of anaemia, that is, the circulation of his Republic, all because of the suppression of his political column. While it failed to appear for two successive weeks, admirers indulgently explained—"John F's taking a vacation, and nothin' doin' but hot weather politics anyway." But when the two weeks hiatus doubled, and still the Republic remained dumb politically, explanations of that sort no longer "went."

The old stories of another burying of the hatchet by Curley and Fitzgerald are of course revived. There is no doubt that the mayor would be glad of a truce, until after the city election anyway, and that the ex-mayor would like the Curley support in a campaign for the United States Senate a year hence. But the personal animosity between the two men remains almost inconceivably bitter, and neither trusts the other.

These feuds in the Democratic party have worked out more than once to the salvation of the Republican party. No sooner does the Democracy win a victory than the political leaders begin to quarrel over the division of the spoils.

For a vitrolic delineation of alleged evil in Mayor Curley, or in Frederick W. Mansfield, it is the member of his own party who proves to be the most consummately vivid artist. No Republican can hold a candle to these wonderful world-painters.

Will Fitzgerald after all seal his mouth in return for Curley support against Walsh in the senatorial fight? It seems difficult to assume it.

AUG - 1917.

Bars Bathing in Frog Pond After Sept. 4

Mayor Issues Order Applying Also to All Parks—Lying on the Grass Prohibited.

No more bathing in the Frog Pond after Sept. 4!

The throngs of urchins, both male and female, who have been wriggling in and out of bathing suits, with more or less regard for modesty, on the slopes leading down to the pond will be banished after Labor day.

Nor will adults be allowed to lounge on the grass of the Common, and perhaps the soldiers and sailors will be driven perforce inside the Civic Federation tent, which, despite twice-changed alluring signs, and tables loaded with literature, has failed to corral many men in uniform.

The edict went forth from the mayor's office at noon today:

"All permits to lie or walk upon the grass, swim, or wade in small ponds are herbey revoked Sept. 4."

HERALD - AUG-20-1917.

Grand Army Veterans Pouring Into City for Next Week's Encampment

Mayor Curley Orders Holiday for Tuesday, the Day of the Big Parade—Russians and Canadians May March

AUG 19 1917

The vanguard of the host of civil war veterans who are journeying from all points in the country to attend the great encampment arrived in the city today.

On the streets and in the hotel lobbies the badged and blue-clad old soldiers could be seen.

This year the bent and gray-haired fighters not only recall in conversation the friends and comrades who are dead—they also tell each other of younger friends, sons and relatives who are gone, drafted and enlisted in the great new army that is to fight the war of '17.

In honor of the G. A. R. veterans Mayor Curley has issued a proclamation, ordering all city departments to close on Tuesday, parade day, and declaring it a holiday without loss of pay for all persons employed by the city whose services can be dispensed with.

Route of Parade.

AUG 20 1917

The mayor, in his proclamation, says that this will be probably the last convention held in a New England city of the G. A. R. organization as a body, and "it is fitting that every honor should be accorded that valorous host who in 1861, in response to the call of the emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, stood ready to make the supereme sacrifice."

Not since 1904 have the G. A. R. veterans assembled in Boston. That year there were 40,000 men in their parade. So heavy has been the harvest of death in their ranks that if 10,000 men fall into line in the parade on Tuesday the commanders will be satisfied.

A long list of automobiles will carry the veterans who are unable to march. Forty city automobiles have been offered for the use of the veterans and scores of privately owned cars will be donated.

Because many of the marchers are unable to walk far the parade will march only a mile and a half through the down-town streets.

Starting at Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street, the parade will pass through Beacon and School streets, down Washington street, through Temple place to Tremont street, past the grandstand and down Boylston street to Park square.

To Entertain Women.

The parade will be reviewed by Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley.

Many plans for the entertainment of the ladies of the G. A. R. are being made. Department President Mrs. Elvira F. Veasey will be at the Massachusetts headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick. National headquarters will be at the Hotel Victoria.

A reception to National President Mrs McClure and her staff will be given at the Hotel Brunswick Tuesday evening by the local branch of the G. A. R. ladies. Mrs. McClure will preside at all sessions of the ladies' convention, which will be held in the Shawmut Congregational Church, Tremont and Brookline streets, Wednesday and Thursday.

The headquarters of the various groups attending the G. A. R. encampment have been reserved as follows:

Grand Army of the Republic, Hotel Vendome; Army Nurses of the Civil War, Hotel Westminster; Woman's Relief Corps, Hotel Vendome; Ladies of the G. A. R., Hotel Vendome; Daughters of Veterans, Hotel Brunswick; Sons of Veterans, Hotel Bellevue; Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, Hotel Bellevue.

Although the members of the G. A. R. protest against breaking their rule of 50 years which prohibits any but G. A. R. men in the parade, Mayor Curley will make an effort to have the Russian envoys, the Russian sailors and 200 Canadian grenadiers in the procession.

3000 VETERAN FIREMEN IN 'PLAYOUT' ON COMMON

30 Old Hand Tubs Will Compete for City's Prizes and Be Reviewed by War Veterans.

Three thousand veteran firemen and 30 old "hand-tubs," together with a representation of Boston's most modern fire-fighting apparatus, will parade through Boston streets today, and the "tubs" will subsequently compete, on the Common, for $1000 in prizes, offered by the city through Mayor Curley.

"I have much pleasure in arranging this parade in honor of the G. A. R. veterans," said Mayor Curley yesterday. "I have had a conference with Secretary M. F. Cavanagh of the New England Veteran Firemen's League, and he has assured me that there will be 30 'tubs' in line and 3000 of the red-shirted veterans. The G. A. R. are invited to view the parade from the stand on the Common."

It will start at 9:40 from Park square and proceed through Eliot and Washington streets to School street, where the mayor will review it, and continue up Tremont to Boylston street, to the Charles street gate of the Common, to the Frog Pond, where the playout will be held.

There will also be a demonstration by some of the modern apparatus, and a stream will be thrown 200 feet by a deck gun on one of the latest type of motor hose wagons.

The judges for the $1000 prizes will be: William H. Hathaway of Gloucester, John J. Stevens of Marblehead, George Hunt of Providence, Col. A. Brown of Marblehead, James H. Walker of Lowell and Edward A. Shallow of Boston.

WAR COSTS BOSTON $205,000

Although no American troops have yet met the Germans in battle array, the cost of the war to the city of Boston for June was $17,076. This sum represents money paid to the dependents of Massachusetts soldiers, and is at the rate of about $250,000 a year. This ratio is likely to be largely exceeded. The mayor gave out the figures last night.

CALLS CONFERENCE OF COAL DEALERS

The mayor has called a conference of Boston coal dealers for 10 A. M. tomorrow at City Hall. The city needs 58,000 tons of coal, 17,000 tons anthracite and 41,000 tons bituminous. Repeated calls for bids have resulted in no response.

The city has been able to buy only in small quantities. Today Mayor Curley awarded a contract for 900 tons Pennsylvania coal at $8.10 for the pumping station at the Cow pasture, Dorchester, to the New England Coal & Coke Company, and a contract for 400 tons New River coal to the Coastwise Coal Company, at $9.25.

The mayor's attention was called to th fact that President Wilson's coal proclamation had resulted in quite a drop in prices in Chicago, and he replied that he appreciated the fact of the proclamation, but felt slightly pessimistic as to its practical results.

A contract for artificial sidewalks on Mt. Ida road, Santuit street, and Goodale road, Dorchester, was awarded today to M. D. Russo for $2093.

AUG-23-1917

SONS OF VETERANS BEGIN ENCAMPMENT SESSIONS

AUG 23 1917

Are Welcomed by Mayor and Learn That 2769 New Members Have Been Added.

The opening day of the 36th annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans was given over to preliminaries and memorials at Ford Hall yesterday. When the commander-in-chief, William T. Church of Chicago, called the convention to order there were 500 delegates and representatives of affiliated organizations in attendance.

Committees were promptly appointed on organization work and the convention proceeded to routine business, including the address of the commander-in-chief, followed by the reports of the executive officers.

Mayor Curley welcomed the Sons of Veterans to the city and in a stirring address declared himself in favor of enlisting all men physically able to bear arms, in the nation's hour of need. The response was by Frank L. Shepard of Illinois.

In the afternoon a memorial service was conducted by the encampment officers for deceased past commanders-in-chief, among the prominent members who died during the year being George B. Abbott of Chicago.

In Commander-in-Chief Church's report was a recommendation for the renewal of a 5-year contract for an official publication; an increase in salary for the national secretary; the appointment of representatives to the patriotic and national defence societies, and that the organization tender its services to President Wilson.

H. H. Hammer, national secretary, submitted a report which showed a gain in membership of 58 new camps and 2769 members, making a total membership of 60,000, of which 8000 are in Massachusetts camps.

Treasurer J. L. Rake of Reading, Pa., recommended the appropriation of $2500 to be devoted to a Liberty bond purchase. His report showed total receipts of $21,989.10 and expenditures of $18,123.11 during the year.

The election of officers will take place today, when F. T. F. Johnson of Washington, D. C., will probably be chosen commander-in-chief, no opposition to his candidacy having developed yesterday.

AMERICAN AUG 18-1917

BOSTON READY FOR RUSSIANS

Plans Perfected for Tuesday's Entertainment of Distinguished Mission.

AUG 18 1917

The arrangements for the entertainment of the distinguished Russian War Mission, who will visit Boston as the guests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston, on Tuesday, August 21, were perfected last evening at the offices of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

A telegram from Washington received by Mayor Curley early last evening from the Russian embassy announced the personnel of the Russian war mission as follows:

His Excellency Boris A. Bakhmeteff, first ambassador of the new republic of Russia to the United States.

General Roop.

Professor Borodin, Department of Agriculture.

Colonel Oranovsky, chief of artillery.

M. Novitsky, Minister of Finance.

M. Sookine, Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

M. Omeltchenko, Minister of the Department of Trade.

Captain Dubassoff, aide to Ambassador Bakhmeteff.

Captain Shutt, aide to General Roop.

Baron Gunzsberg, distinguished Russian publicist.

Secretaries Karapovitcs, Putlioff and Donahue.

THREE WREATHS PREPARED.

Mayor Curley has directed the special making of three magnificent galax wreaths, which Ambassador Bakhmeteff will place at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. The wreaths bear the colors of the Russian nation.

A luncheon by the friends of the new Russian republic in Boston will be given at the Essex Country Club. Nathan Pinanski is in charge of the affair.

Rabbi Samuel S. Wise of New York will be the orator at a mass meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic on Tremont street on Tuesday evening.

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE.

Governor McCall announced last evening the appointment of the following committee of distinguished citizens:

Allan Forbes, J. Mitchell Galvin, John J. Linehan, Charles T. Cottrell, Edwin L. Gerrish, William H. Parks, R. H. Beaudreau, Isaac Ber_, William S. Felton, Leon R. Egyes.

John A. McCarthy, Hon. Charles H. Pearson, Hon. Charles H. Blanchard, Charles Williamson, John C. Heyer, Enos H. Bigelow, Fred G. Tibbetts.

Frank H. Whitman, Daniel W. Lane, Henry E. Levenson, Gaydon W. Merrill, Alfred L. Cutting, Hon. Charles H. Adams, Alfred S. Cox, Evan F. Richardson.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE.

Mayor Curley announces the following committee:

Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Hon. Joseph A. Conry, Hon. J. C. J. Flamand, Hon. Frederick P. Leay, Hon. E. S. Mansfield, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. N., Hon. Joseph C. Pelletier, E. A. Filene, Louis E. Kirstein, Ferdinand Strauss P. H. Jennings, Colonel Paul Azan, John Morton, General Francis Peabody, Joseph I. Altman, John Romoszkiewicz, Joseph Micheiman, M. J. Rabinovitz, Henry H. Levenson, Harris Poorvu, Henry H. Levenson.

David A. Ellis, S. Conrad, Louis A. Ginsberg, Adolph Erlich, Carl Dreyfus, William Bloom, Hon. Daniel H. Coakley, S. Hooper Hooper, Grenville S. McFarland, Michael H. Crcoran, P. L. Spalding, John Shepard, Jr., General Hugh Bancroft, Frederick W. Mansfield.

Charles Reinherz, Joseph Kowal, Abraham C. Webber, A. Leszcynski, W. Dackiewicz, S. O'Sada, T. Warhely, Cuthbert Lee, John Johnston, Colonel Walter E. Lombard, George R. White, John J. Martin.

J. H. McAlman, Max Levenson, David Kasenof, A. Lincoln Filene, Jacob C. Morse, Jacob R. Morse, A. Koshland, Simon Vorenburg, Nathan Pinanski, J. L. Wiseman, Max E. Wyzanski, Charles E. Wyzanski, Max Mitchell, George Moses, Judge Rubenstein, H. Abrams, Joseph Levenson, Carl Gerstein, Hon. Alexander McGregor, Frederick H. Prince, Henry V. Cunningham.

William H. Coolidge, James R. Nicholson, Ralph Adams Cram, Hon. Thomas H. Dowd, Hon. Frank Leveroni, H. Slobdkin, F. J. Bogocius, braham Hyman, Moses Lourie, J. Dounaruma.

muel L. Bailen, Marks Angell, L. A. Ginsberg, George Morriss, James Solomont, David A. Lourie, Mark Lewis, Felix Vorenberg, Morris Waldman, Samuel Pinanski, Harry Liebman, Judge A. K. Cohen.

A. Leventhall, F. Wingersky, A. W. Kaffenburgh, Joseph M. Herman, Henry H. Learnard, Hon. Charles B. Strecker, A. Shuman, E. A. Shuman, Sidney Shuman, Alexander Steinert, Ludwig Eiseman, M. M. Eichler, Richard Pinksohn.

A. C. Ratshesky, I. A. Ratshesky, Nathan Sodekson, Louis Davis, H. Danzig, David A. Lourie, Bernard N. Wolf, Dr. Charles Fleischner, Isaac Heller, Abraham Alpert.

Abraham C. Berman, Edward J. Bromberg, William Berwin, George U. Crocker, George Taylor, Thomas Nelson Perkins, Leopold Strauss, Daniel Frank, William F. Kearns, Hon. William S. McNary, Frank X. Johnston.

John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins, Henry E. Hagan, Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson, William F. Kenney, Francis J. W. Ford, Edward F. McGrady, Prof. Charles P. Lebon.

Henry Abrahams, Alfred E. Wellington, James J. Storrow, Simon Hecht, Alexander Brin, Benjamin Freem, Leo J. Lyons, Michael B. Kesselman, Jacob D. DeHass and Stephen Ferretti.

APPOINTMENTS TO FIRE DEPARTMENT

The following appointments to the fire department have been approved by the Mayor: Frank A. Agnew, Lawrence J. Harvey, James F. McKendrew and James A. Kennedy.

AUG 18-1917

Governor Gives State's Greeting to the G. A. R.

Governor McCall, through the columns of the Boston AMERICAN, today spoke the following message of welcome for the people of Massachusetts to the Boys in Blue of the G. A. R.:

By Governor Samuel W. McCall.

MASSACHUSETTS could have no greater honor conferred upon her by any visitors than by being selected as the place for the holding of the national encampment of the Grand Army.

The armies of the North, and for that matter of the South, when they had received the necessary military training, became probably the finest armies the world had ever witnessed.

As we look upon the men who preserved our nationality and who wiped out the foul blot of slavery, we should indeed feel the warmest gratitude.

The whole Commonwealth welcomes from her heart the Grand Army of the Republic.

AUG 18-1917

What Program Calls for Today

This is the G. A. R. program today:

10 a. m. to 2 p. m.—Meeting of Credential Committee, Hotel Vendome.

1:30 p. m.—Meeting of National Council of Administration, Hotel Vendome.

8 p. m.—Semi-official meeting of G. A. R. and allied organizations in Mechanics Building, Huntington avenue.

Ex-Governor John L. Bates, chairman of the general committee, will preside. Addresses of welcome will be made for the Commonwealth, by Mayor Curley and by Department Commander Daniel E. Denny.

Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh will preside during latter part of meeting.

Greetings will be tendered by Army Nurses, Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans and Sons of Auxiliary.

8 p. m.—Class initiation and exemplification by Sons of Veteran Auxiliary, Ford Hall, No. 15 Ashburton place.

AMERICAN AUG 18-1917.

CITY KEYS HANDED TO VETERANS OF G.A.R.

Boston Decks Herself Patriotically in Honor of the National Encampment in City This Week

Early Arrivals Among Gray "Boys in Blue" Include High Officials of Organization

"Hail to the Veterans!

"The keys to the city are yours, gray wearers of the Blue!

"Yesterday you saved the nation; today Old Glory that you see floating everywhere, because of your deeds streams on the breeze! Once more, on behalf of the people of the Nation, Boston today offers you her lasting gratitude.

AUG 18 1917

"You have given the boys of today a heritage of glory and an example inspirational; may the land that you saved, save democracy to the world, and the flag of Liberty be blessed with victory that shall end in everlasting peace!

"Hail, Stars and Stripes!

"Hail, Defenders of the Flag!"

Thus speaks the spirit of Boston, as she decks herself with flags and symbols of welcome for the fourth Boston visit of the National G. A. R. as perhaps she never has decked herself before for any visitors.

BANNERS BEAUTIFY CITY.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts department, G. A. R., desired to have Old Glory float from every building in the city during the encampment, but more than that, bunting and flags in elaborate and beautiful designs, window displays, "Welcome" and other banners of significance, give the entire city a beautiful and vividly patriotic appearance. Mingled with Old Glory, for the visit Tuesday of the distinguished Russian Commission, will be the red, white and blue of that newest of republics.

Early yesterday morning "the good gray men" began to congregate at the Vendome National Headquarters, though many of them are stopping elsewhere. Their wives accompanied many of them, and some came with their sons or daughters, or their grandchildren.

There were men with empty sleeves, and men who leaned heavily on canes; all were grizzled gray, but all were "years young," with the brave light in their eyes that speaks of dauntless spirit, and they greeted one another with warm comradeship and merry quips.

Prominent among the early arrivals were Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was so much in demand that he had literally to be everywhere at once—and was continually having to be hunted up by evehybody; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief W. H. Wormstead of Kansas City, Mo.; Junior Commander-in-Chief E. K. Russ of New Orleans, La.; Surgeon-General William M. Hanna of Aurora, Ill.; Adjutant-General H. H. Benrough of Pittsburgh; Quartermaster-General Cola D. R. Stowits of Buffalo, N. Y., and Chief of Staff William H. Hahn of Mansfield, O.

ARRIVE EVERY HOUR.

Others were expected hourly, and although all will not be here until Monday, it was thought that by this morning a majority of those who are to come would be here.

It is expected that between 8,000 and 10,000 veterans will march in the parade Tuesday, says Secretary Wilfred A. Weatherbee, and there probably will be between 3,000 and 4,000 present at he encampment who will be unable to march. There will be automobiles for those who are disabled.

Including the G. A. R. veterans, the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Army Nurses organization, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Sons and Daughters of Veterans organizations and the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary and the visiting wives, daughters and granddaughters of veterans accompanying the latter unofficially, Secretary of the Encampment Weatherbee said there will be at least 60,000 in attendance.

Yesterday afternoon there were numerous committee meetings at the Vendome, and those who were not concerned or interested took occasion for a little sight-seeing. On the stone ledge that runs along the front of the Public Library sat a solid line of them late in the afternoon, both men and women, commenting on the decorations of the Copley Plaza and other buildings, and resting from visiting the library itself.

Receptions and meetings of allied organizations almost without number have been arranged for different times thoughout Boston, and the "official program" itself promises a full week.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at the Headquarters. At 4 o'clock there will be an impressive patriotic service open to the general public at the New Old South Church, corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets. The address will be delivered by Past Commander-in-chief James Tanner, and the music will be furnished by the Lotus Quartet.

Committee and preliminary meetings will occupy Monday morning and afternoon, and in the evening at 8 o'clock the semi-official meeting of the Grand Army and Allied Organizations will be held in the Mechanics building. At this greetings will be extended the visitors by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley on behalf of the Commonwealth and the city, and by Department of Massachusetts Commander Daniel E. Denny on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Patterson will respond and will preside while greetings will be tendered by the Army Nurses, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, to which the responses will be made by past Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army. A program of music has also been arranged for this occasion.

BIG PARADE ON TUESDAY.

Tuesday is the big day—"G. A. R. Day" of "G. A. R. Week." Forming at 9:15, at 10 o'clock sharp will occur the parade, which is the big feature of the week.

The head of the column will be on Commonwealth avenue, the right resting on Arlington street, and the boys of '61-'65 will march down Arlington to Beacon street, thence to School street, from School street to Washington street, down Washington to Temple Place, thence down Tremont street to Boylston street, and from Boylston street to Park square, where the parade will be dismissed. The line is about a mile and a half long.

The long line of reserved seats erected on Tremont street will be occupied by visiting relatives and friends of the G. A. R., and admission to them will be by ticket. Lines of children, thousands of whom will turn out in response to the Governor's recommendation expressed in his proclamation of Friday—"let the children press upon the line of march, both to testify their respect for these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation"—and these will be placed in a line ten deep inside the ropes at the point of vantage on the line of march—where the seats are built and farther along the street at the corner of Tremont and Boylston.

MAY WAIVE PRECEDENT.

The matter of including the distinguished visitors from Russia in the veterans' parade, which would necessitate a departure from their custom of years past, will not be definitely decided until this afternoon, when the Mayor's committee, consisting of Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley, a past commander-in-chief; Russian Consul Joseph A. Conry and John J. Martin, go over the matter with Commander-in-Chief Patterson. Chief Marshal Bradley himself is inclined to waive precedent in the matter, but as he says, the decision is "entirely up to the Commander-in-Chief."

In view of the fact that, as he said in a proclamation to the heads of all city departments, "this will be in all probability the last convention held by the Grand Army in Boston," Mayor Curley has directed that all city employes be granted a leave of absence on Tuesday without loss of pay.

"It is fitting that every honor be accorded the survivors of that valorous host, who, in 1861, in response to the call of the Emancipator, the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, stood ready to make the supreme sacrifice that every star might remain on the shield of Old Glory, that every State continue in the Union, and that the pledge of equality contained in the Declaration of Independence be fulfilled in practice rather than theory," said the Mayor.

"JOE" DENNISON, HIS BIRTHDAY

"Dan" Coakley Makes a Party for It and Torpedoes Mayor at Golf.

AUG 18 1917

Between the uncertainties of war and weather and whatnot, Dan Coakley wasn't able to give his brother-in-law, Joe. Dennison, what you might call a big party in honor of Joe's fiftieth birthday, yesterday.

So Mr. and Mrs. Dan only had their relatives and immediate friends at the Coakley Summer place at Buzzards Bay. Not over 300 of them at the outside, counting "in-laws," Buzzards Bay friends and all.

But that made plenty of material for the "movie" operators to work on. "Movies?" Certainly. This was a "reel" party, as well as a birthday one.

As a host, Mr. Coakley slipped up only once. It was during the golf matches. He was paired off against Mayor Curley. By all the rules of hospitality and politics, the Mayor should have won.

WON BY "EIGHT UP."

But the opportunity was "2 mutch," as Little Bobbie would express it. They played a nine-hole round. At the end of the round the host was winner by the frightful score of eight up on His Honor.

Dan chortled gleefully: "I can't beat the Mayor at politics. But at golf—Oh, Boy!"

Joe Dennison was matched against Former District-Attorney William J. Corcoran of Cambridge. It was Dennison's birthday and he won an 18-hole match one up.

They had swimming races and other contests, but the golf match between Coakley and the Mayor was the star feature of the athletic program—from where Coakley sat anyhow.

Boston guests went down to Buzzards Bay on the 1:06 and 1:33 trains. Buzzards Bay guests gathered at early afternoon.

It was a continuous performance. Clambake on the beach led off. There was also luncheon on the lawn.

ENDLESS CONGRATULATIONS.

Then sports and "movie" operators all about and more sports and dinner on the lawn and dancing and music and endless congratulations and good fellowships and good cheer.

Mr. Dennison was given an onyx bronze statue. Mrs. Dennison was given a diamond pendant in platinum setting. Both presentations were made by Mayor Curley on behalf of the assembly.

The Mayor spoke gracefully, with no reference whatever to his own exemption as a golfer. Mr. and Mrs. Dennison responded in turn in happy veins.

Merriment kept up until a late hour, with many of the Boston guests remaining over night.

At last accounts the Mayor was vainly trying to coax the "movie" operators to let the reel showing his golf match become ruined in the developing.

AMERICAN AUG 18-1917

"AROUND $18," CITY TAX RATE

Real Estate in Suburbs and Big State Payment Keeps the Amount Down.

AUG 18 1917

Calamity howlers are doomed to disappointment when Boston's tax rate for 1917 is made public next Tuesday. Instead of the predicted advance of the present rate of $17.80 to nearly $19, the figures on the books of the assessors indicate that the increased tax rate will be not over 30 cents per $1,000, if as great.

"Around $18," is declared by the wise ones at City Hall to be the figures which will result from the assessors' figures.

The earlier threatened increase of more than a dollar was the result of loose estimates on the part of assistant assessors, and was found to be decidedly incorrect when the assessors got down to actual business.

Instead of a decrease of $5,000,000 in real estate valuations, the practically complete returns show a gain of $4,000,000.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

The increase in valuation is attributed to the widespread building activity in the suburbs and to the assessment for the first time of several large apartment houses in Allston and Brighton. The addition of the imposing Little Building at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets is reckoned as no small item in the increased valuation. Ward 8 and South Boston show a substantial increase in valuation, due to extensive alterations and improvements in those districts.

The 1916 increase over the previous year was approximately $18,000,000, which, with the addition of the $4,000,000 shown by the past year, will bring the total increase since 1915 up to $22,000,000.

Regardless of this actual increase in real estate, the city's valuation will appear at least $150,000,000 less than last year because of the new conditions in State financiering which give Boston an increased income credit of several hundred thousand dollars.

INCREASE FROM STATE.

The city's share of the State income tax this year was $3,778,569, a sum vastly in excess of the expectation of the assessors. Instead of making up to the city what it lost on intangibles, the Commonwealth not only made up this loss, but gave Boston a handsome surplus as well.

The assessors point out that it would have been possible to avoid any increase in Boston's tax rate had not the State tax on the city been advanced almost a million dollars over the 1916 figure.

AUG 21-1917

All the New England States are fully represented at the Grand Army reunion. All the registrants from Massachusetts have reported to G. A. R. headquarters. Among the late registrants are:

Commander D. E. Denny of Worcester.
Senior Vice-Commander E. P. Stanley of Manchester.
Junior Vice-Commander G. W. Wilder of Boston.
A. A. G. Philip A. Nordell of Brookline.
Assistant Quartermaster-General Wilfred A. Witherbee of Boston.
Past Department Commander Francis E. Cole of Adams.
Past Department Commander Eli W. Hall of Lynn.
Past Department Commander John E. Gilman of Boston.
Past Department Commander Granville C. Fiske of Granville.
Past Department Commander Thomas J. Ames of Leominster.
Past Department Commander George A. Hosley of Chester.
John D. Billings of Allston.
Past Department Commander J. Payson Bradley of Boston.

COMRADES FROM MAINE.

Among the late arrivals from Maine are:
F. M. Morton, Farmington.
J. M. Stone, St. Albans.
S. C. Pratt, Turner.
J. E. Rhodes, Rockland.
L. B. Heold, Sumner.
H. S. Webber, Monroe.
S. F. Stetson, Sumner.
S. C. Ward, Skowhegan.
William S. Bridgham, Buckfield.
Daniel Shea, Buckfield.
B. F. Hicks, South Paris.
M. G. Smart, Solon.
Fred G. Snow, Rockland.
Murray B. Watson, Auburn.
William A. Miller, Auburn.
Augustine Young, Auburn.
George W. Smith, Walnut Hill.
Charles H. Clark, Togus.
Edward S. Mack, North Albans.

AUG 21 1917

NEW HAMPSHIRE STAFF.

The following staff comes from New Hampshire:

Commander Charles W. Hobbs, Pelham.
Senior Vice-Commander Eugene Wason, Milford.
Junior Vice-Commander Isaac Beaty, Penacook.
Frank Battles, A. A. G., Concord.
General J. N. Patterson, Concord.
Major William H. Trickey, Tilton.
Francis H. Buffum, Winchester.

RHODE ISLAND MEN HERE.

From Rhode Island are:

Deputy Commander A. E. Mann, Central Falls.
M. C. McKenzie, Providence.
F. A. Burt, Greenwood.
E. S. Chase, Providence.
George W. Ford, Providence.
E. K. Parker, Providence.
F. S. Oatley, Providence.
J. B. Foster, Providence.
G. B. Peck, M. D., Providence.
J. D. Hunt, Providence.

Among those who registered at the Connecticut headquarters are:

Past Commander-in-Chief A. B. Beers, Bridgeport.
Past Department Commander-in-Chief H. J. Seely, Bridgeport.
Deputy Commander B. H. Cheney, M. D., New Haven.
W. M. Barnum, A. A. G., New Haven.
Deputy Chaplain William Hilton, Hartford.
W. Dougal, New Preston.
Fred V. Streeter, New Britain.
Harry L. Beacher, Hartford.
R. J. Cutbill, Norwalk.
R. Williamson, Hartford.
William E. Latham, New Britain.

VERMONT VETERANS.

Among the late registrants from Vermont are:

Deputy Commander C. T. S. Pierce, Vergennes.
Adjutant-Commander A. T. Hunter.
Senior Vice-Commander J. R. Wilson, Worcester.
Junior Vice-Commander E. E. Pierce, Springfield.
Chaplain I. W. Bush, Newfane.
Medical Director Dr. C. M. Ferrin, Essex Junction.
C. E. Beach, Burlington.
C. A. Miles, Morrisville.

MONITOR - AUG - 18 - 1917

BOSTON PAVING UNDER HEADWAY

Work Rushed in Various Localities and More Will Be Started After G. A. R. Encampment —Experiment Proves Failure

AUG 18 1917

Street repaving operations in Boston are now under full headway. City department forces and workingmen of various contractors are busy every day. Conditions for several weeks have been extraordinarily favorable and there must be no attempts to excuse unfilled contracts next December on the part of any contractor.

The work is being rushed in Commonwealth Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and the Newton line. The contractor will begin work in Beacon Street from Charles to Tremont, in Somerset from Beacon to Ashburton Place, in Park Street from Tremont to Beacon, as soon as the Grand Army Encampment is over.

The repaving of Washington Street from Beech Street to Court Avenue with wood block is another contract to be completed this summer, or early fall. There are $100 a day forfeits on all of the street contracts let this year. Mayor Curley admits that he learned a lesson last year in the manner in which some of the contracting firms took advantage of the city and the fact that they could not be required to pay forfeits for failing to pave the streets under contract.

Some of the grouted granite block laid last year and some of that put down this year in Boston is criticized by some experts on account of its roughness. It is pointed out that it is little use to spend the money for portland cement for grout and for hand-shaped granite blocks if the pavers are not made to place the blocks at one level in the sand cushion they place above the concrete base. Then the grout spreaders should cover the granite after the joints are filled or at least spread sufficient cement and sand on the surface of the pavement to fill in the inequalities. If this is not done the modern granite block pavement is no less noisy than the old fashioned granite with wide tar-filled joints.

Some granite block directly in front of the Custom House in McKinley Square is to be dug up, new block purchased and the pavement relaid. The laying of the old blocks was an experiment, and there is considerable criticism over the selection of such a prominent locality for trial work. The contractor laid the old block and filled in the joints to the top with cement grout. The grout failed to cling to the rounded smooth surfaces of the old blocks and chipped off so that the whole pavement in what should be a show district of downtown Boston, in front of the imposing Custom House Tower, is a wide space of unsightly old-fashioned rutted pavement over which the wagons rattle all day long.

AUG - 9 - 1917.

One Day in Three for Firemen

AUG 9 1917

THE Mayor of Boston has taken a wise and just course in ordering a public hearing on the proposition adopted by the City Council to grant employees of the Fire Department one day off duty in every three. Such an innovation in municipal government is too radical to be approved without giving the public an opportunity to object, and the taxpayers an opportunity to protest. It means one of two things: the reduction of the efficiency of the Fire Department by 33 1-3 per cent, or else an addition to the department's working force of 192 men, at a cost to the city, in five years, of $268,000. Neither of these can be allowed. The efficiency of the Fire Department must not, of course, be impaired; the time could not be more inopportune for the saddling of unnecessary expenses upon ratepayers.

In Boston, as in almost every other community, there is a self-evident popular disposition to deal liberally, even generously, with firemen. The service they render the public is fully appreciated. Among those who are most earnest, and who will be most persistent, in opposing the one-day-in-three proposition, there are few, perhaps none, who will undertake to minimize in the slightest degree the fidelity and bravery of the fire fighters of Boston. These men have established themselves in public esteem. Opposition to the measure just put forward in their name does not imply that any effort is being made, or will be made, to undermine their standing.

It means simply that, in the opinion of thoughtful citizens, the firemen who have been influenced to countenance so unreasonable a demand as that put forward in their name are ill-advised and misled. The season is unpropitious for the reduction of the hours of labor. Man power was never in greater demand, within the borders of the United States, than now. The desire everywhere, among good citizens, is to increase, rather than diminish, the capacity of the individual. The population is to be stripped, without delay, temporarily at least, of millions of its workers. Everybody is feeling the pressure of war; all well-meaning people are bearing it as a duty, and with patience. None can long be exempt from an equitable share of the load. The time is ripe for labor, but not for rest.

Aside from every other consideration, the methods employed to bring from the city the concession demanded cannot be approved. Trade organization of municipal employees is forbidden. The Russell Club is but a subterfuge. It is repugnant, to friends of good government, that the Fire Department should have been, in the least degree, led into the ways of cheap politics. The presence of firemen at the City Council meeting which adopted the one-day-in-three proposition was, to say the least, deplorable. Altogether, public acceptance of the plan without a hearing might be taken as an indorsement of methods with which the great body of citizens have no sympathy.

In deciding to hold a public hearing on the question, the Mayor, as has been said, has taken a proper course. It remains for the citizens of Boston opposed to the growth of demoralizing influences in the Fire Department to insure themselves able representation at this hearing.

RECORD - AUG-18-1917.

GRAND ARMY DAY WILL BE TUESDAY

AUG 18 1917

Governor Lauds Veterans in Proclamation — Holiday For City Employees

Advertiser

OFFICIAL PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Encampment Opens With Public Patriotic Service in Trinity Sunday

AUG 18 1917

By a proclamation issued yesterday at the State House Gov. McCall set aside Tuesday as Grand Army Day and called attention to the significance of Grand Army Week, which begins in Boston Monday. He points out that in these days of preparation for war the appearance of the saviors of the Republic in the time of rebellion should serve as a glorious inspiration.

By a proclamation issued today at the State House, Gov. McCall set aside Tuesday as Grand Army Day and called attention to the significance of Grand Army Week, which begins in Boston, Monday. He points out that in these days of preparation for war the appearance of the saviors of the Republic in the time of rebellion should serve as a glorious inspiration.

The proclamation follows:—

The Commonwealth is to be honored by the holding of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Boston during the week beginning Aug. 19.

As this will probably be the last time that the national meeting of the Grand Army will be held within this Commonwealth, it is impossible to exaggerate the impressiveness of this occasion.

I recommend and hereby proclaim that Tuesday, the 21st day of August, be set aside as Grand Army Day, and that it be observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes living and dead who saved the Union, destroyed slavery and made possible our greatness as a Nation.

At a time when our young men are going forth to do battle at the call of this country it is fitting that we should call to mind and keep before us the shining deeds of the Grand Army and that we should draw inspiration from their glorious example.

Let the children, especially, press upon the line of march both to testify to their respect for these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation.

In a time of national peril it is fitting that we should refresh our patriotism and strengthen our spirit by due contemplation of those immortal pages of our history which were written by the armies of the republic under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln.

Objection to having the Russian war mission march with the G. A. R. veterans in the parade Tuesday, was made to Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon by J. Payson Bradley, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who declared it is against the policy of the G. A. R. to have any other persons or organizations march in line with the veterans.

The Mayor, however, viewed the matter in a different light, asserting that the G. A. R. must make an exception to the rule this year because of the war. He then appointed himself, John A. Conry and John J. Martin as a committee to interview Commander-in-Chief Bradley.

"This parade must be more than a parade of Civil War Veterans," said the Mayor. "It must be a parade representative of world democracy, the democracy for which the veterans fought and for which we now, with Russia and our allies, are fighting."

Double Observance

The celebration on Tuesday will take the form of a great public demonstration in honor of the double observance of G. A. R. Day and the visit of the representatives of the new Russian democracy.

Tentative arrangements for this monster double observance were made by Mayor Curley and 200 citizens yesterday in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall. The Russian envoys, headed by the Russian Ambassador, His Excellency Boris Bakhmeteff, who will officially represent the new Russion republic, and who will be the guests of honor Tuesday, will arrive here at 8 and the program outlined will keep them on the jump nearly every minute throughout the day and evening.

A proclamation asking that all places of business be closed Tuesday will be issued by Mayor Curley. The day will be a municipal holiday, and all city employees will be given the day off.

All oft he city's automobiles will be given over to the use of the veterans.

In brief the program is as follows: Arrival at South Station and informal reception at 8; breakfast at Copley-Plaza Hotel at 8.30; assemble in autos at head of 10,000 veterans at Commonwealth ave. and Arlington st., at 10; visit to Constitutional Convention at 1; public reception in Hall of Flags in State House at 1.30; start of auto tour along the North Shore at 2; luncheon at place on North Shore to be designated later at 3; return to city, after placing wreaths at Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, about 6; informal dinner at Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6.30; big public demonstration with speeches and music on Boston Common beginning at 8.

Those who will deliver addresses on Boston Common will be the Russian Ambassador, Gov. McCall or Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Mayor Curley, Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, Louis Marshall of New York, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, Joseph Conry, Russian consul in Boston; Rev Jacob B. Gregori and F. J. Bagocius.

Asks Senators

Elihu Root, head of the American Mission to Russia, has announced that he cannot be in Boston at present, but the Mayor has renewed the invitation by telegraph. He has also invited the two Massachusetts Senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, to attend.

AUG -18 -1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Who said Mayor Curley's idea of having the hoods on all city autos painted with the designation of the department would prevent any more joy riding? Several foxy drivers got around the rule last winter by using hood blankets, and now some of these same drivers, according to good authority, are using old hoods which they purchased to use as substitutes.

AUG 18 1917

Mayor Curley would like to be informed of the design of the new flag of the Russian Republic. Only one of the Russians present at the meeting yesterday in City Hall could throw any light on the subject, as it appears that new designs are almost as unsteady as the new government, so the Mayor, unless he receives excellent authority, will not have any Russian flag or flags displayed in front of City Hall next Tuesday, the day on which the Russian envoys will be the guests of the city.

Speaking of flags reminds those who visit City Hall every day of the seven new large American flags in front of the building. These are the largest American flags ever displayed in front of City Hall, and incidentally they are the most expensive, as they cost for their size about three times as much as a year ago.

Physical examination of the registrants in District 4, whose headquarters are in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall, will begin next Monday morning, and it is expected that they will continue throughout the week.

AUG-16-1917.

FARMERS BALK AT PUBLIC MARKETS

If the suburban farmers have their way, Boston will not have any public markets in the outlying sections of the city in accordance with Mayor Curley's wishes.

This announcement was made yesterday by P. Henry Graham, superintendent of public markets, who says that he has interviewed nearly 300 farmers in the market district and that they are not in favor of the idea of arriving at one of the six market places proposed and spending most of the day selling their produce at retail direct to the consumer.

"They are content with the present arrangement which means that they arrive in the market district early in the morning, dispose of their goods to the pedlars and otherwise, and get back to their farms by noon," said Supt. Graham.

AUG 17 1917

Until Mayor Curley returns to the city today, Supt. Graham will take no further part in the movement to establish the proposed six market places on public playgrounds and city land.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug-18-1917

TUESDAY AS A HOLIDAY

Mayor Curley Decides to Issue Proclamation

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Would Honor G. A. R. and Russian Mission

Monster Greeting to New Republic Planned

Mass Meeting in Tremont Street at Night

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Boston plans an inspiring greeting to the new republic of Russia on the visit of the war mission from Petrograd, headed by Hon. Boris A. Bakhmeteff, next Tuesday. This is the day of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the visitors will not only take part in it, but will become the objects of a great public demonstration in the evening on Boston Common. The day will be designated by the mayor as a holiday, with the request that all places of business be closed and that the Russian flag be everywhere flown.

Plans for the entertainment of the visitors were discussed today at City Hall by more than 200 citizens who gathered at the mayor's invitation. Only one serious element came up, namely, whether the commander-in-chief of the G. . R. would permit within the organization parade ranks the delegation of Russian sailors now in Boston and a company of Grenadiers from Canada, which is expected to arrive on Monday.

The programme took shape as follows:

8.00 A. M.—Arrival of the visitors at the South Station, to be met by a committee.
8.30 A. M.—Breakfast at the Copley Plaza Hotel.
10.00 A. M.—Proceed to the formation of the parade in the Back Bay to receive places in line.
1.00 P. M.—Ambassador Bakhmeteff to address the Constitutional Convention.
1.30 P. M.—Reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House.
2.00 P. M.—Start in automobiles for a trip along the North Shore to Magnolia, where luncheon will be served.
5.30 P. M.—Visit to Bunker Hill.
6.30 P. M.—Mission rests and has evening meal informally at the Copley Plaza Hotel.
8.00 P. M.—Mass meeting at the new grandstands on Tremont street.

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Soon after the meeting had been called to order and the mayor had read his tentative programme, he said that it had been suggested that the Russian sailors act as a guard of honor to the Mission during the parade. Colonel J. Payson Bradley, chief marshal of the parade, immediately arose to explain that such an innovation could not be decided at that time, in view of the strict orders of the commander-in-chief as to the formation of the parade. Up to within five or six years ago the annual parad had been subjected to all sorts of influences for the inclusion of outside organizations. This led to the order to exclude everything, but G. A. R. commands. Colonel Bradley could do nothing but obey orders, but he had no doubt that when the commander-in-chief learned of the special significance of including the Russian sailors he would give his consent.

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Mayor Curley declared with emphasis that surely an exception would have to be made in this case. "I'd break that rule and let the Russians in," he said. "We have got to send a message to Russia out of Boston that the old soldiers have taken the new Republic to their hearts, and we can show our interest in no stronger way than to give the public a chance to cheer the Russian sailors as they will cheer the veterans."

Major John E. Gilman told the gathering that the executive committee in charge of the G. A. R. encampment is heartily in favor of having the Russians in line. "We realize the wonderful assistance of the presence of the Russian fleet during the dark days of 1864," he said. "We all know what that meant. It cheered the hearts of the North. There is only one point and that is that the commander-in-chief will have to be requested to make an exception in the regulations, and I have no doubt but he will gladly do it."

Colonel Bradley suggested the sending of a telegram, but the mayor admonished him not to do it. He would appoint a committee of three to wait on the commander-in-chief at the Vendome next Sunday at noon "and tell him that the plan must be changed." The mayor named former Congressman Joseph A. Conry, Russian consul at Boston; President John J. Martin of the Exchange Trust Company and himself.

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The mayor then took up the matter of supplying automobiles for veterans, who will be unable to march. The city, he said, could supply forty cars, if the departments had no use for them that day, and it was then that he decided to proclaim Tuesday a holiday. Colonel Bradley had previously told him that he had received word from the governor's office that the governor would probably issue a similar proclamation. Furthermore, though the State had no money to assist in entertainment of the visitors, the governor desired to join with the city in an appropraiate programme and have the envoys review the parade at the State House.

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Then came the suggestion from the mayor that as 200 Grenadiers are expected to arrive from Canada Monday it would be a fine thing to have them in line. He explained that they are the men who "throw the bombs and do such wonderful work with them." Colonel Bradley laughingly suggested that they march in a body to the commander-in-chief and tell him if they are not allowed to march they will demonstrate their skill then and there. The mayor replied that the parade would furnish a great opportunity to stimulate patriotism, which the G. A. R. officials should not overlook. "If there is some way those 200 Grenadiers can take part, and if the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company could also be in line, Boston would present an object lesson in patriotism that the country could admire. It certainly seems reasonable to let down the bars." Major Gilman thought that if such organizations desired to pay tribute to the old soldiers they could do it just as effectively if they lined up and saluted as the veterans marched by.

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When the mass meeting was taken up Judge Frank Leveroni suggested that Boston Common, instead of Symphony Hall, be selected. He declared that the great point was a demonstration of moment that could be sent into Russia to show that the heart of America was with the new republic. Many thousands would be able to take part in such a demonstration in the open air, whereas only 2000 persons could go to Symphony Hall. The mayor spoke of the hardship of out-of-door speaking, but admitted that the demonstration was the real thing. E. A. Filene also favored the use of the Common, where Boston could get the benefit of a wonderful gathering and be able to send to Russia an effective message of sympathy. The mayor then told of the grandstands erected on Tremont-street mall capable of seating 5000 persons and of being arranged to form an amphitheatre. Tremont street would be roped off, from Park street to Boylston street. It would be advisable, however, to engage Symphony Hall to be used in case of rain.

The gathering discussed the speakers at length. The mayor had already invited Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue of New York; Hon. Louis Marshall, one of the leaders of the New York bar, and Supreme Court Justice Brandeis. It was decided to renew an invitation to Elihu Root and also to invite Senators Lodge and Weeks and James Duncan of Quincy, members of the Root Mission to Russia. The mayor also declared that he would name Rev. Fr. Gregore of the North End to deliver an address in Russian, which caused a protest from F. J. Bagocius, editor of the Keleivis, a Russian weekly paper printed in South Boston, who said that in his opinion the clergyman was not in sympathy with the new Russian republic and might do harm, as more than thirty thousand persons of Russian extraction, many of them not understanding English, would undoubtedly be within his voice. He pleaded eloquently for the appointment of another speaker, and the mayor abruptly announced that he was the man for the place.

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A committee of fifty will be appointed by the mayor tonight.

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CALLS THE REPORT UNFAIR

Commissioner Murphy Claims That He Was Prudent In Peter W. Hill Contract

Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy resents the criticism of the Finance Commission on the Peter W. Hill contract for use of a donkey engine, a derrick, a steam drill and a few buckets. He charges the commission with distorting facts in order to score against the Curley administration.

His statement reads, in part:

"The commission states that the teaming was paid for by the city. The fact is that the teaming one way was paid by the city and one way by Mr. Hill, in nearly every case.

"The commission states that the repairs were paid for by the city. The fact is that the city paid $34.49 for repairs, and that Mr. Hill paid approximately $50, and owes about $250 more for repairs which he will have to pay.

"The commission states that Mr. Hill was paid though the machinery was idle for long periods of time. In such a contract non-use is no fault of the contractor, and it is often difficult for the city to prevent short periods of non-use. The total period of non-use in the three years was about twenty-two weeks.

"The commission says that Mr. Hill got a duplicate payment in one week in September, 1915. The records at the city auditor's office shows that there was no duplicate payment.

"The commission shows that $4230.54 was paid in the last three years to Mr. Hill, that is, from May 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917. That is an average of $1410.18 a year. The average paid in the five preceding years was $10,383.22 a year. Instead of criticising me for extravagance, the commission should commend me for prudence. The expenditures for the five years preceding were as follows:

1909	$12,218.19
1910	10,109.38
1911	9,352.84
1912	11,628.37
1913	8,607.16
Total	$51,916.13
Average yearly rental	$10,383.22
Average in present administration	1,410.18

"This table shows that in 1909 Mr. Emerson, now engineer of the Boston Finance Commission, spent nearly three times as much for the hire of this class of machinery in one year as I have spent in three years, and that Mr. Rourke spent in each year from two to nearly three times as much as I have spent in three years."

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CURLEY'S ENEMIES ACTIVE

Gossip Centres at Present in Five Candidates

Report That Kenny Would Enter Contest

Peters Might Not Have All Hoped-For Leaders

Gallivan and the Murrays Figure in Gossip

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Mayoral gossip is speeding up. There is more of it today than at any other time this year, it having been stimulated by the fact that former Congressman Andrew J. Peters is the choice of the Good Government Association as the candidate to oppose Mayor Curley. No announcement has been made that Mr. Peters would accept the offer of the G. G. A. support, though it is known that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon him to enter the contest as a public duty. During the week the possible candidacy of Mr. Peters has led to the report that there would be difficulties in the way of hoped-for united support among the enemies of Curley. A disquieting rumor is current that one or more independent candidates might enter the field.

Much interest centres in the attitude of Thomas J. Kenny, who was defeated for mayor by Curley nearly four years ago; Congressman James J. Gallivan, who has long considered the possibility of entering the contest against the mayor; Judge Michael J. Murray and Postmaster William F. Murray.

Certain friends of Kenny were first to start the gossip that Kenny will be a candidate whether or not he receives the support of the Good Government Association. Mr. Kenny's statement, the first he has given on the mayoral situation, printed in the Transcript a week ago, declared that the only consideration that might force him into the contest was that of a distinct call from the citizenship interested in reform. Kenny believes that with such indorsement he could defeat Curley, but he has not harbored the illusion that the Good Government Association would indorse him, unless by some extraordinary turn of the political wheel. He realizes, as his friends realized at the time, that so far as G. G. A. support was concerned he sealed his political fate two years ago when he opposed Councillor James J. Storrow and his majority associates in the City Council on the segregated budget. Mr. Kenny was warned time and again that such opposition meant G. G. A. ostracism, but he persisted in fighting for a principle of complete segregation, which meant salaries as well as all other items, and was defeated.

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Today Mr. Storrow is one of the most active of the G. G. A. and may be called the leader in the movement to secure a candidate for that organization to oppose Curley. Kenny, as his friends say, has not been considered at all for the nomination. There has been no indication in Mr. Kenny's attitude, at least in public, that he has resented such exclusion. He has not forced consideration upon any group of citizens, but that does not mean that he is not interested in the coming campaign and would like to be found active in opposition to Curley.

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There is, naturally, a distinct feeling that only an Irish American can defeat Curley. This statement is freely made by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, and is being more generally repeated as the weeks go by. Certain men who supported Kenny four years ago and would like to see him mayor, believing that he would make a strong executive incline to the belief that as a campaigner he is not resourceful enough to meet the demands of the hour. That is why the availability of Gallivan and the Murrays is being more generally discussed. These three men are of practically equal force as campaigners. Gallivan and Postmaster Murray have served in Congress and have been active in local politics for years. While their intimate friends do not say it, others believe that neither one would be able to go into the campaign with the vote-getting power of Judge Murray, who has never lost friends in political battles.

An idea of a three-cornered contest is anything but pleasing to all factions in local politics. It is a possibility that all sane leaders would do their best to avoid. The Boston Democracy's normal voting strength is approximately 50,000 and the Republican strength is approximately 35,000. With two popular Democrats contending for mayor the Democratic vote would be well split, but whether there would be a possibility of a third man winning the battle is a question that no wise politician feels like discussing.

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Curley is playing clever politics in the preliminary campaign. His latest actions to curry popular favor relate to his decision to hear the case of the firemen before taking action on the one-day-off-in-three ordinance, and to his activity in attempting to turn the G. A. R. parade into great outpouring of popular sentiment for the new republic of Russia. It all depends upon a Sunday conference with Commander-in-Chief Patterson of the G. A. R. whether Tuesday's parade will include the Russian sailors, the Canadian grenadiers and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which is the suggestion of the mayor. Action on the firemen's ordinance was justified by the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce, which had new evidence which the City Council refused to hear. Whichever way the mayor decides he can go before the public with the argument that he gave all possible consideration to the case.

In many other ways the mayor is preparing his campaign. His decisoin to mix in no way with local political contests will give him an advantage that previous mayors have seldom enjoyed. He finds the Democratic City Committee well prepared for the fight in his behalf, as it is a unit for his candidacy. He finds the strongest possible support among the small army of city employees, and as for the war he is doing his utmost to meet the popular movements of Former Mayor Fitzgerald, in straightening out draft pr[illegible]

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Former Mayor Fitzgerald has not discussed politics in his weekly paper for three weeks, but he has continued active, in this city and in Washington, on the war problems. Friends of Mr. Fitzgerald declare that he will become the strongest leader in opposition to Curley during the campaign. He has already a group of strong Democrats at his heels, who can be depended upon to organize working forces in all wards to neutralize the Curley strength. It is reported that Mr. Fitzgerald believes that Mr. Peters could defeat Curley hands down. Several months ago he named a list of candidates, any one of whom in his opinion, could fight the mayor with reasonably united support, and he has not changed his opinion. Several persons in that list have not appeared in public discussion, but Mr. Fitzgerald has done much in his weekly publication to bring the availability of Congressman Gallivan to the front.

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HIGH PRESSURE PROGRESS

Pumping Station Expected to Be Ready for Operation Early in the Spring, Despite High Cost of Materials

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Though many of the most interested property holders of the business district may have lost interest months ago in the completion of the high-pressure fire service, announcement is made by Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, that the much delayed improvement will certainly be in operation by early spring, unless extraordinary events make work on the high-pressure station impossible.

There is no more question over the site, according to the city officials. The location is at Copp's Hill terraces, between Commercial and Charter streets, the eighth location to be considered in the last six years. And as for the building, the department announces that plans are being prepared by an architect at City Hall and that little remains for the completion of the study. Commissioner Murphy expects to be able to advertise the proposals within a month. In the meantime, final adjustments will be made with the Westinghouse people as to machinery, a change having been made necessary from the original contracts.

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The pumping station and equipment will cost nearly $200,000. The original plans called for an expenditure of $165,000, but the cost of labor and materials has greatly advanced since that time. The engines will be operated by electricity, the main supply to be received from the power station of the Boston Elevated Company at Lincoln Wharf, and a reserve supply being available from the Edison Company's station on Salem street. There is no question as to the adequacy of electricity and water, and the building will be sufficiently remote from conflagration hazards to render disaster out of the quest[illegible]

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The plans call for a building 100 feet long and 40 feet wide and for the installation of engines in six units capable of delivering 14,000 gallons a minute. This is a change from the previous plans of engines of a capacity of 24,000 gallons a minute and also from revised plans of 12,000 gallons a minute. The fixed charges yearly will include $18,000 for operation and $30,000 for power. The city will be able to build the station and lay the remaining one mile of pipe in the business district with the money on hand—the remainder of the $1,000,000 authorized by the Legislature five years ago.

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TWO CITY MARKETS OPEN

Roxbury and Dorchester Districts Given Chance to Buy from Farmers Direct

Two city markets began operations today, with the third promised for tomorrow. The Madison Park market, on Madison street, Roxbury, opened at 7 A. M., closely followed by the opening of the other market on the Christopher Gibson Playground, Fields Corner, Dorchester. Trading was reported as lively at both places. Tomorrow morning a market will be opened at Camden street and Columbus avenue, South End.

The scheduled conference between the officers of the Central Labor Union and the mayor, relative to charges made by the Union that certain commission men had threatened to "blacklist" various farmers if they sold to others than the commission men, took place this afternoon.

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FIREMEN'S HEARING LIVELY

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Mayor Curley Challenges Claims of Opponents, Particularly Those of Mr. Woodruff of Real Estate Exchange

Opposition to the proposed one-day-off-three ordinance for the firemen was more pronounced at the mayor's hearing last night than at any of the previous hearings. But the hearing was far from satisfactory to the mayor's disposition to challenge statements of the protestants and made of the meeting a typical political affair. Scores of persons were unable to get into the old Aldermanic Chamber, and not more than 150 of those attending secured seats.

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The case for the firemen was argued by Thomas D. Lavelle, counsel for the Russell Club, while the opposition was represented by Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Howland, engineer for the National Board of Fire Underwriters; Frederic O. Woodruff of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Arthur W. Joslin of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association; Bernard J. Rothwell, Charles H. Tiffany and Prescott Below, Jr., of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The opposition based their arguments principally on the fact that the Fire Department on a one-in-three-day basis would not be properly manned, and that if the force was increased to meet the requirements that it would place an unjust burden upon the taxpayers. Also that the firemen were well paid and well provided for. Unpatriotic motives were also brought into the matter on the ground that this is a time for everyone to be willing to work longer hours, instead of seeking shorter hours. Mayor Curley plied the speakers on both sides with questions.

Mr. Fay was the principal speaker in opposition. He presented a mass of statistics showing that firemen respond to less than one fire a day, fight one serious fire in three months, and that in the course of a day they keep eight hours, do three hours' work around the engine house, have 3¾ hours for meals and the rest of the day they must find something to amuse them around the firehouse.

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Mr. Howland said that if the bill became a law and men were not added the department would be 25¼ per cent undermanned. Mayor Curley asked him if he ever knew the National Board of Underwriters ever to favor shortening hours for firemen or giving them any privilege to go to church, see their families, etc., and Mr. Howland after consideration said he did not.

Mr. Woodruff objected to the change on the ground that the cost would mean increased taxes. He argued that the real estate men were standing enough, being assessed too high. Mayor Curley took exception to the assessment remarks.

Mr. Woodruff then remarked about West and North End property and Mayor Curley answered that no parcel was being sold for less than assessed value. Mr. Woodruff disagreed and Mayor Curley said "I won't let you get away with that. You can't prove it. You tried it once in the governor's office." There was another exchange of words when Mr. Woodruff said the streets of Boston were the worst in the country.

Arthur W. Joslin of West Roxbury thought that if the firemen did not like one day off in five they ought to quit their job. Bernard J. Rothwell said that the country was at war, and that with increased Federal taxation it was no time for increased municipal taxation. He said that the firemen are patriotic and ready to do their duty, and will realize the unfairness of forcing this issue at this time.

Mr. Lavelle called attention to the petition containing 35,000 names; also that the one day in three had been in force for fifteen months in St. Louis without adding a single man to the department, and he had a letter from the fire chief stating that the efficiency was in no way impaired. The opponents to the measure in Boston, he said, had conducted a publicity campaign of misinformation. He critized the statement of Chief Grady that it would mean hiring 192 men at the cost of thousands of dollars and said that the statement of the chief was responsible for every piece of misinformation.

The mayor asked Mr. Lavelle if he had an assurance, or if anyone had any assurance from the firemen that if they got the one day in three days in a year or maybe longer they would not come looking for one day in two or a two platoon system. Mr. Lavelle again answered that he did not know of any assurance or that the matter had been considered.

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THIRD REBUFF FOR MAYOR

Frank B. Crane, Named as City Purchasing Agent, Rejected by Civil Service Commission

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For the third time Mayor Curley has failed to have an appointment of superintendent of the supply department approved by the Civil Service Commission. The name of Frank B. Crane of Dorchester went to the board one month ago, and last night word was received that the commission did not regard the appointee as qualified by training, education or experience. Crane is a Republican, and for a number of years has been in the plumbing business. The mayor believes that the next man to be named will surely receive the commission's approval. He is said to be employed in a large hotel.

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CHICAGO ALDERMEN HERE

AUG 7 1917

Committee Inquiring Into Liquor Regulations

Has a Hearing with Licensing Commission

Will Consult with Boston's "Drys" Tomorrow

City Hall Elevator Balks at Heavy Lift

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Boston scored high today with its own constituted authorities in the matter of public control over its morals. It happened that the Committee on Licenses of the Chicago City Council came to this city for first-hand information about Boston's regulation of the liquor traffic, dance halls, theatres, moving pictures and other entities on the borderline of amusements.

There were thirteen officials in the party, and three Chicago newspapermen, and after breakfasting at the Copley Plaza they went to the Boston Licensing Board, for their first installment of information. Then they went to City Hall and called on Mayor Curley, by whom they were granted a pleasant interview in the aldermanic chamber, treated to his opinion of the administration of pleasures in the city and invited to a harbor trip to the penal institutions with the Ancients tomorrow afternoon.

They have the mayor's assurance that they will not be detained at Deer Island. Incidentally Mayor Curley displayed some intimate knowledge of city affairs in Chicago, and as he recalled previous long trips by committees in quest of information, he said that it looked very much like a continuous junket for the Chicago aldermen.

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In the party are Alderman John Toman, chairman, who has been in Boston before; Louis F. Anderson, William R. Fetzer, John G. Horne, Joseph H. Smith, William P. Ellison, Frank F. Roeder and William R. O'Toole. There were also, as members of the delegation, William F. Harrah, sergeant-at-arms of the Chicago City Council; Rev. John P. Brushingham, secretary of the Morals Commission of Chicago; George F. Lohman, deputy city collector; James W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel, and Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

Performing its regular duty as the standing council committee on licenses, this committee is taking up the whole question of liquor and licenses in Chicago with a view to revamping the system. It is a "wet" committee, however. It, by reputation, has only two "dry" men, they being the minister and the municipal reference librarian.

When they arrived at the Licensing Board rooms at 1 Beacon street they were ushered into the hearing room where Chairman Toman was given a seat with Josiah S. Dean of the Boston board and the other visitors grouped themselves around the tables and started a rapid fire of questions at the Boston officials. They took up the treating system, the value of licenses, brewers' control over saloons, the screen law, sales on Sundays and numberless other phases of the subject, and to all their questions Mr. Dean replied with much readiness, giving Boston a clean bill on all matters touching the handling of the liquor traffic in Boston.

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"Haven't you any trouble over the evils of liquor licenses, I mean?" asked Alderman Fetzer of Chicago.

"No," said Commissioner Dean of Boston, "the situation is well in hand here and in my time there has been no trouble."

"That is hardly a fair statement," interjected a gruff voice from the rear. The man who rose to say this had hardly been noticed in the corner where he sat all by himself, quietly listening.

"Mr. Magwood, gentlemen, of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League," stated Mr. Dean, introducing the speaker. All that Mr. Magwood wanted to tell the visiting committee this time was that "there never was a time but once that there was a clear majority for license in Boston—I mean a majority of the registered voters. People don't vote on it because they consider it a hopeless case."

After this interruption the hearing turned to druggists' licenses, cigarette regulations, picnic privileges and the efficiency of the police in enforcing the rules.

They would have gone more thoroughly into all the angles of the situation, but they had prepared a long list of questions which were handed to the Boston commissioners to be answered in writing and that will be about all that the visitors need to know. But they are going to hear from the antis tomorrow forenoon, when the "dry" organizations of Boston will appear before them to give their views of the virtues inherent in the liquor business as it is conducted in Boston. It was their plan to have the "wets" come in some time in the afternoon, but that plan was upset by Mayor Curley's later offer to take the whole committee down the harbor.

Thursday they will have some private conferences in Boston, and possibly a hearing, and when they leave here they will go to New York to give similar hearings there, and to meet other committee members, who had gone to Canada to study the police system in that country. Then they will go sight-seeing through some other cities, back to Chicago, to report recommendations to the Chicago City Council.

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MR. AND MRS. DENNISON GREET FRIENDS AT NOVEL RECEPTION

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Buzzards Bay Scene of Tribute to Popular Boston Man and Wife—Mayor and Other Notables Among the Guests—Gifts Are Presented



PRINCIPALS IN BIRTHDAY RECEPTION AT BUZZARDS BAY YESTERDAY.

Many prominent Bostonians were among those present at the reception tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Dennison by Daniel H. Coakley at the latter's summer home. From left to right are Joseph A. Dennison, Mrs. Joseph A. Dennison, James E. Mahoney, Jr., grandson of Mr. Coakley, Daniel H. Coakley and Mrs. Daniel H. Coakley.

About 11 months ago Daniel H. Coakley, the Boston lawyer, tendered a reception to his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Dennison, after they had been saved from death after being lost for two days in the forests near Dixville Notch, N. H.

Yesterday another reception was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Dennison by Mr. Coakley in honor of Mr. Dennison's 50th birthday. Yesterday's reception was at Mr. Coakley's summer home at Buzzards Bay and several hundred guests were present.

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MAYOR CURLEY PRESENT

Throughout the day and evening men and women prominent in State and city affairs called to pay their respects, and the lawns of the Coakley estate were thronged during the day and evening.

Late in the afternoon on the lawn in front of Mr. Coakley's main house, Mayor Curley, in behalf of Mr. Coakley, presented both Mr. and Mrs. Dennison with tokens of the day. Mrs. Dennison was presented a diamond lavalliere, while her husband was remembered with a large marble and bronze statue of "Marguerite".

The only mention of the terrible experience of the Dennisons, just a little less than a year ago in the wild New Hampshire woods, was made by the Mayor in presenting the diamond piece to Mrs. Dennison. It was received in thoughtful silence by the several hundred guests. Many of the men present were also at the other reception held in the exclusive Balsams Hotel in Dixville Notch and the contrast was brought sharply to their minds.

Praises Rare Courage

The Mayor, in complimenting Mrs. Dennison, gave her full credit for the wonderful spirit displayed by both when they were lost in the woods. "Diamonds are nature's rarest gems," said the Mayor, "and a good wife is the highest gift to man. Mrs. Dennison showed her true worth under the most trying circumstances less than a year ago, when she kept alive in herself and her husband that remarkable faith and courage which both displayed during their two days of horror."

Mr. Coakley was the supreme host, seeing to it that no one was unattended. Tents were set up on the lawns for refreshments and Mr. Coakley's new bungalow was turned into a large dining room. As fast as the guests arrived they were taken care of by the lawyer host. An orchestra on the piazza of the large house furnished music for the dancing on the lawn and the large power boat made incessant trips from the landing up and down the shores of Buzzards Bay and the Cape Cod Canal.

The movie man was there and no part of the day's entertainment was missed, for Mr. Coakley plans to give another spread in the city, with the reproduction of yesterday's affair one of the main features.

Grandson Attracts Attention

James E. Mahoney, Jr., the 2-year-old grandson of Mr. Coakley, was one of the "most noted" persons present during the day. With his trained duck following him all over the lawn the youngster shared with his elders in attention.

It was late in the evening when most of the guests departed by motors to their homes.

It will be a year, the 23d of next month, when friends of the Dennisons were shocked to hear of their loss in

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the woods around Dixville Notch. They were spending a few days at The Balsams, and lost their way while strolling along one of the wooded paths in the vicinity of the hotel. For two days they wandered through the woods until, exhausted, they sought shelter in a deserted lumber hut, where they were found by searchers. Mr. Coakley was one of the first on the scene to aid in the search, making a record trip from Boston, and hiring an army of men to beat the woods without a letup until they were found. Mayor Curley and other friends hastened to the scene, aiding in the search, and accompanying the couple back to Boston when they were found.

$1300, owned by Contractor Peter W. Hill, declared the commission's report to be unfair, and, furthermore, asserted that, instead of being criticised, he should be commended for prudence.

In supporting his claim that praise and not criticism should be forthcoming from the Finance Commission, Mr. Murphy declared that the $4230 paid Hill from May 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917, represented an average of $1410 per year. He drew a contrast to this average by asserting that the average paid in the five preceding years was $10,383 a year. The responsibility for this yearly average was placed by Mr. Murphy on Guy C. Emerson, now consult-

ONLY 53 INJURIES FROM FOURTH OF JULY

AUG 12 1917

There were but 53 injuries from fireworks and firecrackers in the Metropolitan fire prevention district, as the result of the celebration of the Fourth of July this year, or 20 less than in 1916, according to a statement issued yesterday by Fire Prevention Commissioner John A. O'Keefe.

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The celebration of the Fourth of July was not responsible for any deaths either this year or in 1916.

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WILL PAY MEN IN U. S. FORCES

City to Make Up Difference to Employees

AUG 15 1917

Boston policemen who enter the military or naval service of the United States for the present war will receive pay from the city equal to difference between their government pay and the pay they receive from the city when they leave the police force, according to a general order read at roll call in all police stations last night. In other words the policemen entering war service will receive all together the same pay they get now. This also applies to other city employees.

Offering the order for information of the department and in correction of a recent general order Commissioner O'Meara quotes the following from chapter 254, acts of 1917, as accepted by the Boston City Council May 24:

"Cities and towns are hereby authorized to pay to employees leaving their service between March 25, 1917, and the close of the war, as determined by the United States government for the purpose of entering the military or naval service of the United States, an amount equal to the difference between the compensation which such employees were receiving at the time of leaving such service and the pay which they receive while in said military or naval service under the acts of Congress, and of this Commonwealth, including aid to their dependents. The payments herein provided for shall date from the time when the employee leaves the service of the city or town. Payments hereunder shall continue to be made for six months after the close of the war as determined aforesaid unless the recipient is sooner discharged."

AUG-15-1917

SAYS FIN. COM. RAP IS UNFAIR

Murphy Explains His Contract With Hall

AUG 15 1917

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, in answering, last night, the criticism of the Finance Commission relative to the payment of $4230 rental for an engine, derrick and other apparatus of an estimated value of

AUG-15-1917

WANT MORE CHANCE TO LOAD CARTS

Peddlers Claim They Are Hounded by Police

AUG 15 1917

AUG 15 1917

In making an appeal to the street commissioners for permission to stand their wagons in South Market street and other streets for more than 20 minutes, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., peddlers and hawkers declared at a public hearing held in City Hall yesterday that they are continuously hounded by the police.

The petitioners said that under the existing conditions they experience great difficulty in loading their wagons in the market district.

MAY EXTEND TIME

The streets in which they gather to obtain their loads of produce and in which they desire an extension of the time limit are Chatham street, Commercial street, between State and Clinton streets, South Market street, between Commercial street and Atlantic avenue; Commerce street and Atlantic avenue and McKinley square.

After hearing the petitioners and remonstrants the Street Commissioners intimated that they were inclined to make an extension of the 20-minute period in Broad and State streets and McKinley square.

They will also take up the problem with Commissioner O'Meara for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an agreement without putting revised traffic regulations into effect.

The peddlers and hawkers gather in the market district to buy their loads of produce from the farmers and commission merchants. The farmers use the centre of State street. But if the peddlers remain there for more than 20 minutes they are hustled off by the police. If they back their wagons to the curbing they are also driven away. Peddlers complain that oftentimes they are obliged to remain in the district three hours before getting their wagons loaded.

Business men from State street and other streets said that while they were disinclined to oppose the peddlers, the streets in the section were at present badly congested and that further congestion would interfere with the vehicles that at this time carry several hundred carloads of produce and fruit daily from the New Haven yards to the market district.

TAX ADDS A MILLION FOR HUB

Income Law Boosts Revenue of Cities and Towns

AUG 15 1917

AUG 15 1917

Boston will get about $1,000,000 more from the new income tax law

AUG-15-1917

than it received from taxing intangible property in 1915. Every other city and town in the State will also get more revenue this year under the new income tax law than was received under the old law in 1915, and thus will not only receive what the State guaranteed them at the time of the passage of the new income tax law, but snug bonuses besides.

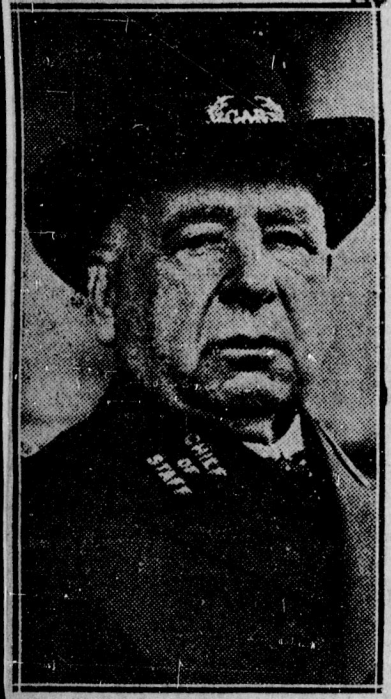
TOTALS $12,000,000

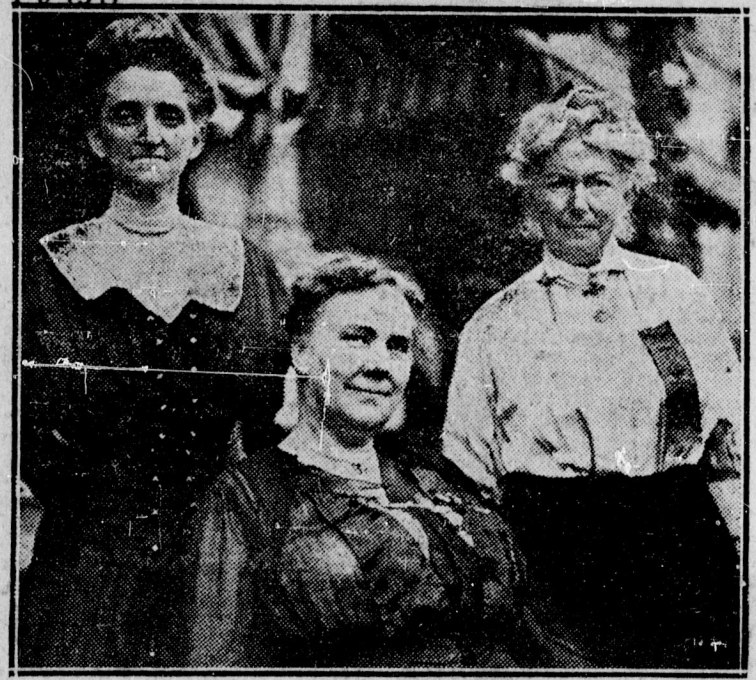
Announcement to this effect was made from the office of Tax Commissioner Trefry yesterday.

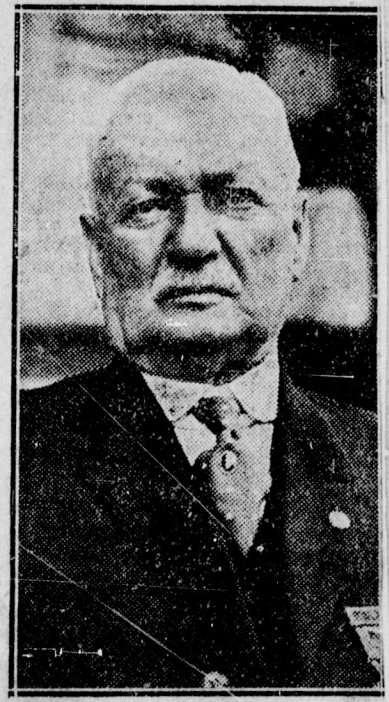
While the work of computing the taxes under the new income tax law is not yet completed, the officials in charge figure that it will amount to about $12,000,000, or about $3,000,000 more than had to be raised, in order to equal the total assessments in this State on intangible property in 1915.

Some of Principals at Grand Army Reunion

AUG 19 1917







G. A. R. Leaders Reach Boston Today

At left is William Hahn of Mansfield, O., chief of staff of the National Department Commander; in the center (left to right) Mrs. Laura I. Smith of Attleboro, past national senior vice-president of the W. R. C., who is head of the accommodations committee; Mrs. Ida K. Martin of Minneapolis, national president of the W. R. C., and Mrs. Dorcas H. Lyman of Brighton, past department president of the W. R. C.; and at the left is Cola D. R. Stowits of Buffalo, N. Y., quartermaster-general of the G. A. R.

The advance guard of the rapidly thinning line of men who saved the Republic in '61, and who are coming to Boston for their 51st national encampment, which opens tomorrow, are arriving.

Because of the feeling of war in the air this encampment, probably the last which the G. A. R. will ever hold in Boston, is expected to be the greatest patriotic demonstration Boston has seen in years.

On Tuesday 19,000 of the "old boys" will march through the streets.

Among the first comers were national Quartermaster-Gen. Coler D. R. Stowits of Buffalo, Miss Katherine R. A. Flood, national secretary, of Pittsburgh, and W. M. Hahn, chief of staff of Mansfield, O. They established themselves in the State suite at the Vendome, and opened official national headquarters.

Fourth Time Here

This will be the fourth G. A. R. encampment in Boston. The last was in 1904, when between 40,000 and 50,000 veterans were in line. This year, if 10,000 march by the reviewing stand on Tremont st., the commanders say they will be satisfied.

A long line of automobiles will bear the veterans who are unable to march.

The line of march for Tuesday's parade has been made as short as possible and will extend through Boston's downtown streets for a mile and a half.

Starting at Commonwealth ave. and Arlington st., it will extend over Beacon st., School st., down Washington st., through Temple pl. to Tremont st. in front of the grandstand and down Boylston st. to Park sq.

Commander-in-chief W. J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, with Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley, will review the parade from the grandstand, State House and City Hall.

For the Ladies

If the plans of Department Pres. Mrs. Elvira F. Veasey are carried through, the "Ladies of the G. A. R." will enjoy a week of brilliant and hospital entertainment during their convention.

Headquarters for Massachusetts were established at the Hotel Brunswick this morning, and will be in charge of Pres. Veasey. National headquarters will be opened Monday at the Hotel Victoria.

National Pres. Mrs. McClure, with her staff, will preside at all sessions of the convention, which will be held in the Shawmut Congregational Church, Tremont and Brookline sts., on Wednesday and Thursday.

A reception will be tendered to the national president and her staff at the Hotel Brunswick Tuesday evening by the local branch. Following this reception Pres. McClure will receive at a reception to be tendered Commander-in-Chief Patterson and staff at the Hotel Victoria.

Local Headquarters

The headquarters of the various groups have been reserved as follows:—Grand Army of the Republic, Hotel Vendome; Army Nurses of the Civil War, Hotel Westminster; Woman's Relief Corps, Hotel Vendome; Ladies of the G. A. R., Hotel Vendome; Daughters of Veterans, Hotel Brunswick; Sons of Veterans, Hotel Bellevue; Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, Hotel Bellevue.

The national encampments of the Sons of Veterans and of other groups named above will be held simultaneously with that of the G. A. R. The Sons of Veterans hold their 39th encampment.

Although there has been a protest on the part of the G. A. R. against breaking their rule of 50 years, to allow any but G. A. R. men in the parade, Mayor Curley will make an effort to have the Russian envoys, the Russian sailors and 200 Canadian Grenadiers take part Tuesday.

Need More Autos

While the appeal for motor cars to transport the old veterans has been generously answered, more cars are required. It is estimated that at least 200 automobiles will be necessary to carry old comrades who will be unable to take part in any of the exercises unless transportation is furnished.

Those who care to volunteer the use of cars should telephone Fort Hill 5100, ask for headquarters of the parade committee and get instructions where to report.

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Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

AUG 20 1917

Sunday night, Aug. 19, 1917.

Dear Mike:

Back from my vacation.

The fresh air and outdoor exercise did me good.

So did the hotel proprietors and the garage keepers, believe me.

Now for another year in the City Hall trenches, facing trench gas daily and mingling with the Payroll Patriots.

There seems to be a lull in the mayoral fight temporarily, although when I went away it looked as if Curley and Fitzgerald were getting ready to roll in the gutter. It doesn't look at present as though the mayoral fight will really get going until after the State primaries, at which time Curley will have to decide who he's with and who he's against.



Curley looks a little worried and I've got a hunch that he's beginning to wake up to the fact that the Finance Commission has placed him in a beautiful hole. The Fin. Com will pass up a beautiful bet if it doesn't reopen that bonding hearing and summons Curley to the witness stand. They'll have him in a hole that will make the Hoosac Tunnel look like a stick of macaroni.

Said Daly Paid Him $10,000

Two years ago Curley issued a statement to the press in answer to the charges concerning the cost of the magnificent residence he built at Jamaicaway. He said that he was able to build it because Francis L. Daly, treasurer of the Democratic city committee, paid him $10,000 for his share in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

Daly, under oath before the Fin. Com. at the bonding hearing, denied ever having given Curley even a nickel, but was unable to explain what became of $10,000 "invested" by two paving contractors in a land company he organized.

If I was the Fin. Com. I'd call a constable, put him on Curley's trail, have Curley served with a summons, put him on the witness stand under oath, and then ask him whether Daly was a liar or whether the mayor of Boston was a liar.

If Daly is proved to be a liar, I think he'll go to jail for perjury if the Fin. Com. can put him there. If Curley instead admits that his statement about receiving $10,000 was untrue, I don't think Curley will go back to the mayor's office at the next election.

Mayors don't lie merely for their health, or to keep themselves in practise between campaigns.

I think somebody booted it a couple of years ago. They were so busy plugging up all the rat holes in the bonding monopoly in anticipation or an investigation that they apparently plugged up every hole and didn't leave one for Daly to crawl out of when cornered.



The mayor brought a lot of trouble on his shoulders when he built that wonderful residence out at Jamaica Pond. Politically, it was the worst mistake he has made in his entire term. A poor mayor living in a humble little cottage house in a humble section of Roxbury. Ye gods, what a wonderful campaign issue! What votes it would bring! Of course, it's nobody's business how much money a mayor makes, nor how nice a home he tries to provide for a splendid family that any man would be proud to make happy. But voters are nosey and suspicious mortals and you can't stop them from sticking their noses into things that are none of their business. Just like the Fin. Com.

I've also got a hunch that the Fin. Com. is not through with Frankie Daly's brother-in-law, Eddie Fitzgerald, the man who handled most of the $75,000 profits from various money-making schemes that figured in the bonding scandal testimony. Somehow or other, I suspect that steps will be taken to try and have him disbarred as an attorney as the result of the attitude of two Supreme Court judges toward his conduct and testimony as recorded at the Fin. Com.'s public hearings.

Draft Talk Everywhere

Since I returned from my vacation I haven't heard much politics, but, believe me, I've been given an earful on the draft. Everywhere, from the saloon to the church, you hear stories. Some of them are funny and others are sad. Some of them you wouldn't print if you could and others you can't print even if you want to. Sometimes even the truth is unpatriotic.

Take, for instance, the story I heard this afternoon from the tongue of a man who has always been truthful and reliable, concerning a man called for the draft who was being examined by a physician to see if he was qualified physically. When the doctor finished, the man said to him: "You didn't look at my left knee. I had water on the knee a few years ago from playing football and it troubles me occasionally. I wish you'd look at it."



The doctor pawed the knee carelessly and then said: "The only trouble with that knee is a streak of yellow that runs through you way down to the knee."

"Bing!"

The man swung a haymaker that would make Jess Willard look like a chronic invalid learning how to crochet doilies. He caught the physician on the point of the chin and knocked him for a goal, the doctor discovering 922 new comets and stars. When the doctor came to the man wanted to make a real bout out of the affair, saying: "Your job is merely to pass on my physical condition, not to pass comment on how anxious I am to go to war. If you think I'm yellow and have no fight in me, stand up and put up your hands."

All Over Town

That story may be true and it may be a dream, but it's all over town. I think I know the district and the doctor, but if you print the story, they'll all deny it, as he row is declared to be patched up with apologies, although they had to use more than apologies to patch up the doctor.

Then there is the story of the man who was underweight and went out to a fruit store, eating eight bananas. He then returned and passed as being heavy enough. After he left the building, however, he became sick as a dog. Another story is of a man who was a number of pounds underweight and the examiner pressed his thumb on the scale to make it read enough to make the man eligible.

A man with a glass eye was rejected and a man with glasses taken. The man with the glass eye was later found to be the champion shot of a gun club. A man with two complete sets of false teeth was accepted under a special ruling from Washington because willing to go. The doctor said that a man who was able to eat three meals a day in a certain suburban restaurant would find hardtack like angel cake in comparison.

A man tried to enlist months ago in the army, navy and marine corps, being turned down as physically unfit in every case. Then he was drafted and passed by a physician. He's sore as a pup, saying that he was willing to be a volunteer, but don't want to go as a conscript.



The doctors are finding a lot of men with their jaws still sore from having their teeth pulled out to make them ineligible. They deny having good teeth pulled, insisting that the teeth were badly decayed. And you can bet that the dentist who pulls good teeth will also be unprofessional enough to lie himself black in the face swearing the teeth were all rotted away.

Would Fight Own Father

In one district a Polack appeared and said, "I haven't been called but I'm ready to go. You know the Kaiser ain't such a bad —— etc., as everybody says, but I don't care. I'll fight him. I'm going to be an American, and, I'll lick my own father if the United States wants me to."

The woman that got the laugh out of me, though, was the wife who asked an exemption board to draft her husband. "I'll at least know where he is every night during the war, which is more than I know now," she said.

Then there was the man of foreign parentage, who said to one chairman, "Can't I send my brother in my place? He's an awful bum; no good to anybody, and he can shoot straighter than I can."

I'll tell you one thing, Mike, and it's no joke. If The Journal gang keeps enlisting and getting drafted, we'll have to move the presses into the trenches to get out the paper.

AMERICAN Aug 20 - 1917

HISTORIC BOSTON CAPTURED IN GREAT DRIVE BY G. A. R.

AUG 20 1917



Orlando A. Somers of Kohomo, Indiana, Past Department Commander of that State. Comrade Somers is the only candidate for national leader of the veterans, and with a clear field his scores of friends are already hailing him as the grand new chief.

There will probably be showers and cooler weather for the great G. A. R. parade tomorrow, according to the forecast made today by the weather bureau. There will be moderate west to northwest winds.

America's beloved army is mobilizing in Boston today.

The Boys in Blue, who weathered the storm of war more than half a century ago, are trooping into the city from every corner of the country. They are coming from the Southwest, the Pacific Coast and even from Alaska.

Army nurses of Civil War days, members of the Relief Corps, the Grand Army auxiliary, Sons and Daughters of Veterans, and other organizations are in Boston with the old soldiers.

Grand Army headquarters have been established at the Vendome Hotel, where thousands already have registered.

At 8 o'clock this evening the first important meeting is scheduled for the Mechanics Building.

Former Governor John L. Bates will open the meeting. Address of welcome for the Commonwealth, Mayor Curley and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny are on the program.

Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson will deliver the oration and several past commanders-in-chief will be among the speakers.

The Boys of '61 will march alone through the downtown streets of Boston tomorrow. For fifty years the Grand Army of the Republic has set aside one day each year when the veterans passed in review. No other organization has ever been allowed to share in the glory of the parade.

Tentative plans, backed by the Mayor, had arranged for the visiting Russian War Mission, escorted by sailors from the Russian warships, 200 Canadian Grenadiers and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to assist the veterans in their celebration and participate in the parade.

This the Grand Army heads would not listen to, and the matter was settled amicably and satisfactorily at a conference between the G. A. R. heads and Mayor Curley at the Vendome.

For a time the situation appeared tense, but under the diplomatic handling of Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Adjutant-General Bengough of the national organization and Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley, the Grand Army held fast to their rule and at the same time pleased everybody concerned.

RUSSIANS TO PRECEDE G. A. R.

The Russian Mission, headed by Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff, first envoy from the new republic to this country will precede the veterans along the route of the parade by from 15 to 20 minutes.

When the last of the envoys' escorts has passed a given point, there will be a pause and then will begin the official G. A. R. parade.

The Russians will be invited to review the parade from specially reserved seats at the commander-in-

Continued next page

(1) AMERICAN Aug 20-1917.

chief's stand on Tremont street and they will be the guests of the commander-in-chief at the meeting tomorrow night in Faneuil Hall.

Colonel Bradley, in announcing the compromise, said: "I cannot impress too strongly the high regard with which the Grand Army of the Republic holds Russia and the desire to do them all honor.

"The United States owes a great deal to Russia. In 1863, when the hour was darkest for the Union army, when certain powers were on the point of acknowledging the Confederacy, the Russian fleet arrived in New York Harbor and saved the day."

James Tanner, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., known the country over as Corporal James Tanner, gave a smashing arraignment of the Kaiser at a service in the New Old South Church, a service that served as a devotional prelude to the first metings of the encampment.

He gave it as his conviction that a just God would consign the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs to the bottom of an orthodox hell, and predicted that this country would send 5,000,000 men if necessary to roll back Prussianism.

His audience disregarded the fact they were in church and applauded when Corporal Tanner said how sorry he was that Roosevelt had not been allowed to go "over there."

DENOUNCES SENATORS.

He denounced pacifists as the lineal descendants of Copperheads, branded La Follette and Vardaman and pleaded for unswerving support for the President.

The veterans in the church were from many corners of the nation—Montana, Texas, the Pacific coast and the Dakotas. They seemed to like Tanner's demand that the President suspend the writ of habeas corpus, declare martial law and deal with soft-spoken traitors by a firing squad.

"For the fourth time in the fifty-first year of its history," said Mr. Tanner, "the G. A. R. again accepts we honored ourselves by electing General Blackmar as commander-in-chief.

"We come now in depleted columns. Our marchers will not occupy a great space in your streets. But I am not here to eulogize those who have gone or to express regrets that so many of us have got to go, too. For the dead, I will say that they fought gallantly and whether in hospital, prison pen or on field, died nobly.

SUPPORT OF HUMANITY.

"Those who survived them, but have since passed on—their stand was always in the support of hmanity.

"I would remind the citizen portion of this audience that we plucked this nation out of a vortex of revolution at the call of the greatest American of all and restored the Republic with not a star lost, with Old Glory brighter than ever.

"And we want to remind you that in considering the power, prosperity and glory on this land you are debtors to the little band of the men in blue who yet survive, and to their comrades gone to their graves."

Camp Fire on List of Events for Tomorow

The G. A. R. program for tomorrow, other than the parade, follows:

7:30 p. m.—Camp fire under the auspices of G. A. R. in Faneuil Hall. The public is invited.

Commander-in-Chief Patterson, James Taner, past commander-in-chief, G. A. R., and other distinguished speakers will address meeting.

8 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Woman's Relief Corps' reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and staff, Hotel Vendome.

8 p. m.—Reception by Massachusetts department, Hotel Vendome.

7 p. m. to 9 p. m.—Department of Massachusetts Ladies of the G. A. R will tender reception to national president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure and staff, Hotel Brunswick.

8 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.—Reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and staff by ladies of the G. A. R., Hotel Victoria.

8 p. m.—Open meeting of Daughters of Veterans, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. Dancing 10 p. m., to 12 p. m.

8 p. m.—Reception to Commander-in-Chief William T. Church, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and staff, Howe Hall, No. 177 Huntington avenue. Dancing 9 p. m. to 12 p. m.

7 p. m. to 8:45 p. m.—Reception to visiting journalists and press correspondents by New England Woman's Press Association, lecture hall, Public Library.

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"Dawn and Sunset," a scene frequently repeated during the G. A. R reunion. John Flood of Post 62, Newton, and his granddaughter Margaret Flood, who is a niece of the national secretary of the G. A. F



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CANDIDATES FOR BOSTON MAYOR

AUG 20 1917

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court Is Mentioned as a Possibility in Contest Against Mayor Curley

With Andrew J. Peters, former member of Congress, still considering whether or not to make the campaign for Mayor of Boston with James M. Curley as his opponent, a new name, that of Michael J. Murray, a judge in the municipal court in Boston, is put forward by one of the leading members of the Good Government Association. It is said that Judge Murray would make the campaign if he were assured of the support of the Good Government Association. While Boston is nonpartisan on municipal elections the fact that Judge Murray is a Republican would secure him votes other candidates might lack. He was made a judge by Governor Draper.

The mayoralty situation is still much up in the air in Boston. The Good Government Association has several men under consideration and conversely several men have the Good Government Association and its indorsement for Mayor under consideration.

There is Thomas J. Kenny, former candidate for Mayor against Mayor Curley and one of the joint authors of Boston's segregated budget. He is a former councilman and held out against the Good Government Association one year ago when he refused to pass the city employees' salaries as lump sums. He insisted on segregating. Things have never been the same since so far as the Good Government Association and Mr. Kenny are concerned. It is said he would have hard work to get the indorsement of that organization for Mayor. Without that indorsement, it is declared positively by friends, Mr. Kenny will not think of making the contest. He stipulates that he must not have opposition aside from that of the Mayor, if he is to make another contest against Mr. Curley.

Postmaster William F. Murray would take nomination for Mayor of Boston, were the Good Government Association to declare for him and for none other. The postmaster has many friends outside of his own political circle. It is said he would draw from the Mayors political store of votes quite considerably and he is popular with certain elements in the Boston Republican Party. There are powerful Democrats, too, who would hesitate a long time at any thought of opposing even the Mayor were William F. Murray to consent to be a candidate.

Congressman James A. Gallivan is not eliminated entirely from the list of possibilities. He might, under certain conditions, improbable as things appear now, become a candidate against Mayor Curley. Their campaign methods are similar. It is this fact that hinders Mr. Gallivan from entering the contest forthwith, one man who knows all of the possible candidates says.

Edwin U. Curtis is available as a Republican and a man who has been Mayor before and is well schooled in affairs municipal in Boston. He is said to be in a receptive mood but there are Good Government men who declare that while Mr. Curtis is able and competent they would not support him.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald continues to be aggressive in Boston politics and his name is continuously mentioned with that of the mayoralty but if he proposes to make the contest he is keeping his friends well in the dark. It is not going too far to say that under certain conditions the former mayor might consent to run.

James J. Storrow, president of the Boston City Council, will enter the race unless all signs fail. It is, of course, possible that the scenes might be so shifted as to bring Mr. Storrow to the front whether he will or no, but such an eventuality is hardly thought at all probable.

At present Andrew J. Peters and Judge Michael J. Murray are the two availables being looked over the most critically by experts of the Good Government Association. It is believed to be necessary for any candidate to have the indorsement of this organization if he is to enter the lists against James M. Curley with any likelihood of success. Meanwhile the Mayor is busy building his political fences.

AUG-20-1917

STATE SLATE FOR DEMOCRATS

Committee Dodges Head of Ticket, but at 11th Hour Issues Balance of List.

EYES MANSFIELD ASKANCE

An "all-green state ticket" is to be nominated by the Democrats this year. Chairman Michael Angelo O'Leary of the Democratic state committee only grins when he is interrogated as to the astonishing omissions of either any representative of the Yankee or other strain from the American melting pot, but it is shrewdly suspected that the Frederick Mansfield element of the party which froze out Gen. Charles H. Cole last year is to be given a dose of its own medicine this year.

Chairman O'Leary worked late last night in the headquarters in the Old South building but it was by candlelight, for he has not yet succeeded in getting trusted for electricity, nor has he any telephone.

Over $6000 on Last Campaign.

"Is it true," he was asked, "that the state committee is still in debt to the extent of $6000 for the Mansfield campaign of last year?"

"It is," he answered, wearily.

"The records don't show that Fred Mansfield contributed a dollar to the state committee; did he give you anything?"

"Not a cent, that I know of," answered the chairman.

But he made haste to add that if Mansfield is again the choice of the party, as disclosed by the primary, the state committee will loyally support him, etc. Chairman O'Leary also carefully pointed out that the circular letter, being sent out to all local committees giving instructions as to the filling out of nomination papers for the state ticket, calls attention to the fact that the head of the ticket is left blank—"Gubernatorial candidates are filing their own papers. We are omitting them." Thus states the circular.

It is no secret that the Democratic state committee would like to see William F. Fitzgerald of Brookline win the primary and dislodge Frederick W. Mansfield from his "strangle hold" on the party, but the committee is not—officially—circulating the Fitzgerald papers.

No Rush to the Slaughter.

For the five remaining places on the state ticket, however, the committee is kindly assisting the rank and file of the party by the circulation of a regular "slate," just as in the good old convention days.

It is an interesting commentary on the political situation, illustrating the utter general disbelief in the possibility of any Democratic success in Massachusetts next election day, that no candidates for positions below the head of the ticket have entered the field, and the state committee, hardly 48 hours before the last hour for filing for certification, began the circulation of papers in order to get a complete party ticket.

The official state ticket, now being circulated by the committee, aside from the gubernatorial candidate, is as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor, John J. McCarthy of Somerville.

For secretary, Judge Maurice F. Cunningham of Saugus.

For treasurer, J. Frank Facey of Cambridge.

For auditor, James H. Brennan of Charlestown.

For attorney-general, Charles H. McGlue of Lynn.

Mr. McCarthy is aged about 45; has never held public office, but is said to be worth several hundred thousand dollars; is treasurer of the Standard Charcoal Company, director of the Charlestown Trust Company and vice-president of the Highland Trust Company of Somerville.

Mr. Facey has handled the state committee printing for years. Mr. Brennan is a former member of the state Senate and of the commission to redistrict Suffolk county, and now a member of the constitutional convention.

Mr. McGlue was formerly a member of the House.

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G. A. R. Encampment Notes

Many Plans Made for Entertainment of the Visitors

Faneuil Hall will be the scene of a public "campfire" under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic at 7:30 tonight.

The Association of Volunteer Officers meets in the large hearing room at the State House Wednesday afternoon at 4.

The Army and Navy Legion of Honor of the United States convenes at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday for its annual session. The commander of the legion, Orville T. Chamberlain of Elkhart, Ind., is arranging for the sessions.

Automobiles will take the G. A. R. veterans to Concord and Lexington on Thursday.

Several Kearsarge Naval Veterans participated in today's G. A. R. street parade. They will meet tonight at their headquarters, 1151 Washington street, and be addressed by Charles E. Tallman of Richmond.

A luncheon for Jewish veterans was given today at the Boston City Club by the Associated Y. M. H. A. of New England.

Motion pictures will be shown on Boston Common each night this week for the benefit of the city's guests. The exhibition has been arranged for by Mayor Curley.

Secretary William L. Gilman of the encampment committee is keeping a record of the locations of the veterans in the various hotels. He has requested the hotel proprietors to keep him posted as to the G. A. R. guests in their establishments.

Heads of municipal departments were notified by Mayor Curley yesterday to grant a holiday today to all city employees whose services can be dispensed with.

James L. Nelson, a member of the Forty-fifth Minnesota Volunteers, bears a striking likeness to Col. William F. Cody of Wild West fame, and while walking through Boston Common yesterday a boy stepped up to him and remarked, "I know who you are, you're Buffalo Bill, and I've seen your circus."

Yesterday was a memorable day for Comrades Benjamin M. Morse of Scranton, Pa., and Ezra Carlson of Mercersburg, Ia. who served together in the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment during the latter part of the Civil War. Each wore the button of the regiment, and it was while seated at a table in a Washington Street restaurant that each noticed the emblem the other had on his lapel. Since then the two have been companions in their journeyings about town.

It was 54 years ago yesterday that Joseph T. Diggs enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Massachuseits Volunteer Infantry, and he spent the day in exchanging greetings with old comrades gathered at the Vendome. He resides in Syracuse, N. Y. but formerly made his home in Massachusetts.

Following the custom inaugurated by him four years ago at Chattanooga, Tenn., Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Commissioner of Pensions, has established a bureau of pensions at the Hotel Vendome for the week of the encampment. In this work the commissioner is assisted by a committee of expert clerks from the Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C., and by three special examiners from Boston, Mass.

The Harvard Regiment Band occupied a conspicuous position in the center of the big parade this noon.

W. R. C. in Convention

Members Pledge Their Support to President Wilson in War

Mrs. Ida K. Martin, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, delivered an address at the organization's thirty-fifth annual convention at Tremont Temple today, declaring President Wilson has been pledged with the support of the 170,000 members of the corps.

"Early in the year," Mrs. Martin said, "it was my privilege, in the name of the National Organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, to join in the appeal to President Woodrow Wilson for prohibition as a war measure, and later in rejoicing in the action of the National Council of Defense when it issued the statement that there should be antiliquor and an antivice zone around the military training camps.

"Womanhood must do her part in this great world war—women of America, blessed above the womanhood of any other nation, will not be found lacking.

AUG - 22 - 1917

DEMOCRATS FILE NO STATE TICKET

Frederick W. Mansfield for Gubernatorial Nomination Is Only Candidate of Party Who Has Submitted Any Papers

AUG 22 1917

Nomination papers for William F. Fitzgerald of Boston as a candidate against Frederick W. Mansfield had not been filed when the period of filing papers for the primary election at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth expired at 5 p. m. yesterday; nor had papers been filed for any candidates on the balance of the Democratic State ticket. Consequently, Frederick W. Mansfield, who recently filed his papers for the gubernatorial nomination, is the only candidate for a place on the Democratic State ticket. Papers for a complete ticket, headed by Mr. Fitzgerald, had been circulated by officials of the Democratic State Committee, who preferred Mr. Fitzgerald or some other leading Democrat to Mr. Mansfield. These officials believed that Mr. Mansfield, who was defeated by a plurality of over 46,000 by Governor McCall last year, could not be elected this fall, although some of them conceded that he was probably strong enough with organized labor and others to capture the Democratic nomination at the primaries. Mr. Fitzgerald also is said to have held this view and to have declined to enter a contest for the nomination. Therefore, his papers were not filed. The Democratic leaders, believing it was impossible to elect the balance of the ticket without a strong standard-bearer, abandoned their efforts to circulate and file papers for other candidates.

It is still possible to nominate the balance of the Democratic ticket by the use of stickers at the primary election, Sept. 25, and it is understood that the State committee will cooperate with Mr. Mansfield to this end, if he so desires, and will work for any list of candidates for the balance of the ticket which Mr. Mansfield prepares.

Complete papers were filed for Charles M. Bruce of Everett as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Auditor against Auditor Alonzo B. Cook, who is seeking a renomination. Conrad W. Crooker of Boston filed complete papers for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General Monday. The entrance of Grafton D. Cushing for the gubernatorial nomination makes three contests for the six places on the Republican State ticket.

The Republican candidates who are unopposed are: Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry.

In the sixth congressional district Rufus D. Adams of Salem, W. W. Lufkin of Essex and John M. Saltonstall of Beverly are candidates for the Republican nomination, and Edward H. Savary of Groveland and George A. Schofield of Ipswich are candidates for the Democratic nomination.

Timothy J. Buckley, Francis M. Ducey, Lewis R. Sullivan and James P. Timilty are candidates for the Democratic nomination for councilor of the third district, the Boston district. Andrew J. Jennings of Fall River and David L. Parker of New Bedford are candidates for the Republican nomination for councilor in the first district; Harvey E. Frost of Somerville and George B. Wason of Cambridge are candidates for the Republican nomination for councilor in the fourth district, and Walter B. Mellen of Brookfield and Matthew J. Whittall of Worcester are candidates for the Republican nomination for councilor in the seventh district.

AUG 22 1917

MONITOR - AUG - 20 - 1917

NATIONAL G. A. R. MEETING OPENS

AUG 20 1917

Thousands of Veterans in Boston When Program Was Opened on Sunday With Earnest Plea for Loyalty by Corp. Tanner

More state delegations are arriving in Boston today to participate in the annual encampment of the National G. A. R., which officially opened Sunday at the New Old South Church. All the large hotels were scenes of impressive reunions over the week end and these were continued during today in advance to the big public meeting of the G. A. R. and kindred organizations to be held at Mechanics Building at 8 tonight. Meanwhile final arrangements for Tuesday's street parade, which is expected to attract thousands of spectators, are rapidly nearing completion.

Governor McCall is scheduled to address the veterans at their gathering tonight at Mechanics Building. Other speakers include former Gov. John L. Bates, Mayor Curley, Department Commander Daniel E. Denny and Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson.

As additional delegations reach the encampment city, sentiment strengthens in favor of naming Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., as national commander-in-chief, to succeed William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa. The Indiana delegation is said to be pushing the election of their comrade as a unit, and his nomination for the highest office in the organization is said to be assured. The election will take place on Wednesday. Mr. Somers is a former commander of the Department of Indiana, and has seen service in the General Assembly of his State. Col. J. Payson Bradley, who is to be the marshal for Tuesday's parade, announced that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for commander-in-chief.

The official opening of the national encampment at the New Old South Church Sunday took the form of a patriotic meeting. Corp. James Tanner, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., delivered an address in which he criticized the Emperor of Germany and advocated the sending of 5,000,000 United States soldiers to Europe if necessary to beat down Prussianism for all time. His declarations were received with the greatest enthusiasm, showing unmistakably that the "Boys in Blue" who fought in the '60s to preserve the Union are alive to the necessity of employing drastic measures today to preserve the world's liberty.

Unswerving support of President Wilson was the plea made by the corporal. He described the pacifists as lineal descendants of the Copperheads of the Civil War. He uncompromisingly denounced the so-called "peace" activities of such men in the United States Congress as Senators La Follette and Vardaman.

"Today the United States confronts the most serious situation it has ever faced," he declared. "I have little patience with those who say easily that the war is being fought on a foreign shore and that its issues are somewhat remote. This war is our vital concern. It is as vital a concern as faced us in '60. The manhood of America must be aroused and the real situation faced. For, mark my words, if the Kaiser can overcome England and France, the United States will be called upon to pay a bill of untold billions. It is the war of liberty for the world.

"I am in an optimistic mood and I have no doubt as to the result. When the call comes to our boys for battle I hope they will cry 'God and Country' as they go over the top and at the enemy. Never was there greater provocation for armed righteousness."

Early this afternoon the national council of administration holds a meeting at the Hotel Vendome. The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary holds an initiation and exemplification at Ford Hall tonight. The credentials committee holds two sessions, also at the Vendome, today. Representatives of the various departments of the G. A. R. and its allied organizations hold preliminary meetings today.

At midnight it was announced that delegates from 34 states had reached the city, and all were quartered for the week. Delegations to be received today include those from Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The veterans and their families occupied themselves Sunday with sightseeing and recreation trips. Many of them were taken on motor rides by Boston citizens interested in their comfort. Others trollied to nearby points of interest.

The street parade of the veterans is scheduled to start at 10 a. m. Tuesday. The route is as follows, starting at Commonwealth Avenue: Arlington, Beacon, School, Washington, Temple Place, Tremont, Boylston, Park Square. The Governor will review it at the State House, Mayor Curley at City Hall, and the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., William J. Patterson, and his staff on Tremont Street, near Temple Place.

Welcome for Russians

Members of Mission Will Pass Through Streets Before G. A. R.

Boston is ready to tender an official welcome to the Russian War Mission which arrives in the city Tuesday, headed by Boris A. Bakhmetieff. The members of the mission will parade through the streets of the city, going over the route of the G. A. R. parade, and preceding this procession by 15 or 20 minutes. This arrangement, worked out at City Hall last night, assures the Russian guests of a hearty reception by the people of the city.

The mission will be escorted through the city by the 100 Russian sailors now quartered at Commonwealth Pier, as well as by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and a detail of Canadian Grenadiers who are due to reach the city today.

Mayor Curley has sent 10,000 letters to friends of the new Russian Republic in Boston, inviting them to attend the ceremonies at the Trianon of the G. A. R. upon Tremont Street Mall, Boston Common, Tuesday, at 8 p. m., when Ambassador Bakhmetieff will deliver a message from the new republic.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York also will speak, as will M. Sookine, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Professor Borodin of the Department of Agriculture and General Roop, one of Russia's war leaders. Baron Gunzsberg, Russian publicist, may tell of the overthrow of the militant power of the Tsar.

President Lewis E. Kirstein of the Kernwood Club upon the North Shore and others of the club have determined that the luncheon and postprandial entertainment in honor of the Russian envoys will prove a most notable function.

At the State House arrangements have been made whereby Ambassador Bakhmetieff will address the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention shortly after 1 p. m. on Tuesday followed by a reception in the Hall of Flags.

AUG 20 1917

Woman's Relief Corps

Discussion Centers in Election for President of Organization

Discussion at the national headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps in the Hotel Vendome centered today in the election of one of the two candidates announced for the presidency of that organization, Mrs. Lois M. Knauff of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth of Boston. The contest is liable to be a close one but it is said to be possible that Mrs. Wadsworth will withdraw in favor of Mrs. Knauff. Each has been state president and national patriotic instructor.

About 300 delegates and other members of the organization are already in town for the convention although the formal business of the association will not begin until tomorrow afternoon. A council meeting is being held this afternoon. While the work of the corps was organized for the purpose of taking care of soldiers of the Civil War and their families, much attention will be given to the needs of the present war.

"It has been said that American girls are frivolous," the president, Mrs. Ida K. Martin, remarked this morning, "but this war will bring out the best there is in them. The womanhood of America is blessed above all others and its women will not be found behind their sisters in other

Continued next page

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countries in this time of stress.

The Women's Relief Corps started patriotic instruction in the schools 25 years ago and out of it a great patriotism has been evolved, Mrs. Martin says. She found it particularly notable in the South, which she visited in the spring. There she found the new nationalism taking the place of the old, uniting all parts into one country under one flag.

Tomorrow the officers of the national organization will be entertained by an automobile ride to Concord, leaving the hotel at 6 a. m. At the Colonial Inn the officers will be guests at breakfast of Mrs. Wilmon W. Blackmar.

G.A.R. Encampment Notes

Many Pleasant Incidents Mark Gathering of Veterans

An interesting incident of the day at the headquarteds at Hotel Vendome was the meeting between Maj. F. M. Burrows in the gray uniform of a Confederate officer of Pickett's division, and Private John McPike in the blue of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, for the first time since the Yankee trooper captured the Confederate officer before Petersburg in 1865. Major Burrows said he took part in the charge of Pickett's division at Gettysburg in 1863 and in the second charge of the survivors of that division, up the same slope, to the stone wall in 1913. He proudly showed the medal one of the Pennsylvania soldiers who threw back the charge of 1863 pinned on his breast at the wall 50 years later.

Ten uniformed musicians, members of the Michigan Association of Civil War Musicians, serenaded the veterans quartered in several of the Back Bay hotels this morning. Headed by their president, Stephen Cooper of Battle Creek, they assembled opposite Mechanics Building and played several old war marches and calls.

A group of 88 Boy Scouts in command of W. E. Smith, Cambridge district secretary, reported at the Vendome to serve as guides.

Mark E. Cheney of Kiantone, in New York State, attracted much attention by appearing in G. A. R. circles today wearing his old war uniform and bearing parts of his old equipment.

The Grand Army veterans who will march in tomorrow morning's parade, will be the guests in the afternoon, at least as many of them as so desire, at Braves Field where the Braves will be engaged in a game with the St. Louis Cardinals. The veterans will not only be admitted to the grounds tomorrow afternoon but several entire sections of reserved seats, directly back of the catcher, will be placed at the disposal of the men of '61. This morning Percy D. Haughton, president of the Boston National League Club, sent a letter to Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of the G. A. R. formally extending to the veterans the invitations to be present at tomorrow afternoon's game.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, is expected to be in the city Tuesday and to take part in the parade.

Several past commanders-in-chief are here, among them Charles G. Burton of St. Louis, Alfred B. Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., and Washington Gardner of Michigan.

Strong efforts are being made by the New Jersey veterans for holding the 1918 encampment at Atlantic City.

Ladies of the G. A. R.

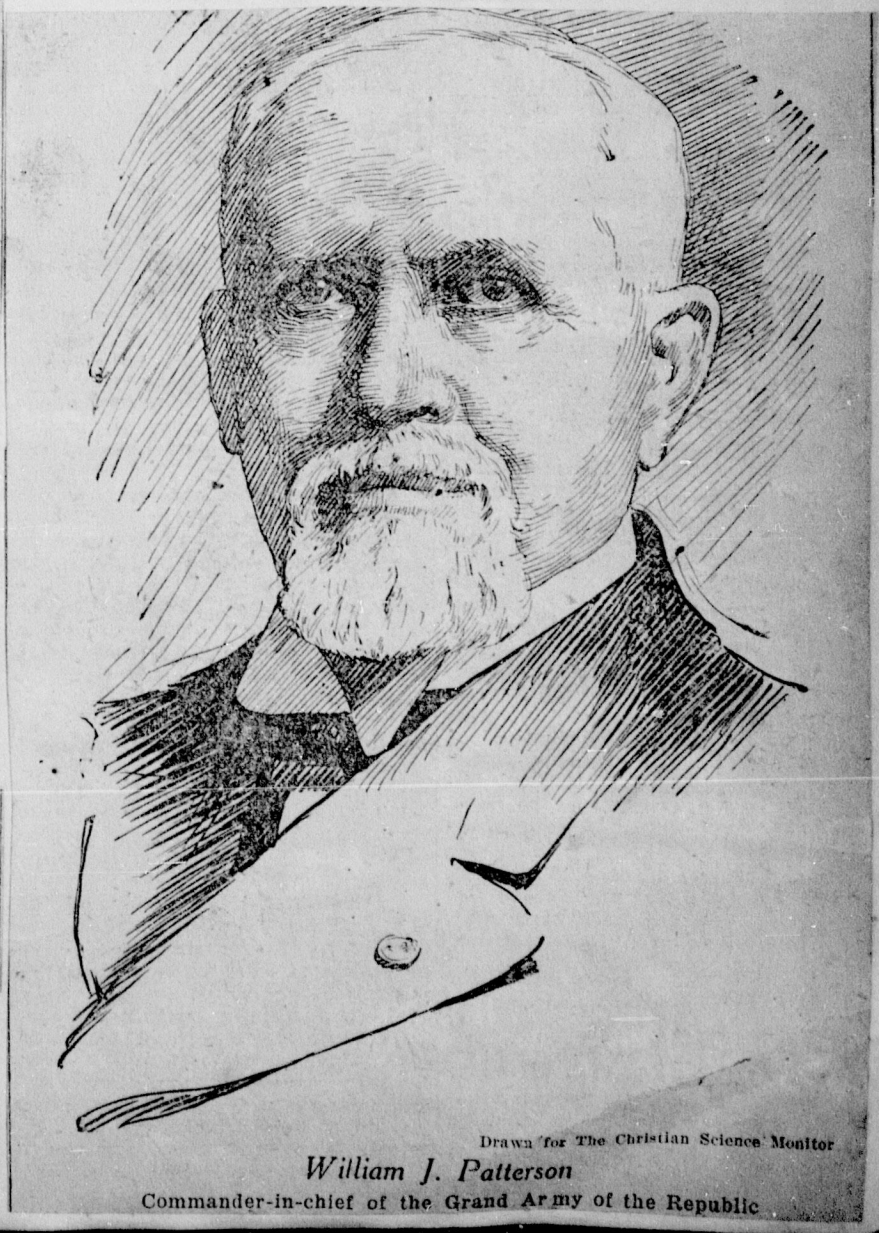
Indorsement of the policies of President Wilson in this crisis and pledges of support and cooperation are to be asked of the Ladies of the G. A. R. by the president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure of Peoria, Ill. This will be done soon after the convention convenes in the Shawmut Avenue Congregational Church on Wednesday morning. Today the organization is holding a council meeting at the headquarters in the Hotel Victoria.

The work of the last year has been most satisfactory, Mrs. McClure said this morning. The organization has worked for years with the Red Cross and has increased its efforts in that direction since the declaration of war by this country. The members have aided, also, in the work of food administration and the sale of Liberty bonds and are expected to increase their efforts along these lines. Today and tomorrow are to be given over largely to social intercourse and sightseeing.

Daughters of Veterans

Daughters of Veterans to the number of several hundred are meeting informally today at the Hotel Brunswick, which is their headquarters for Grand Army week. The national officers, Mrs. Myrtie W. Best of Marietta, O., president; Mrs. Edith A. Chapman of Marietta, O., secretary, and Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman of Roxbury, Mass., treasurer, are in attendance. An executive meeting is being held today. The general meetings will be held in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Daughters of the G. A. R. also have executive headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick and are meeting in executive session today.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

William J. Patterson

Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic

POST - AUG-20-1917

G.A.R. WINS, WILL PARADE BY ITSELF

AUG 20 1917

Russian Mission Will March Quarter-Hour Earlier, Then Review Veterans—Encampment Opens With Patriotic Demonstration



PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JAMES TANNER,
delivered the opening address of the 51st annual National G. A. R. encampment at the New Old South Church yesterday afternoon. Past Commander Tanner's home is in Washington.

continued on page

Back the President, Speakers Urge Big Crowd

KAISERDOM IS FLAYED BY CORPORAL TANNER

Calls the Pacifists Copperheads of Today

AUG 20 1917

Programme Today for G. A. R. Organizations

National Council of Administration will meet at national headquarters, Hotel Vendome, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Credentials committee will meet at the same place at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

During the day preliminary meetings will be held by representatives of departments, G. A. R., and other organizations, the time and place having been announced by their officers.

Semi-official meeting of the Grand Army and allied organizations will be held in Mechanics' building, Huntington avenue, at 8 o'clock p. m. This meeting will be of great interest, to which the public will be admitted.

Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary will give a class initiation and exemplification Monday evening at 8 p. m. in Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton place.

The Russian war mission, escorted by sailors from the Russian warships, 200 Canadian Grenadiers, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, will not participate in the annual parade of the National

POST - AUG - 20 - 1917

Grand Army of the Republic on Tuesday morning.

This matter was settled once and for all in a most amicable manner, following a conference yesterday afternoon at the Vendome, between the G. A. R. authorities and Mayor Curley.

What for a time looked like a merry fracas vanished quickly away when Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, Adjutant-General H. H. Bengough of the national organization, together with Chief Marshal of the parade J. Payson Bradley, diplomatically won their point and at the same time pleased everybody concerned.

GUESTS OF G. A. R.

The Mayor wanted the Russian mission, with escort, to share the honors of the parade with the G. A. R.

The G. A. R., whose rule has always been for 50 years never to allow "outsiders" to march in their ranks, wanted that rule lived up to this year as before.

The conference yesterday arrived at this programme, which was characterized as "a most happy one" by both the Mayor and the G. A. R. members.

Fifteen minutes before the start of the G. A. R. parade next Tuesday morning, the Russian War Mission with escort will go over the route of march chosen by the war veterans. Then the mission will be the guest of the G. A. R. on the Tremont street reviewing stand, where they will review the G. A. R. parade, with Commander-in-Chief Patterson. On top of this, Russian Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff, who heads the mission, had been invited to be one of the speakers at the Faneuil Hall Campfire Tuesday evening.

Comes Within Rules

"So it is," said Adjutant-General Bengough following the conference, "that we will have the honor of having the distinguished Russian mission as our guests, yet at the same time not have the rules of our organization disturbed. Personally, many of our officers would have been only too glad to have dropped the bars and have invited the guests to march, but we had no power to do so until we were authorized by the entire encampment. We wish particularly to state that we have the highest admiration for the distinguished Russian guests and it pleases us more than we can tell to be able to co-operate in a welcome to them."

The news travelled quickly to the various hotels where the many State delegations are quartered and the veterans were universally pleased that the matter had been settled in such a satisfactory manner.

With approximately 8000 veterans, members of the Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans and members of other allied organizations in the city yesterday and hundreds more due to arrive today, the official opening of the 51st annual encampment occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when hundreds of veterans and their ladies attended a stirring patriotic service at the New Old South Church.

Corporal Tanner Speaks

To Corporal James Tanner, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., of Washington, went the honor of the initial address and he stirred his listeners with his appeal to the young men of today to preserve their country for democracy "as the old boys" of yesterday had so nobly done.

He smashed at Kaiserdom, crying that the most old-fashioned orthodox hell was none too good for him and his kind, and appealed for "money-mad" America to arise and crush the enemy that threatened the liberty of the whole world. He likewise prescribed the firing squad for all pacifists, anarchists and I. W. W. followers.

Corporal Tanner said in part:

"For the fourth time in the 51 years of history of our organization we have been proffered the hospitality of this great city of Boston. The first time we came in 1872, a bare six years after our organization was started. The attendance here at that time was but a ripple on the surface. The next time was in 1890, when our marching columns stretched for miles over your city streets. Again we came in 1904, when that sterling gentleman, your own General Blackmar, was our commander-in-chief.

Columns Now Depleted

"Now with our columns depleted by time we will not occupy much space in your streets. It is not my place to eulogize our comrades or express regrets that we must soon cross the river and join those who have gone before. I am in an optimistic mood. For the dead I shall simply say—'they fought gallantly and those who left us in hospital and prison died nobly.' Those who survived Appomattox have always stood for the uplifting of humanity in every way.

AUG - 15 - 1917

G. A. R. PARADE NEXT TUESDAY

Final Orders Issued by Commander Patterson

AUG 15 1917

Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh yesterday issued his final orders for the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic that will be held in Boston next Tuesday, during the 51st annual G. A. R. national encampment.

The parade will be organized in departments, and will move at 10 o'clock from Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street. The line of march will be one and one-half miles in length, as follows: Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street to Beacon street, School street, Washington street, Temple place, Tremont street, Boylston street to Park square, where it will be dismissed.

The 31st national convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R., of which Virginia C. McClure is president, will be held in the Shawmut Congregational Church, Tremont and Brookline streets, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors will give a reception at the Hotel Brunswick on Monday from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock to the National Association of Patriotic Instructors. The officers and members of the G. A. R. and allied patriotic organizations will be guests.

AUG 16 - 1917

GOOD WORK

Mayor Curley's vigorous and effective proceeding against the extortionate rates recently charged for lockers, bathing suits and towels at the Head House, Marine Park, should win the commendation not only of the masses who patronize that place, but of all citizens who are constitutionally against seeing others "stung." The immediate reform effected is pleasant to see.

The Head House itself is a credit to the city. All the more should conditions in and around it be of the best, and that includes the need of thorough neatness and cleanliness upstairs and down.

In passing, it is to be hoped that the frequenters of the park will better do their share in keeping the shores sightly. The vast amount of paper and boxes daily cast upon the waters there, to be ground into dirty pulp, is an eyesore and a disgrace.

AUG - 19 - 1917

TAX RATE TO BE ABOUT $18

AUG 19 1917

Increase of 20 to 30 Cents Only Expected

Explanation was made yesterday by Chairman Edward B. Daily of the Board of Assessors that the early estimate that Boston's tax rate would be boosted $1 because of a falling off of the real estate valuation of the city was faulty.

Daily says that instead of the real estate valuation showing a decided decrease there will be an increase over last year's record for this phase of the assessing work. He figures that the increase for 1917 may mount to $5,000,000 over last year's total. Despite the burden placed on the city in the municipal portion of the State fund, the increased valuation in real estate is expected to hold the tax rate down to an advance of not more than 20 to 30 cents per $1000. The present rate is $17.80, so that the new rate will probably be about $18.

It is probable that the tax rate will be announced Tuesday.

AUG - 17 - 1917

COUNCIL TURNS MAYOR DOWN

Refuses Money to Repair Extension Bridge

AUG 17 1917

Mayor Curley's order for a new steel flooring on the Broadway Extension bridge was laid on the table by the City Council yesterday at a special meeting. The council's attitude has been that all money for current expenses, such as repairs, should be acquired from taxes—not borrowed.

The Mayor hinted that he may close the bridge as being unsafe to travel unless the council appropriates the money.

RECORD - AUG - 20 - 1917

GRAND ARMY MEN TAKE CITY 10,000 STRONG

AUG 20 1917

Big Parade Will Be Held Tuesday

Encampment Opened Today With Formal Meetings at Vendome

With hundreds from the West delayed by overdue trains and chafing against the delay, more than 10,000 members of the G. A. R., who have arrived today, opened the business week of the 51st national encampment of the organization, the last, probably, which ever will be held in Boston.

Two purely formal meetings were held this morning. At 10 a.m. the credentials committee of the G. A. R. met at national headquarters at the Hotel Vendome. At the same hour the Woman's Relief Corps held a similar meeting at their quarters in the same hotel, while the Ladies of the G. A. R. met in the Victoria.

With these annual duties out of the way, the 1917 encampment badges were distributed and the various delegations settled down to enjoy themselves or lay plans for the election of a new commander-in-chief.

Confederate on Hand

The most powerful candidate for the office is Orlando Summers of Kokomo, Ind. The Indiana delegation started a well-organized campaign today for his election and they expected to have sufficient votes in line to insure his election Wednesday.

One of the most prominent figures in the encampment is Maj. F. M. Burrows of Washington, who has made his appearance in a full Confederate uniform Maj. Burrows was a member of Pickett's famous cavalry and fought against many of the men who are now in Boston wearing the blue of the Republic.

In startling contrast to the gray and gold of Maj. Burrows' uniform, is the appearance of Mark E. Cheney of Kiantoni, N. Y., who served through the war in the 5th New York Volunteer Cavalry. Cheney is wearing, during the encampment, the identical uniform that he had on when he served through the war.

All the delegations have expressed great pleasure at the efficient work of the boy scout troops which have been detailed to assist the veterans during the convention. The boys have reported to the reception committee at the suggestion of Whitman E. Smith, field scout executive, and have been of great service, giving information, running errands, carrying baggage and hundreds of minor duties.

The scout troop today arrived under the command of A. C. Lane. It had been planned to have the troop under the command of his son, Laurist Lane, but a few days ago the son enlisted in the ambulance unit and today the father volunteered to take his place. The father was later relieved by Scout Master K. S. McLean.

The only obstacle to the smooth running of the program has been removed. What appeared for a while to be as a stumbling block in the way of the parade, the insistence of Mayor Curley that the Russian war mission be allowed to march in it, is gone.

By a diplomatic move on the part of Commander-in-Chief Patterson after a conference with the Mayor, it has been arranged that the Russian mission, the Russian sailors and 200 Canadian Grenadiers will march about 15 minutes ahead of the G. A. R. parade. Thus all ends will be served and the G. A. R. will not break their rule of 50 years, which prohibits other organizations entering their line of march.

Will Review Vets

The decision, which quickly spread through the city, created universal satisfaction. Adjt.-Gen. Bengough, following the adjustment of the difficulty, summed up the attitude of the members of the Grand Army.

"Under this arrangement," said he, "we will have the honor of having the distinguished Russian Mission as our guests, yet at the same time not have the rules of our organization disturbed. Personally many of our officers would have been only too glad to have broken the rule, and invited the guests to march, but we had no power to do so. Such a course would have to be authorized by the entire encampment."

By following the new arrangement the Russians and Canadians will be, to all intents and purposes, a part of the parade, yet they will be far enough in advance of it so that Ambassador Bakhmetieff and the other members of the mission can fall out and enter the reviewing stand on Tremont st., where, with the official party from the State House and the City Hall, he will review the "Boys in Blue" as they pass.

Former Gov. John L. Bates, who is chairman of the general committee, will preside at the semi-official meeting of the G. A. R. and allied organizations in Mechanics Hall this evening, when addresses will be made by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny. After these addresses the commander-in-chief, William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., will preside for the remainder of the evening.

AUG - 21 - 1917

TWO MORE PUBLIC MARKETS OPENED

Two public markets were opened yesterday, one in Madison park, Roxbury, and the other on the Christopher Gibson playground, Field's Corner.

Mayor Curley announced that a third will be opened today on the Columbus ave. playground, corner of Camden st.

AUG 21 1917

These markets will be free to farmers, peddlers and the general public, and the Mayor hopes to see farm produce brought in and sold at a reasonable price.

AUG - 18 - 1917.

CITY TAX RATE NOT TO EXCEED $18 THIS YEAR

AUG 18 1917

Contrary to Expectations, Increase Will Not Be Over 20 Cents

Contrary to prior predictions, Boston's tax rate this year will not exceed $18, according to the latest estimates of the assessors, who expect to announce the rate next week. The rate last year was $17.80, and it is now believed that the increase will not be more than 20 cents.

Latest returns indicate that the real estate valuations have increased $5,000,000, jumping from $18,000,000 to $23,000,000, and that most of the construction consists of small buildings in the outlying districts and many apartment houses in the Brighton and Allston sections of the city.

AUG - 18 - 1917

898 NOMINATION PAPERS FILED HERE

When the Boston Election Commissioners closed their office at 5 p.m. yesterday it was stated that 898 papers containing names in support of the various candidates to be voted for at the primaries had been filed.

It was stated that there were four candidates for the Governor's Council, Timothy J. Buckley, who has held the place a number of years having filed and also papers filed for ex-Representative Francis M. Ducey of Charlestown, Senator James P. Timilty and Rep. Louis R. Sullivan. Papers were also filed for Senator Timilty for the Senate nomination and for Rep. Sullivan for the representative nomination.

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There was a story in circulation that Councillor Buckley had decided to withdraw in favor of Ex-Sen. James H. Brennan of Charlestown. Mr. Brennan said that he knew nothing of the origin of the story and that he had filed no papers except for the nominotion for Stae Auditor on the Democratic ticket.

There were papers for Gov. McCall and Grafton D. Cushing for the Republican nomination for Governor and for William F. Fitzgerald and Frederick W. Mansfield for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It is believed that all four filed enough to make them safe in this county, so far as getting on the ballot is concerned.

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GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT OPENS HERE

AUG 20 1917 Record

Fiery Address by Corp. James Tanner Features Exercises at Old South Church

VETERAN CONDEMNS KAISER BITTERLY

Regrets Drafting of Married Men—Says Roosevelt Should Have Led Army

In one of the most fiery "straight American" speeches heard in Boston since the United States got into the war, Corp. James Tanner, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday afternoon roused to great enthusiasm the audience that filled to capacity the Old South Church, Copley sq., at the public patriotic service which opened the G. A. R. National Encampment.

Corp. Tanner, always a vigorous, eloquent orator, was never more forceful or expressive than upon this occasion. He minced no words in framing his opinion of the Kaiser; declared that President Wilson made a mistake in not letting Col. Theodore Roosevelt lead the vanguard of American troops to France; attacked Senators La Follette and Stone in biting terms, comparing them with the Copperheads of the Civil War; and asserted that the only cure for the pacificist-Socialist-I. W. W. menace is the "firing squad." He questioned the wisdom of conscripting married men for the new National Army.

"There would have been a hot time in the old town of Berlin the moment the hero of San Juan Hill set his foot on European soil," said Corp. Tanner, and there was applause for several minutes. When he could be heard again, he added:—

"Roosevelt would make it so hot for Germany that the Kaiser wouldn't know what a full night's rest was like." The plaudits were heartily renewed.

Corp. Tanner maintained that it never would have been necessary to draft the youth of the country into the national army if Col. Roosevelt had been allowed to take a corps to France. He said that he regretted the necessity of taking married men into the army. "I have been asked repeatedly to give an opinion on this matter," he said, "but I hardly feel justified in committing myself.

"We had comparatively few married men in the Union armies. I was in the uniform just after I passed my 17th birthday. There were some 5000 in our ranks who were 15 years and younger. There were about 1400 men of 46 years and over."

Corp. Tanner paid an enthusiastic tribute to the young manhood of America, which today, he said, is following in the footsteps of the "old boys in blue".

Rally to the Flag.

"Despite the Socialists, despite the 'I won't work' I. W. W., the pacifists, conscientious objectors and all their sympathizers, despite the assailants of President Wilson," he said, "I believe that our men and boys of today will rally to the standard with greater spirit than has ever been the case in this country or any other.

"I have no patience with the men and women about us who persist in saying: 'This is not our war; why mix up in a quarrel 3000 miles away?' America is money mad, I regret to say. But slowly the country's population, from coast to coast, is realizing that this is a war for the world's liberty.

"Never before in history has there been a more righteous cause for armed resistance. I don't believe there was anyone outside the immediate circle of the Kaiser who realized the character of what was to be their foe. Nobody ever dreamed that a man of such hideous infamy as Kaiser Wilhelm would lead the German hordes against the whole world—that he would be leading men whom he has taught to consider neither age, sex nor condition.

"I hope with all my heart the Kaiser will be consigned to the most orthodox hell that was ever preached from a church pulpit.

"It seems that these Germans have no realization of what is understood to be the most ordinary humanity. A holiday was held in all the big German cities to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania, and the perpetrators of that ghastly deed were presented with medals. And innocent school children marched in the street as part of the celebration. If this is the kind of enemy America and her Allies face, it is well that the Lord hath said: 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay.'"

Condemns Copperheads

Corp. Tanner denounced the modern copper-heads, as he termed them, declaring that their national representatives, Senators LaFollette and Stone, were identical to Senators Vallandingham and Bright of the Civil War days.

RUSSIANS NOT TO PARADE WITH G. A. R.

Will Ride Over Route Before Procession Starts and Be Among Reviewers

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PROGRAM COMPLETED FOR ENVOYS' VISIT

The Russian War Mission, the Russian sailors and the Canadian soldiers will not participate in the G. A. R. parade tomorrow.

Mayor Curley has been insistent from the start that the Russians be given some place in the procession, but at a conference between the Mayor and the national executive committee of the G. A. R. in the Hotel Vendome, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to adhere to the traditionary rule of the Grand Army—that their annual parade be an exclusively G. A. R. parade.

The committee is anxious that its refusal shall not be construed as disrespectful to the Russians, and agreed at the meeting yesterday to allow them to ride in automobiles over the line of march, about 15 minutes before the G. A. R. parade begins. They were also cordially invited to occupy seats on the reviewing stand, as guests of Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson.

The personnel of the Russian Mission is as follows:—

Boris A. Bakhmetieff, first ambassador of the new republic of Russia to the United States; Gen. Roop, distinguished Russian soldier; Prof. Borodin of the department of agriculture of the Russian republic; Col. Oranovsky, chief of artillery of the department of war of Russia; M. Novitsky, minister of finance of Russia; M. Sookine, minister of the department of foreign affairs of Russia; M. Omeltchenko, minister of the department of trade of Russia; Capt. Dubassoff, aide of Ambassador Bakhmetieff; Capt. Shutt, aide to Gen. Roop; Baron Gunzerg, Russian publicist, and Secretaries Karapovites, Putlioff and Donahue.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff will make his first public speech in this country when he visits Boston tomorrow.

Rabbi Samuel S. Wise of New York will be the orator at a mass meeting at the trianon of the Grand Army of the Republic on Tremont st. Tuesday night. It is expected that more than 25,000 persons will be present and Supt. of Police Crowley has ordered Tremont st. roped off from Park to Boylston st.

The Russian mission will visit Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill and at each place Ambassador Bakhmetieff will place wreaths with the colors of the Russian nation and white roses entwined. The mission will be guests at a luncheon at the Essex Country Club. Tables will be placed on the green lawn. Chairman Pinaski has prepared a special program for the luncheon.

Mayor Curley and Gov. McCall have appointed a reception committee of more than 100 prominent Bostonians to extend greetings and to escort the mission about Boston.

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Women Who Were the "Angels" of the Civil War



Members of the Army Nurses' Association Are Meeting at the Hotel Westminster, and It Is Expected That a Score Will Be Here for the Grand Army Encampment

These old nurses, from left to right, are: Front row—Mrs. Susan C. Mills, Haverhill; Mrs. Emily Alder, national chaplain, Clarion, Ia.; Mrs. Alice C. Risley, national president, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Fanny T. Hazen, department president, Cambridge.

Back row—Mrs. Cornelia Gilman Green, department president, Rochester, N. Y.: Mrs. Belle T. Alter, department president, Port Royal, Pa.

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DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS GATHER

Two Delegates from California First to Arrive for National Convention

Headquarters of the national organization, Daughters of Veterans, has been established at the Brunswick, and delegates began to arrive early. Two members from California were the first to register and after that were others from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and nearer States. Two hundred are expected during the week.

Mrs. Myrtle W. Best of Marietta, O., the national president, presided at a council meeting which occupied most of the morning. Mrs. Anna Dunham of Lockport, N. Y., senior vice president; Miss Edith A. Chapman of Marietta, O., secretary; Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman of Boston, treasurer; Mrs. Harriet Goetz of Buffalo, N. Y., inspector; Miss Katherine R. A. Flood of Newton, chairman of the elective council; Mrs. Phyllis G. Teibert of Denver, Col.; Mrs. Edith E. Clark of Coldwater, Mich.; Mrs. Agnes E. Davis of Minneapolis and Mrs. Alice Gilliland of Detroit, patriotic instructor, were at the meeting, which was held in secret session.

This body will continue its convention through Thursday and on that evening, will be host, with the Sons of Veterans, of a trolley trip to Revere. Delegates are to be entertained at luncheon in Paul Revere Hall on Wednesday by past tent presidents and on Thursday past department presidents will be hostesses in the Winsor Café.

Massachusetts is the banner State in this organization with a membership of 2493. Mrs. Mabel H. Fuller of Malden, State president, has established her headquarters in Room 68 at the Brunswick where she and her official family are prepared to keep "open house."

HEADQUARTERS AT BELLEVUE

Sons of Veterans Auxiliary Takes Motor Trip After Opening State and National Central Offices for Encampment Week

About 300 delgates from nearly every State in the Union, including some which once for a time were taken out of the Union, are registering at the national headquarters of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, in parlors A and B of the Hotel Bellevue. Immediately after luncheon this afternoon they began to fill the sixty-five cars lent by Boston citizens for a motor trip through Lexington and Concord. Tonight Hall there will be exemplification of work by the Massachusetts Division presence of guests from the G. A. Sons of Veterans.

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USE OF FRANKLIN SCHOOLHOUSE

Entertainment of Veterans During Encampment Week May Upset Work of Employment Bureau

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Deputy Immigration Commissioner Jeremiah J. Hurley conferred with Mayor Curley today with regard to the use of the Franklin schoolhouse in Washington street by the Kearsarge Naval Veterans and G. A. R. posts for the entertainment of veterans during encampment week, and the effect this use may have on the work of the United States Employment Service office located there. At the time that the city offered the Federal Government the use of the lower floor of the building for the employment bureau it was agreed that the veterans should have free use of the entire building for the week. Commissioner Henry J. Skeffington today pointed out that to close down the bureau for the period of encampment would seriously upset the work, and said that he has received letters from a number of concerns protesting against such action. Arrangements may be made to have the bureau move and carry on its work in temporary quarters.

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Blue and Gray Meet as Friends

B13



Major Frank M. Burrows of Culpeper, Va., Once of Pickett's Division, Shakes Hands Heartily With Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, Department Commander of Massachusetts, G. A. R. Major Burrows Is at the Left

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There will be every disposition to commend Mayor Curley for his vigorous personal investigation of the charge that the public is not getting its due from the city's contract with the lessee of the bathhouses in Marine Park, South Boston. On numerous days of the year as many thousands of people seek relief there as at the L-Street baths. It may be that the city cannot afford to run all of these institutions on the same free basis afforded at those which the park department directly manages, but certainly the minimum charge stipulated in the grant of concessions should be firmly upheld. When the inhabitants of a great city have to face such devastating heat as visited Boston last week, every avenue of relief should be thrown as widely open as possible. Whatever the result of the hearing in the case scheduled for today, the public is entitled to look for beneficial results. The issue covers not merely the bathhouses in Marine Park but the concessionaires of the city wherever located. They should be made to realize that nothing less than scrupulous performance of their contracts will be tolerated, and in this broader issue all the public has an interest in the facts which the mayor has now of his own initiative developed.

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To Show Belgian Day Movies Tonight

The official city motion-picture reels, showing Boston's reception to the Belgian Mission and the great parade on Aug. 4 will be shown for the first time tonight at the Boston Park Show at Forest Hills playground, Washington and South streets, Roslindale. There will be several other reels covering news pictorial, local and travel scenes, and the New England fishing industry. Tonight will be the first visit of the park shows to Forest Hills playground this season.

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WELCOME FOR GRAND ARMY

Many Old Soldiers at Vendome Headquarters

And Many Others Are Reported to Be Coming

Woman's Relief Corps Is Also at Vendome

Allied Organizations Are at Other Hotels

Commander Patterson Greets the Comrades

Confederate Soldier, Major Burrows, Is Guest

Reunions Everywhere Order of the Day

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TONIGHT

Semi-official meeting of Grand Army and allied organizations, Mechanics Building, eight o'clock; public admitted. Former Governor John L. Bates, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny will speak.

Sons of Veterans' class initiation, Ford Hall, eight o'clock.

TUESDAY

Parade, starting at 10 A. M.; G. A. R. camp-fire, Faneuil Hall, 7.30 P. M., public invited.

Women's Relief Corps opens thirty-fifth annual convention, Tremont Temple, 3 P. M.; reception at Vendome to commander-in-chief and staff of G. A. R., 8 to 9.30 P. M., by national president and staff of the W. R. C.; reception by Massachusetts Department for the Grand Army, Vendome, 8.30 to 10 P. M., and by the Department of Ohio.

Reception by New England Women's Press Association to visiting correspondents, Public Library, 7 to 8.45 P. M.

Exemplification by Ladies of the G. A. R., Shawmut Church, 3.30 P. M.,; reception by national president and staff in honor of commander-in-chief and staff of G. A. R., Hotel Victoria, 8 P. M.

Sons of Veterans on auto tours, afternoon; Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, business session, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 3 P. M.; reception by Sons of Veterans Auxiliary to commander-in-chief of Sons of Veterans, Howe Hall, Huntington avenue, 8 P. M.

Army Nurses' Association of Massachusetts will tender reception to the Grand Army and the National Association of Army Nurses in Hall of Flags, State House, 3 to 5 P. M.

Daughters of Veterans, executive council meeting, Hotel Brunswick, 8.30 A. M.; officers and delegates go on auto trip to Lexington and Concord, afternoon; reception and ball, Paul Revere Hall, evening.

Veterans of the Civil War, their wives and sons and daughters, besides members of the allied organizations, are here for the fifty-first encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic—and more are on the way. As for the weather, it is "some hot" as one old soldier remarked well before noon today.

In the lobbies of the Vendome, the Victoria, the Brunswick, the Bellevue, it would seem that about all the visitors had come that could be taken care of, but the officers of various organizations—both State and national—say that the ranks will not be full until tomorrow.

Informal Reunions Today

There will not be much business of a formal nature to interest the delegates until tomorrow or Wednesday, although there is a semi-official meeting of the Grand Army and allied organizations at Mechanics Building tonight. This will be apparently a meeting to get acquainted, or to renew the good fellowship already established this forenoon and afternoon by visits of members of the different camps. The Vendome, where the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps are established, was probably the busiest place. The hotel lobby, the halls and the headquarters rooms, National and State, were filled with a crowd that changed constantly—newcomers registering, men and women, who have not seen one another for one or more encampments, exchanging greetings, people loaded with badges coming and going—everybody happy.

Commander Patterson Receives

Commander-in-Chief Patterson sat quietly in a cool, open window on the Commonwealth avenue side of the hotel, ready to receive and shake the hands of the veterans who, after they had made their way through the throng, invariably reported to him. A young woman stenographer, who had been called in to do some secretarial work, sat in the room with the commander, but the fact that she was in another cool window knitting showed that the real work of the encampment had not begun.

The old soldiers overflowed from the hotel to the sidewalk in Commonwealth avenue, and stood in groups, talking over old times, or sat on the steps of vacant houses filling in the allotted space on souvenir post cards to be sent to their folks back home. Others were getting ready to start on a sight-seeing trip. That is, they were as far on their journey as to be seated in a capacious touring car, which the agent announced many times in the course of a half-hour was just about to start.

One Confederate

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A conspicuous figure among the Union men was a tall man in Confederate gray—Major Frank M. Burrows, now in the Government service at Washington, but formerly of the Culpepper Minute Men, a native Virginian and very courtly. He was in Pickett's Division at Gettysburg in 1863 and was wounded at Cold Harbor. He was a prisoner at Point Lookout in 1865; and today in his seventy-eighth year is hale and hearty. Major Burrows was apparently the only Confederate soldier at the encampment, and this is the second one he has attended. He thinks the Confederate Veterans should hold a meeting in Boston.

H. H. Spayd of Minersville, Pa., of the "Rucktails" of Lebanon County had his original bucktail on the left side of his soldier cap, and attracted much attention. He has been through fifty battles, and his first commander was Colonel Kane, a brother of the Arctic explorer.

Kilsby Was "Drafted"

Sitting on the steps of a vacant house just above the Vendome, John W. Kilsby of Dingman's Ferry, Pa., was writing home. He had never been in Boston before, and wrote that he was surprised at the beauty and extent of the avenues and parks. He came by the Eastern Steamship Line from New York and enjoyed the trip, although he is eighty-three years old. "I was drafted," said Mr. Kilsby. "I had been married just before the war, and didn't want to leave my bride. I saw a year's service. Now, my wife's gone, and I'm all alone."

Many Relief Corps Delegates

Across the hall from the G. A. R. headquarters, the delegates of the Woman's Relief Corps gathered, and officers of the corps said that perhaps five thousand had already reported.

In a room off the hotel lobby, Commissioner of Pensions Saltzgaber and his staff were giving information to those veterans who were in need of it.

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Old Soldiers Everywhere

The Ladies of the G. A. R. had their meeting-place at the Victoria, the Army Nurses were at the Westminster, the Daughters of Veterans at the Brunswick and the Sons of Veterans and the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary at the Bellevue.

In Copley square, in the streets leading to the various hotels, in the street cars, and elsewhere, were representatives of all these organizations as they went from place to place, or went about their own business. In the streets, the men of the army of more than fifty years ago rubbed shoulders with the youthful khaki-clothed soldiers of the present—the former bent and occasionally on stocks, the later straight and alert and preparing for a struggle in comparison with which the Civil War was a skirmish.

Army Nurses at Westminster

The Army Nurses were comfortable in the shaded parlor of the Westminster. There are fourteen living in Massachusetts, where twenty years ago there were eighty-four. Today, in the dozen who so far have registered, were Mrs. Alice C. Risley, the national president, and Mrs. Fanny T. Hazen, the department president. Miss Cornelia Hancock of Salem, N. J., one of the old nurses, has a chain with many souvenirs attached which were given her by grateful patients, and which she shows with pride.

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POURING INTO BOSTON

Grand Army Men Attended by Hosts, Taxing Railroads and Filling the Hotels to Overflow, But "They Can't Get Lost," Say the Sentinels

That the Grand Army men did not have to make the journey to Boston alone is attested to by the congestion in the streets, and is certified to by the passenger agents of the various transportation companies having lines or connections into Boston.

South Station poured a transient population into the city until Dewey square was congested and Summer street had a solid slow-moving mass of humanity all the way up to Washington street. North Station did almost as well, the three railroads coming into those stations having the North and the South and the West to draw from.

At each railroad station there was an information table, supplied and maintained by the Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and Ladies of the G. A. R., and these tables were swarmed by visitors. First concern with many of the men and women was there to find lodging while in Boston and they went to the information tables with their inquiries as soon as they arrive at the station. They have come in such numbers that hotel accommodations have become exhausted. Word was sent to the railroad stations this morning from nearly every hotel in the city requesting the informants to send no more guests, as all the rooms were taken.

It was to be expected that the city's housing facilities would be severely taxed, with the railroads sending double trains and adding extra sleepers to most of the long-distance trains for Boston. On the Boston & Albany all the Sunday trains starting from St. Louis carried extra sleepers, and the Twentieth Century Limited picked up extra sleepers at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Special accommodations had been made for delegations from Lansing, Mich.; Topeka, Kas., and Detroit, Mich. An early morning train today carried delegations from Colorado and Wyoming. Several extra sleeping cars were picked up by the various

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Boston & Albany connections at Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo. The Twentieth Century hauling four extra sleepers, while the daily train known as No. 10 has so many passengers that it is coming as a double train. Beyond this train there are no special arrangements on the Boston-bound service over the Boston & Albany. An extra heavy load is coming on the Federal Express of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, tomorrow. A very heavy business from Southern connections is reported by the New Haven Railroad at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Fall River line reports heavy traffic.

Boston would have been a hard city for some of the visitors to negotiate, with the crooked streets and complicated system of transportation; but the visitors did not have to hunt for their places. There was practically no chance for them to get lost, for immediately upon their arrival they were confronted with invitations to ask men and women in uniform for information. Not only was the information obtained, but Boy Scouts were everywhere ready to go with the visitors to escort them to their hotels or to whatever places they desired to reach.

"Boston is a confusing city," said one of the official guides, "but the visitors can't get lost. The Scout boys go with them all the way."

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MEDAL OF HONOR MEETINGS

Holders of This Congressional Insignia for Valor in Actual Service Under Most Dangerous Conditions, with Wives and Sons, to Gather at Copley-Plaza Wednesday and Thursday

On Wednesday and Thursday the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States will convene at the Copley-Plaza Hotel for its annual sessions and election of officers. Orville T. Chamberlain, the commander, came from Elkhart, Ind., in advance and has made arrangements for the gatherings. It is claimed that the medals are far fewer and represent a far higher degree of valor than the Legion of Honor Medals of France, the Victoria Crosses of Great Britain and the Iron Crosses of Germany, especially since probably 600,000 of the last-named have been distributed by Emperor William during the present war. Of the American medals only 1500 were given during the Civil War, and up to March 14, 1914, only 3088 had been conferred for all American wars. When first authorized, 1862, the medal was only for non-commissioned officers and privates, but the following year were added. Despite this fact, ninety-six per cent of the medals conferred on private[illegible] wives and so[illegible] holders of admitted to second-class membership in the association, which numbers al[illegible] members now. The naval medal differs somewhat from the Army medal.

Commander Chamberlain has made a thorough study of the medals of the leading nations and of the history of the American medal, and he has this to say regarding the insignia and what they represent:

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"Official, national, military and naval decorations of honor have been among the rewards granted for distinguished acts of valor, from the beginning of history. The records relating [illegible] constitute a voluminous and interesting branch of literature, which might well form the basis of a series of lengthy articles, if space would allow. It was reserved to General George Washington to improve upon all previous methods of awards of such honors, and to inaugurate a new order concerning them, which has proven to be the foundation upon which all modern nations have erected the granting of such highly coveted honors.

"Napoleon the Great" soon after, adopted Washington's idea, and greatly enlarged it. With his Legion of Honor, Napoleon granted special pensions, lands, honors and immunities. So highly important did that great commander regard the creation of this mark of military distinction, that when the victor of Hohenlinden sought to ridicule the medal by bestowing a collar of honor on his dog, Napoleon challenged the offender to a personal duel in the Bois de Boulogne. The duel was averted by the cessation of offensiveness by the aggressor, but Napoleon never fully forgave the man who had wounded his sensibilities in so tender a spot.

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"The erection of this military honor wrought wonders for the success of Napoleon's armies, and in 1813, when Prussia was in her direst straits, the Iron Cross was established. So efficacious did this prove that in the second day of the present war, the present Kaiser reestablished the decoration; and since then, he has granted it by hundreds of thousands to his troops, and, in this war, as in all wars since its creation, it has been the incentive of countless deeds of sublime bravery.

England followed the examples which she had seen produce so great results, and established the Victoria Cross; and the valorous acts of her soldiery in the winning of it, have been told by her greatest orators, and their praises have been sung by her poets laureate.

"Almost everyone knows of those decorations, and what they stand for. It is more than strange that comparatively few Americans know of the existence of the United States Congressional Medal of Honor, like unto the decorations of other countries, but in reality far outranking any of them, because given by the greatest nation on earth, under laws requiring a higher degree of valor than is exacted by any other nation. Our American Army Medal of Honor, often appropriately, though unofficially, called 'the American Star of Valor' is granted, under the acts of Congress, by the President, in the name of Congress, for having, in war, in action, in actual conflict with the enemy distinguished himself, conspicuously, by gallantry and intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty.' There is, there can be, no higher military requirement than this. The men who have won this distinction have received the highest military compliment possible for any man to receive.

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"The Naval Medal of Honor of the United States, is given under slightly different but similar laws, for similar causes, and as it is the highest compliment which our government bestows for naval meritorious actions, our sailors who receive it may well feel equally proud of the high honors.

"Many thousands of brave acts have beeen performed by soldiers and sailors, which might well have been recognized by the grant of such medals, but, for multitudinous reasons those acts were not given proper attention at the time of their performance, and therefore the recognition which they ought to have had did not occur. The fact that the recognition was not given the doers of such acts of valor, does not detract from the merits of those deeds, or from the merits of the men who performed them; nor does the fact that many of such acts have been unrewarded, in any degree lessen the lustre of the records of those who were more fortunate in being granted the official decoration for their equally gallant services."

SHIPMATES ARE WELCOMED

AUG 20 1917

Headquarters of Kearsarge Veterans at South End Rendezvous for Visitors from Far and Near

"Welcome Shipmates" was the greeting which met the eyes of those seeking the comradeship of fellow members in the Kearsarge Naval Veteran Association at its headquarters in Washington street, just south of Dover street.

The rooms of the association were open early, and many blue-coated seamen of the Civil War registered. Up to noon the man coming from the farthest point was J. B. Fearon, seventy-one years of age, who journeyed from Sioux Falls, S. D. He saw service on the San Jacinto and Sea Bird. The oldest man registered was Loring L. Whiton, but he did not come far, for Winter Hill is his home. He is eighty-five years of age, and has the distinction of having been blown from a vessel during a storm off Charleston, S. C., on the night of Feb. 17, 1864.

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Several men who are eighty years old are here. F. Hunt of Pittsfield, Me., saw service on the Winona, Saco and other ships; Charles M. Holmes of Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y., who was on the Brig Perry and the Eureka; and Thomas Craven of Malden, who was on the South Carolina.

There was a cordial welcome for William H. Comstock of Denver, Col., who, besides being commander of the National Association of Naval Veterans, is department commander for Colorado and Wyoming. William A. Hammond of Malden, who exchanged tales with the veterans and who served on the Ticonderoga and Maumee as a drummer boy, is proud of the fact that he enlisted at the age of eleven years.

Not only were all the members of the local committee on hand to greet the visitors, but the wives and daughters of the local veterans served light refreshments during the day. There is no programme for tonight, but on Tuesday evening the visiting Naval Veterans will be entertained with motion pictures at the Scenic Temple.

PATRIOTIC [illegible]S MEET

AUG 20 1917

National Association Has Its Fifth Annual Convention at the Hotel Brunswick—Greater Boston Association Will Hold Reception This Afternoon

The National Association of Patriotic Instructors this morning opened its fifth annual convention at the Hotel Brunswick, in connection with the fifty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The executive committee of the organization met at nine o'clock for an hour's session in Room G of the hotel, and the annual business session convened at ten o'clock. Charles F. Sherman of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been national president the past year. The association will consider particularly the question of what service it can best perform in connection with the war.

Following the business meeting, from 4.30 to 6.30 p. m., the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors, of which William J. Walsh of Boston is president, will give a reception to the national organization and to members of the Grand Army and allied organizations gathered in the city.

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The convention will continue through Thursday and headquarters will be maintained in Room [illegible] of the Hotel Brunswick, where members of all the organizations meeting here will be welcomed.

The National Association of Patriotic Instructors was formed five years ago. It is now nation-wide, has a membership of nearly 1000, is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Its primary object is to promote patriotism and to foster respect for the national flag. During the past few weeks the Greater Boston Association has been enrolling Massachusetts veterans of the Civil War for service in the State during the present war, and nearly 2000 Bay State veterans have enrolled.

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HONOR ENVOYS OF NEW RUSSIA

Boston Citizens to Give Big Reception to War Mission.

NOTED GENERAL IN PARTY

Ambassador from Great Eastern Republic to Deliver Message.

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Boston is preparing to give a hearty welcome to the Russian war mission when, headed by his excellency the Hon. Boris Bakhmetieff it arrives at the South station at 7:45 o'clock this morning.

A few minutes after the visitors have stepped from their train they will proceed to the Copley-Plaza, escorted by the Governor's and mayor's committee. Breakfast will be served at the hotel at 8:30.

To Cover G. A. R. Route.

An hour later, with an escort which will include two state guard companies and 75 Russian sailors, members of the mission will accompany Mayor Curley over the route which the G. A. R. veterans will later follow. While members of the mission take their places on the grandstand on the Tremont street side of the Common, the mayor will hasten to the reviewing stand at the City Hall.

The revised program for the visitors next calls for an address at 1 o'clock before the constitutional convention at the State House by Prof. Bakhmetieff, new ambassador to the United States. A reception in the Hall of Flags will follow.

At 2 o'clock the envoys will enter motor cars for a trip to the North Shore, where luncheon will be served at the Kernwood Club. At Concord and Lexington the visitors will place wreaths on the monuments of the minutemen. They will also stop at Harvard University on their way to Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights. It is expected that they will reach these historic spots between 5 and 5:30 o'clock. On both shrines wreaths will be placed.

H2

Exercises on Common.

After dining quietly at the Copley-Plaza at 6:30, the envoys will be escorted to Faneuil Hall, where the ambassador will address the G. A. R. convention. Later the Russians will proceed to the Common, where a patriotic program will be held. During these exercises Tremont street, between Park and Boylston, will be closed to vehicular traffic.

The speakers on the Common will include Louis Marshall, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Ambassador Bakhmetieff, the Rev. Fr. Gregerieff, Editor Bagocius, James Duncan and various members of the mission. Pio di Lucca will sing the Russian anthem, Miss Louise Badaracco, "The Star Spangled Banner," and Alfred F. Denghausen, "Hail Land of Liberty." A band will also furnish music.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

AUG 19 1917

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THOMAS D. LAVELLE, counsel for the Russell Club, in the attempt to push through the one day off in three for the firemen, denies that there has been any "secret assessment" levied on department members, and says he has not decided he will accept a fee. No doubt he will decide after the mayor signs the ordinance.

Mayor Curley finds great difficulty in restraining himself from taking sides in such a case as this of the demand of the Russell Club. His is not the judicial temper. His real animus effervesced again and again, especially in his treatment of such opponents of the ordinance as Frederick O. Woodruff representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

AUG 20 1917

The mayor admits he has received but one communication in favor of the one day off in three ordinance to 50 in opposition. Can he afford to sign it?

Mayor Curley brings back a high opinion of the "Kilties," whom he visited on his trip to Quebec at their camp at Valcartier. The name of the regiment has been changed so that the "New Brunswick" part is omitted, and its title is now "The 236th McLean Kilties of America." Six hundred of the 1185 enlisted in Boston. "Not a single officer above the rank of sergeant but what enlisted as either private or corporal," exclaimed the mayor with enthusiasm, "and every officer has been wounded at least once. Capt. Lourie has 40 wounds, from shrapnel. It's a wonder he's alive, and he wouldn't be but for his steel helmet. I was much impressed," concluded the mayor, "with the simplicity, modesty and absence of any approach to vulgarity among the rank and file. The hourly lectures on hygiene and sanitation were of great value. The bayonet practice was wonderful."

The mayor cuts Gordian knots with facility. "What arrangements have you made for the North Shore luncheon for the Russian envoys on Tuesday?" he inquired of Nathan Penanski.

"I have not yet been able to learn whether I can get the Essex County Club," returned Mr. Penanski.

"You haven't much time," returned the mayor. "Better make sure at once, and if you can't get it take the North Shore Grill, for 60, and I'm afraid you and I'll have to take care of the expense."

AUG 20 1917

"I shall be glad to look after it," returned Mr. Penanski, with courtesy.

"Then put down," concluded the mayor with a grin, turning to Stanley Willcox, "that Mr. Nathan Penanski assumes the responsibility for the luncheon at the North Shore Grill."

The mayor says that he does not intend to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Admiral Bowles as chairman of the public safety committee until after taking up with the Governor the question why the seven additional companies of home guards have not yet been accepted.

The mayor went to Ayer yesterday to address the men at Camp Devens. A series of weekly talks to the soldiers until the camp has been completed has been arranged.

AUG 20 1917

In the controversy over the new Russian flag, at the mayor's conference, during which the flag was described in three or four different ways, that speaker who declared the new flag of the revolution "has a stripe in it" was quite unconscious of the irony of the remark.

As to what the Russian national anthem now is, there is the same difference of opinion. It is practically settled that the way out of the pending difficulty will be found by the singing of a new composition in Russian to the music of the "Marseillaise," as a part of the ceremonies in honor of Ambassador Bahkmatieff.

AUG - 20 - 1917

TAX RATE WILL KEEP RISING

AUG 20 1917

What is to be Boston's tax rate for 1917? That is a question which the next few days will probably answer. Many of our citizens, upon reading the announcement that the returns from the state income tax have more than fulfilled expectations, jumped to the conclusion that the municipal rate would go down accordingly; but it is wholly improbable that anything of the kind will take place. It is true that the commonwealth will be able, from the income tax proceeds, to give every city and town as much as was locally raised last year by the assessment of intangible personal property, and in addition will have several millions to be applied in reduction of the amounts which the state ordinarily imposes upon the municipalities through the levy of the state tax. But from the Boston City Hall has already come the intimation that this will be more than offset by the failure of real estate values to increase as in former years, which, again, is due to the slackening of building operations because of the high cost of materials. If Boston's tax rate changes at all it will therefore go up, not down.

AUG 20 1917

One thing, indeed, the taxpayers of this city can always take for granted, namely, that if any prospective increase of revenue is in sight it will at once be discounted by a corresponding rise in expenditures. But if, on the other hand, there should appear on the horizon a probable reduction in our municipal income there will be no serious attempt to prepare for it by any retrenchment of expenses. That has become an axiom of municipal administration so far as this community is concerned. It is a rule of all sound private business that expenditures must be adjusted to income; but in the conduct of our municipal affairs this rule is merely turned end for end. By hook or crook the revenue must in some way or other be screwed up to meet the outlay, and our citizens can count upon this being done for the present year even if it should take a dollar increase in Boston's tax rate to accomplish it.

JOURNAL - AUG-21-1917

MAYOR TO TAKE MARKET ISSUE TO GOVERNOR

AUG 21 1917

Eager to Find Legal Way to Benefit Housewives of Boston.

Determined that the public market project will be put into operation by getting around the statute forbidding street peddling, Mayor Curley will accompany a delegation of labor representatives from the Boston Central Labor Union tomorrow to the State House to confer with Gov. McCall.

The mayor has not yet received any protest from the labor organizations charging that certain commission merchants are prepared to boycott those farmers who ignore them and do business with the public markets direct. He asserted last night that other cities have had this experience and that Boston may encounter the same opposition from commission merchants who feel that their profits may be affected.

The purpose of tomorrow's conference with the governor is to try and learn if there is not some legal way that the markets can be established in those sections where Police Commissioner O'Meara claims that the clear wording of the statutes prevents him from allowing the sale of foodstuffs.

Two public markets were yesterday ordered started by Mayor Curley, one in Madison Park, Roxbury, and the other on the Gibson street playground, Fields Corner. Today a third market will be opened at Camden street and Columbus avenue.

The market at Fields Corner attracted a large gathering of housewives yesterday. The reasonable prices for which edibles can be purchased is already attracting the attention of practically every one in the district.

AUG-18-1917

G. A. R. DAY TO BE CELEBRATED NEXT TUESDAY

AUG 18 1917

Gov. McCall Pays Tribute to Veterans in Official Proclamation.

In an official proclamation yesterday Gov. McCall designated Tuesday next as Grand Army day, and paid a glowing tribute to the Boys of '61.

"The Commonwealth is to be honored," the governor says, "by the holding of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Boston during the week beginning Aug. 19.

"I recommend and hereby proclaim that Tuesday, the 21st day of August, be set aside as Grand Army day, and that it be observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes living and dead who saved the Union, destroyed slavery and made possible our greatness as a nation.

"At a time when our young men are going forth to do battle at the call of this country it is fitting that we should call to mind and keep before us the shining deeds of the Grand Army and that we should draw inspiration from their glorious example.

"Let the children, especially, press upon the line of march, both to testify to their respect for these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation.

"In a time of national peril it is fitting that we should refresh our patriotism and strengthen our spirit by due contemplation of those immortal pages of our history which were written by the armies of the republic under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln."

AUG-21-1917

Name Might Cause Row, Says Mayor's Sec'y to Musician

AUG 21 1917

There was fire in the eyes of Alfred F. Denghausen, composer of the patriotic song, "Hail, Land of Liberty," when he strode into the outer portion of Mayor Curley's office at City Hall early last evening.

Denghausen is an American citizen well known in Boston as a vocal instructor, author and composer, and his patriotic song has been frequently boosted during the past two years by Mayor Curley, who says that he believes it may ultimately be adopted as our national anthem.

After pacing the outer office for a half hour, he entered the Municipal Throne Room when the doors were opened to admit the press. While the mayor was discussing today's program for the entertainment of the visiting Russian war mission, Denghausen stepped forward and said: "Mr. Mayor, regarding that program, I want to know if you anticipate any trouble arising on Boston Common when I sing my song because my name happens to be of German origin."

"I cannot imagine any such unfortunate circumstance, Mr. Denghausen," said the mayor, "I feel that you are unduly alarmed."

"I was just informed that my name might cause trouble, especially at a gathering of people of Russian descent and sympathies," said Denghausen.

"Who told you that?" asked the mayor.

"Your secretary, Mr. Standish Willcox," retorted Denghausen heatedly, "he said he was not talking officially, but that his advice was for me to have somebody else sing my song."

The mayor smiled.

"Possibly Mr. Willcox has been overworked today and spoke too hastily. As far as I am concerned, you will remain on the program and will sing your song, no matter what derivation your name may have."

"That's all I wanted to know," answered the composer, "I wanted to learn if you thought I was the same kind of an American citizen that your Mr. Willcox seems to regard me. I'll sing that song tomorrow night. You can rely on me."

Mr. Denghausen and the reporters departed and then the mayor, with a reflective look upon his face, slowly but firmly pressed an ivory button on his desk marked "Willcox."

AUG-14-1917

BOSTON POLICEMEN AND THE DRAFT

AUG 14 1917

While Commissioner O'Meara, with commendable patriotism, makes it plain that he will not ask for exemption from the draft of policemen as such, his order, read to the force last night, is in effect a warning to the public. It is a warning that if policemen are drafted the city cannot be sure of adequate police protection. The lessened protection will be all the more evident because of the increased duties to which the police are liable in connection with the draft itself. The commissioner cites the precedent of the draft riots in the Civil War at a time when police protection had diminished.

Mr. O'Meara's warning deserves earnest attention. If the draft were truly selective, policemen would, of course, be exempted. We shall need police protection more now than in peace times. Drafting the policemen into the army and attempting to fill their places with "green cops" is merely transferring goods from one pocket to the other, with an incidental loss of efficiency. Commissioner O'Meara, while well aware of this, patriotically refrains from embarrassing the administration by injecting his own desires into the matter. It is for the public, however, to make its wishes felt.

Policemen, firemen and, while we are on the subject, doctors, farmers, munitions workers, are groups which should for the present be held exempt (not from service, but from the draft army) solely in the interest of the community and the nation. It is too much to expect from present indications that the draft authorities will have the intelligence to see this. Nevertheless this is the course they should follow.

AMERICAN Aug 21 - 1917.

HUB HAILS RUSSIAN ENVOYS

AUG 21 1917

Cheers for the White, Red and Blue of the new Russian republic resounded in Boston's streets today and brought happy smiles to the faces of Dr. Boris Bakhmetieff, first ambassador to represent republican Russia at Washington, and the members of the war mission from Petrograd.

From 7 in the morning, when a crowd of Russians and Russian sympathizers trooped into the South Station to see the arrival of the envoys, whose special car was attached to the Federal Express, enthusiasm was in the air. The white, red and blue was to be seen everywhere, flying from buildings downtown and waving over the heads of people in the streets.

Boston's greeting to the Russians matched in every way that extended previously to the French and the Belgians. For fully four hours the envoys of the great republic that drove the Romanoffs into exile were the recipients of a stirring popular demonstration, beginning at the South Station, when they left their special car in the company of Mayor Curley and members of the reception committee, and lasting until the mighty throng gathered around the Common dispersed after the Grand Army parade.

BIG MASS MEETING.

All of which presaged a tremendous mass meeting on the Common tonight, when officials of city and State will extend formal greetings to the members of the mission and Bostonians in general will celebrate the birth of the new republic.

The parade of the Russians was one of the most picturesque spectacles ever witnessed in Boston. It took place just before the big G. A. R. parade and in the presence of the multitude assembled along the sides of the Public Garden and the Common. The Russians got a rousing ovation all along the line.

A slight mixup at the start caused deep disappointment to the crowd that lined both sides of Arlington street. It had been announced that the Russians would follow the same route as the Grand Army heroes, beginning at the foot of Commonwealth avenue; but instead the main division of the little parade left Copley square and moved down Dartmouth street towaord Beacon, while a part of the escort headed down Boylston street in the direction of Park square.

MANY MISS PARADE.

The escort that went astray finally got its bearings and started off anew to catch up with the distinguished envoys, but no attempt was made further to straighten out the tangle, and so thousands of enthusiasts banked on the west side of the Public Garden missed the parade altogether.

The State Guard, the new military force of the Commonwealth, did escore duty at the direction of Governor McCall. Two companies of the First Motor Corps paraded under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Decrow, formerly adjutant of the First Corps Cadets. On the commander's staff were Majors Joseph W. Bartlett, John A. Blanchard and Charles C. Foster, Captains William B. Stearns and William T. Bailey, First Lieutenants E. Elliot Cabot, Harry G. Latham, Charles H. Cross, Harry H. Gardner, Charles F. Loud, Benjamin S. Luther and Frederick Simonds, and Second Lieutenants John J. Mitchell and Frederick Lyman.

Then came the bagpipe band, made up of pipers from various Scottish organizations in Greater Boston, and several companies of Russian sailors. After these came automobiles containing the guests and the members of the city and State reception committee.

CHEERS FROM PUBLIC.

Mayor Curley and Ambassador Bahkmetieff rode side by side, and their appearance was the signal for round after round of cheers and for enthusiastic waving of flags.

Not only the Russians, but the Kilties were warmly greeted by the crowds on both sides of Beacon Hill. The people also waxed enthusiastic over the members of the new State Guard. This was the first time many of the people had found an opportunity to see the new home defenders of the Commonwealth. Their soldierly appearance frequently aroused cheers and applause.

Thirty automobiles, in which members of the Russian mission and of the reception committee were seated, gave considerable length to the parade.

Mayor Curley accompanied Ambassador Bahkmetieff as far as the big reviewing stand on Tremont street. There His Honor took leave of the Russian envoys and returned on foot to City Hall, with the State Guard and the Kiltie band as escort. This little parade of the Mayor's also provided one of the most enthusiastic events of the day, as the music of the pipes attracted people from all directions and cheers for the Mayor were given all the way downtown.

CROWD AT STATION.

A big crowd, representing for the most part the Russians resident in Boston, gathered at the station long before the Federal express rolled in from Washington at 7 o'clock. They were a sturdy, bright-looking company, bubbling over with high spirits and waving white, red and blue flags—the emblems of the plucky land now falling in so heroically behind Kerensky.

The envoys came in a special car attached to the express. The car was shifted to a side-track in the station yard to give the members of the mission an opportunity to prepare for the big day Boston had arranged for them.

CHEERS FOR MAYOR

About 8 o'clock the huge trainshed began to resound with cheers. This enthusiasm marked the arrival of Mayor Curley and the Russian consul, Joseph A. Conry, together with the members of the citizens' reception committee.

Among those accompanying the Mayor to give the Russians greeting were Allan Forbes, J. Mitchel Galvin, William H. Parks, Alexander Brin, Isaac Berg, Leon R. Eyges, John A. McCarthy, Charles H. Pearson, John C. Heyer, Charles H. Blanchard, Henry E. Levenson, Charles Williamson, Alfred L. Cutting, Ivan F. Richardson, Alfred S. Cox and Benjamin Friedman.

The air was aflutter with flags. The enthusiasm witnessed this morning gave the waiting Russians a foretaste of the hospitality Boston had planned for them.

None cheered more fervently, of course, than the Russians who have adopted Boston as their home and who were taking this occasion to show their esteem for the men who have helped to wrest Russia from the Romanoffs and established a democracy in a land long ruled by autocrats.

Everyone remarked on the similarity of the national flags as the Red, White and Blue mingled proudly with the White, Red and Blue.

PERSONNEL OF PARTY.

Dr. Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the first Russian ambassador to serve the great republic at Washington, met Mayor Curley as the city's chief executive entered the car and vigorously shook hands as Consul Conry made his little speech of introduction. With the ambassador were General Roop, one of the heroes of the first big Galican campaign; M. Sookine, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Gunzerg, one of the distinguished scholars who fought for the establishment of the republic with pen as well as sword, and the numerous aides and secretaries attached to the mission.

As soon as the formal introductions were over, the Mayor and Mr. Conry, followed by the other members of the reception committee, escorted the distinguished visitors to automobiles waiting on the east side of the station. The short march to the door was attended by more outbursts of cheering from the crowd and by a furious waving of flags. Ambassador Bakhmetieff bowed right and left and smiled continually. All the members of the mission evinced deep pleasure over the popular greeting.

Program for the Entertainment of Russian Mission

2 P. M.—Start on North Shore trip. Luncheon at Magnolia.

3:30 P. M.—Leave for Lexington and Concord trip. Wreathes will be placed on historic spots.

4:45 P. M.—Mission meets President Lowell of Harvard University.

5:10 P. M.—Bunker Hill.

5:30 P. M. Dorchester Heights.

6:30 P. M.—Informal dinner at Copley-Plaza.

7:45 P. M.—Ambassador Bakhmeteiff speaks at Faneuil Hall.

8 P. M.—Mass meeting on Tremont Street Mall.

AMERICAN Aug 21 - 1917

'OLD BATTLES' AGAIN IN CAMPFIRE GOSSIP

AUG 21 1917

About 12,000 men were expected in the G. A. R. parade today. In 1904 there were 40,000 men in line.

* * *

All the veterans say that they get more welcome and smiles in Boston than in any city in the Union.

* * *

W. H. Dunlap is wearing the same coat he wore in five battles. He was a high private in the rear ranks and boasts that he never has smoked a cigar, chewed tobacco or played cards in his life.

* * *

J. K. Chapman, of Hornell, N. Y., who is eighty years young, has a record for a railroad man. He has worked continually since 1854, except three years spent in the army and is still in the employ of the same road.

* * *

Captain Woodward of Neca, Minn., a member of the 36th Massachusetts, celebrated his eightieth birthday today. He has sung in the choir of his church since he was fifteen years old and sings yet.

* * *

W. A. Roberts, of Washington, D. C., says, "though my initials spell war, I am for peace."

* * *

George G. Burlingame of the First Massachusetts, who paraded in 1915 in Washington dressed in his old uniform, rifle and knapsack of '65, is present at the encampment.

* * *

Daniel Faulkner of Springfield, who is ninety-two years old, is the oldest veteran at the encampment.

* * *

Margaret Flood, ten months old, is the youngest attendant of the encampment.

* * *

James McKee, M. D., of Washington, was one of five brothers who fought in the war. He is now in the Pension Office. There were fourteen brothers and one sister. Nine of the boys and one girl have celebrated their golden weddings.

* * *

Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, associate editor of the National Tribune and past national senior vice-president of the Women's Auxiliary, is in charge of the Women's Auxiliary. She was the only woman admitted to the press gallery of the United States Senate up to five years ago.

* * *

The Women's Auxiliary of the G. A. R. is the largest patriotic organization of women in the world. It has 170,000 members.

* * *

Eli M. Hall, president of the board of trustees of the Soldier's Home, is the chairman of invitations.

* * *

Tomorrow morning Gaylord M. Saltzgaber and Major Clem, the youngest soldier in the Union Army and now major-general on the retired list, are going to address the old soldiers at the Old Soldiers' Home.

* * *

Martin L. Schenck of Second New Jersey of General Grierson's celebrated cavalry is supposed to be the only living veteran of that command who served three years. He was a recent member of the New Hampshire Legislature from Tamworth, N. H.

* * *

Major F. M. Burrows of General Pickett's division of Virginians, who made the memorable charge at Gettysburg in '63, is the only Confederate in full uniform at the convention.

* * *

Edward Lyman of Boston, adjutant of Post 149, was a powder monkey on the U. S. S. Colorado under Farragut. He was seventeen years old when he enlisted.

* * *

There are at the convention two justices of Supreme Courts: Charles G. Burton of Missouri and Alfred G. Beers of Connecticut.

"The Girl I Left Behind"

By RALPH E. McMILLIN.

IN my memory's a picture
Dearly cherished through the years
Of a figure in a doorway
Slender, girlish; smiles and tears
Struggle in her face together.
My own eyes are strangely blind
As I say "Good-bye, God bless you"
To the "Girl I Left Behind."

There's a picture too—a campfire,
Where a ragged boy reclines
Holding in his hands a letter,
Poring o'er its tender lines,
And once more my eyes are dimmer
As again across my mind
Runs the sweet and love-lit message
Of the "Girl I Left Behind."

Years have passed and peace has blessed them;
Battle visions—lurid gleams
Of the old days cluster round me,
Smoky phantoms in my dreams,
But I face the Grey Foe, waiting
In the Shadow, calm, resigned,
For I know that waiting with me
Is the "Girl I Left Behind."

AUG. - 22 - 1917.

What You Have to Pay for White Bread in Boston

AUG 22 1917

Following are the weights and prices of white bread sold by leading bakers and retailers of Boston:

E. E. Gray Company.
26 ounces (unwrapped).. 10 cents
13 ounces (unwrapped).. 5 cents

Cobb-Aldrich Company.
24 ounces (unwrapped).. 10 cents
12 ounces (unwrapped).. 5 cents

The Mohican Company.
21 ounces (unwrapped).. 9 cents
12 ounces (unwrapped).. 5 cents

The John T. Connor Company.
28 ounces (wrapped)..... 12 cents

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa.
("Regent Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 13 cents
11 ounces (wrapped)..... 7 cents

Houghton & Dutton.
11 ounces (unwrapped).. 6 cents

Hathaway's Bread.
26 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
15 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

General Baking Company.
("Butternut Bread")
26 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
15 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents
("Mrs. Walker's Prize Bread")
21 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
14 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

Grocers' Baking Company.
("Happy Home Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
14 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

Pratt Bread Company.
15½ ounces (wrapped)... 10 cents

Ward Baking Company.
("Tip Top Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
16 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents
("Dainty Maid Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
16 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents
("Mother Hubbard Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
16 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

Banner Baking Company.
26 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
16 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

The Ginter Grocery Company.
15 ounces (unwrapped).. 10 cents

Gridley Lunch Company.
20 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents

Ferguson Baking Company, Charlestown.
("Swiss Milk Bread")
18 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
("Excellent Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
16 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

N. E. Baking Company (Louis E. Merry Bakery).
("Capital Bread")
23 ounces (wrapped)..... 15 cents
16 ounces (wrapped)..... 10 cents

AMERICAN Aug-21-1917

8,000 OLD WARRIORS IN LINE

A number of prostrations, due to the heat, were reported during the G. A. R. parade. Ten persons were treated at the City Hospital emergency station on the porch of St. Paul's Cathedral on Tremont street. Among the heat victims was one G. A. R. veteran, C. A. Churchill of No. 11

By R. E. McMILLIN.

Boston saw a mirage today—a ghost picture of ghost armies of '61 sweeping triumphantly to victory.

Below the vision of flashing bayonets—the mind picture of strange men in blue tunics and queer square knapsacks—below the mirage of heroic figures on foam-flecked war horses, marched, to fife and drum and the war songs of fifty years ago, the fragments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The "thin blue line" threaded the Boston streets, wavering here and there as one after another of the gray-haired soldiers dropped in the intense heat.

Voices that were only echoes of the voices of the long ago caught up the old "Yank" refrains. Men who had "fought with Gin'ral Grant" burst now and then into the old war cries that greeted the Johnny Rebs on many a field of the war-torn South.

ECHO OF BATTLE VICTORIES.

They were all there—boys who rode up the Shenandoah with Sheridan; boys who marched with Sherman to the sea; boys who stood at Gettysburg and turned back, at the Bloody Angle, the "high tide of the Confederacy"; boys who had received their baptism of fire at Shiloh, Cold Harbor, Antietam, the Wilderness and a score of other bloody battle grounds.

Boys, however, no longer, save in the spirit of the Rebellion, these survivors of the phantom armies of the past marched through lanes dotted with the olive drab of the armies of the present.

The wizard of the years that had turned brown hair and black to glistening silver, had turned also the spring step of the recruit of '61 to the measured stride of the "old soldier."

Where 40,000 had paraded less than fifteen years ago through the same streets, today less than 8,000 marched behind the rattle of the drums. And there were abundant evidences that the "Boys of '61" were marching too steadily but surely into the "undiscovered country" of the "last campaign."

PARADE ROUTE REVERSED.

The veterans reversed the unusual parade route, marching up Beacon street past the Governor's reviewing stand before they passed through the other city streets.

Following the escort in drab, the platoons of Sons of Veterans, and the beautiful cluster of headquarters flags, the veterans swept up Beacon Hill, not perhaps with the impetuous charge of men storming the redoubts, but still with the spirit of the day as yet undampened by the terrific humidity.

In the place of honor as a personal escort to Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, the Brooklyn veterans stepped bravely out to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers." A great wave of cheering from the colorful throng on the State House balconies greeted them. They responded, some with stiff "eyes left," some with hats swung in the air.

SOME OF THE "BAD BOYS."

Across the street near the Shaw Memorial a little group which had played "hookey" and refused to march, welcomed their comrades with many personal sallies. These were the "bad boys" of the parade—gray-haired old codgers doing the cake-walk together, cheering post after post as it passed, renewing their youth in antics of more than sixty years ago.

Even as the eyes of spectators grew dim at the sight of the "Boys in Blue," the hearts of these same spectators beat strong with all confidence proud domain, could have found a more fitting one.

The route encircled Boston Common, scene of repeated chapters of our national history, sacred soil jealously guarded against the encroachment of commercial demand and a veritable Mecca for pilgrims of patriotism the country over.

The route included, too, part of the highway boundaries of Boston's Public Garden, renowned for their beauty and typical of the Athenian spirit of this community which maintains the City Beautiful for the uplift of all.

Along this short line of march, whose very streets are household words of the nation, spectators massed in thousands.

Men, women and children cheered the slowly passing ranks. The national colors flew from every side. Homes and building front were ablaze with the Red, White and Blue.

Blended, too, with our own banners were those of allied nations, with especial honor today to the colors of Russia, white, red and blue, in horizontal stripes of equal width, with the white stripe on the top. Those were the colors of old Russia and are the same for the new.

The line formed at Commonwealth avenue with the head at Arlington street at 9:15 and started at 10.

The route was: Arlington street to Beacon, to School, to Washington, to Temple place to Tremont street to Boylston street and to Park square, where the veterans disbanded.

On the Common was the hospital tent ordered by Mayor Curley. Here a field telephone was installed and 150 Boy Scouts were stationed.

The front portico of St. Paul's Church was also given over as a relief station with a tent and all the necessary equipment. First Corps Cadets assisted.

AMBULANCES AND SCOUTS.

All along the line of march police ambulances and ambulances from the various Boston hospitals were stationed.

Boy Scouts with drinking water for the heroes were scattered along the line.

The three reviews of the veterans were at the State House by the Governor and State officials and guests, at City Hall by the Mayor, Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard and other officials and at the Tremont street reviewing stand on the Common by Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson.

Nothing was spared for the comfort and well being of the immortals.

The streets were crowded early and hundreds of thousands were abroad early to secure a good place from which to see the "boys" go by.

Ladies of the allied organizations were to be seen everywhere. At the hotels and in the streets they watched with keen interest the new soldiers of the nation—the boys of 1917.

Praise for Crowley for Police Work

The Boston Police Department did its "bit"—and it was quite a "bit"—for the veterans' parade.

Police Superintendent Michael H. Crowley made and carried out the most elaborate arrangement ever known on a parade day in this city, possibly in the country, not only for handling the crowd but particularly for taking care of any veterans or others who might be stricken along the line of march.

The superintendent was personally complimented for departmental efficiency by former Mayor John M. Wood os Somerville, also former police comissioner of that city, who was chairman of the veterans' committee of parade arrangements.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

The superintendent and Drillmaster Captain Patrick F. King made an automobile trip along the route just before the parade started for final inspection. When they came to the big reviewing stand on Tremont street Chairman Woods stepped forward to the police machine and said to the "super":

"As chairman of the committee of arrangements I wish to congratulate you, Superintendent Crowley, and you, too, Captain King, for the excellent way the police are handling this parade. I have had experience myself in police work and know what a hard job it is to superintended one of these affairs. The police of Boston are handling my comrades in the best possible manner."

First off, there was a platoon of seven mounted policemen under Sergeant Harry N. Dickinson of Back Bay Station leading the parade, in accordance with custom.

But there was, too, great parade detail of 800 police officers and patrolmen on duty all along the route. The chief arrangement in this detail related to special ambulance service.

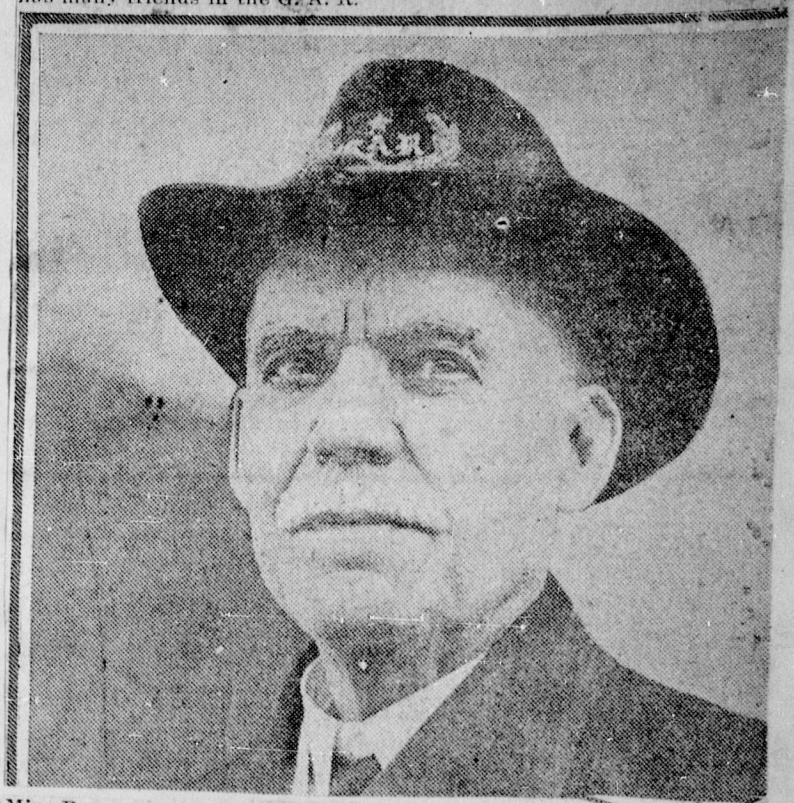
AMBULANCES ON CALL.

At twenty-two points along the short route seven police ambulances and fifteen motor cars, contributed by patriotic citizens, were stationed. Two patrolmen at each ambulance point kept a lane ten feet wide constantly open through the crowd to the ambulance.

AMERICAN AUG-21-1917.



Adjutant-General H. H. Bengough of Pittsburgh. The veteran of the dark days of half a century ago "did his bit," as all the boys know. He has many friends in the G. A. R.



Miss Rosena [illegible] (on left) and Mrs. W. S. McNair of Pittsburgh. Miss Patterson is a daughter of the G. A. R. commander-in-chief. Mrs. McNair is a daughter of Adjutant-eneral Bengough.





Above, Miss Elizabeth Belty of East Boston pinning a blossom on the uniform of Comrade F. J. Rheyner of Chicago, a veteran of K Company, Fort Missouri. Below, H. H. Spayd of Minersville, Pa., a member of the famous Buck Tail Brigade, wearing the cap of his old outfit.



TRANSCRIPT - aug-21-1917.

BOSTON GREETS RUSSIANS

Warm Welcome at Station on Their Arrival

AUG 21 1917

Parade Follows, Before the G. A. R. Formed

Bakhmetieff Has No Doubt of Russia's Future

No Thought of Separate Peace, He Says

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Thousands of early commuters thronged about the gates of track 24 when the Federal express steamed into the South Station at 7.30 o'clock this morning to welcome the Russian War Mission, headed by the new Russian Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff. Mayor James M. Curley and Russian Consul Joseph A. Conry stepped briskly to the private car of the Russians and extended the first greeting. Delegates representing both city and State stood at attention on the platform, but broke into wild cheering with hundreds of others as the men of the new Russia swung down from the car and rapidly took their way to the automobiles waiting outside the station.

The motors carrying the guests and their escort proceeded with considerable speed through Summer and Winter streets to Tremont street and thence through Boylston street to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where breakfast was informally served. Crowds immediately filled Copley square and police had to clear a passage for the Russian sailors and the detail of the State Guard which was to march with the mission over the route of parade to the reviewing stand on the Tremont-street border of the Common.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff and Lieutenant General Roop spoke briefly to the Russian soldiers lined up opposite the hotel and were photographed, under the merged colors of the two republics. The ambassador talked for a brief interval before the party returned to the automobiles, speaking for the new republic from which he has come as the first representative.

"Kerensky is not alone," said the ambassador, "he has a powerful coöperative group, and is but the moving spirit, the symbol of the Revolution, the connectnig element of labor and soldiery with the provisional government. He was the leader of the labor and moderate Socialist groups in the third Douma and had a tremendous, unanimous peasant constituency. It was for him to consolidate the army to be a fighting force against the foes of the new free government, for him to unify and make firm the government that it might grow stronger as it took permanency. Necessarily such a man had to have the confidence of the whole people. Kerensky was that man.

"Doubt not the future of Russia," continued Professor Bakhmetieff. "Nearly 200,000,000 people cannot be given the understanding of a republic after an ancient monarchy has fallen over night. History shows that occasional bloodshed and temporary reverses are coincident to such a great change. Russia has profited by the experience of the past. We have had nothing like the French Revolution and what came after it. Things have gone quicker and altogether better in Russia. In five months we have become a strong power with mighty principles of action. We shall grow stronger.

"There never was any idea of separate peace; we fight for the fundamental principle of our democracy and we would that the world were better by it.

"Poland shall be united and independent. A constitutional convention shall determine the relationship of Russia and Poland and Finland. A liquidation commission is now in session in Petrograd to make this possible. And for the good of all nations which long for what we now possess we shall fight to the end."

Naturally the ambassador was the chief attraction at the Copley Plaza during the breakfast and later during the time that the party waited to take automobiles for the parade. Everybody was impressed with his democracy and the ready command of the English language which he possesses. He answered many questions from the members of the reception committee and remarked that his visit to Boston, in connection with the G. A. R. encampment, would prove one of the most enjoyable visits in his life.

RUSSIANS IN PARADE

Little Enthusiasm Along the Line, Few Persons Recognizing Ambassador Bakhmetieff

Starting from the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 9.45 o'clock the Russian War Mission was taken over the G. A. R. parade route, escorted by Companies A and B of the Massachusetts State Guard and the Russian sailors who have been in Boston for many weeks. It was a parade that excited practically no enthusiasm from the crowds that lined the sidewalks awaiting the larger parade that closely followed, but the Russian sailors in their white uniforms were objects of interest.

The central figure was, of course, Ambassador Bakhmetieff. He rode in the first of thirty-five automobiles, with Mayor Curley, but it seemed as if few persons recognized him. The remainder of the Russian party followed, accompanied by members of the mayor's committee on entertainment, but the crowd could not distinguish the visitors, with the possible exception of Lieutenant General Roop, in uniform, who has seen long service with the Russian armies during the war.

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When the long line of automobiles swung out of Copley square into Dartmouth street lines of traffic were held up. Scores of automobiles conveying G. A. R. veterans were approaching the various formation points in the Back Bay and Boylston street and Huntington avenue were choked. The line moved very slowly down Dartmouth street and swung into Beacon street, with very few persons on the sidewalks to greet it. At the corner of Newbury and Dartmouth streets a group of fifty veterans from the West stood at attention as the line passed, but along Beacon street until the corner of Arlington was reached not more than 100 persons were to be seen.

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Beacon street was thronged all the way along and occasionally the ambassador would be recognized and applause would follow, but there was nothing to suggest a demonstration for the visitors. At the State House Governor McCall, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and members of the Legislature occupied a stand, the Governor keeping busy touching his hat to the occupants of each automobile, many of whom he personally knew. The ambassador rose and bowed to the Governor, and it was at this point that he received the most noticeable greeting. Passing down School street the visitors saw densely massed crowds on the sidewalks and crowded stands in the yard of City Hall. Nobody occupied the mayor's reviewing stand, however. The procession quickly passed along Washington street and to Tremont street, where the Russians took seats in the official reviewing stand of the G. A. R., there to review the G. A. R. parade.

The Russians were greeted at the stand by Commander-in-Chief Patterson of the G. A. R. Mayor Curley then returned to City Hall to review the parade to follow, walking back over the route escorted by the First Corps Cadets Band, the pipers, and the two companies of State Guard.

Many favorable comments were heard concerning the personnel of the two State Guard units, made up almost entirely from men who have seen service in the militia, particularly the First Corps Cadets. Their marching was excellent. Former Lieutenant Governor Cushing was among the many men in uniform recognized, and as the line passed the State House he was recognized by Governor McCall. His appearance was commented upon because of the possibility that he will oppose McCall for the gubernatorial nomination.

aug-20-1917.

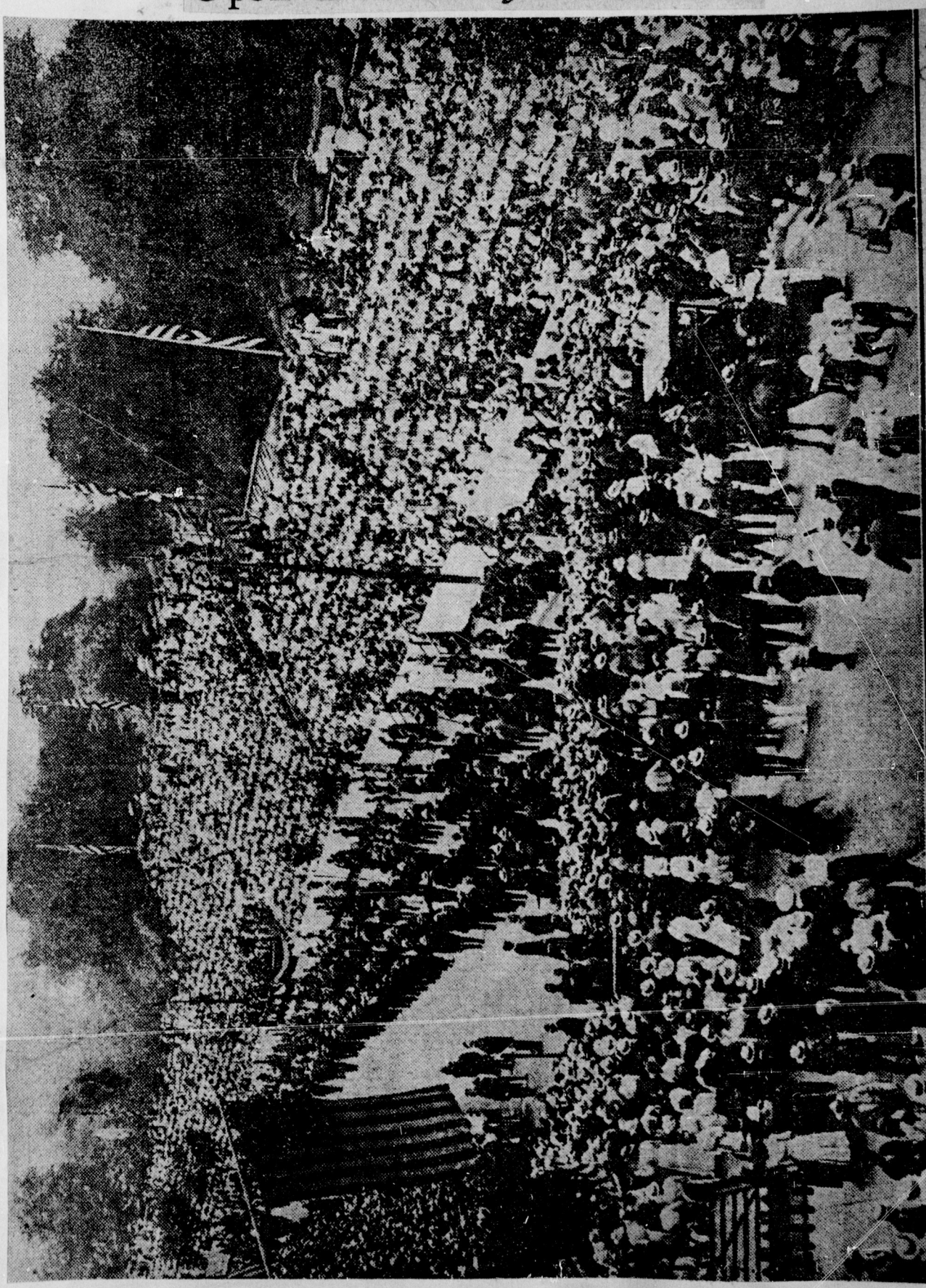
THE GRAND ARMY MILITANT

Apparently it needed the actual coming of the Grand Army before the full importance of the veterans' visit could sweep in upon Boston. The special circumstances, tending to make the fifty-second encampment significant, were plain enough. It was no little thing, as a mere historical fact, that these survivors of a previous American struggle for the ideals of liberty should be assembling now at a time when vast new armies, recruited from all parts of the nation which they helped to save, have come to the colors for a fresh struggle in the same cause. It was not to be imagined that the veterans of the Grand Army could fail to feel the stir of this circumstance. But for so many years the G. A. R., of necessity steadily dwindling in numbers, of necessity concerned with the past and the things of the past, had been drifting from view as an active and militant force in the nation's thought. The veterans needed a fresh test of the password that ran the rounds among them on Sunday in Boston, and the thrill of discovering, as old soldiers greeted old soldiers, that all were agreed on the word and that the word was "America." Only with that name on one's lips was there hope of securing admittance to the patriotic assembly which gathered in the Old South Meeting House. America and the right of America's cause were the words that lent power to the speech which Corporal James Tanner then addressed to the veterans. No variations were tolerated. All individuals and groups of individuals who have been misled into one or another blind alley of pacifism or materialism received the speaker's denunciation. There was cheering for all that he said. The audience, taking inspiration from the past, but dwelling firmly in the present, set itself on record with a forcefulness that spoke not at all of old age but only of an undying vigor of spirit.

If the remaining events of encampment week bear out the promise of their introduction, as it seems certain they must, then we shall know for a surety how to appraise the importance of the Grand Army's visit. Already Boston knows enough to redouble its welcome of the paraders tomorrow. The G. A. R. has come and has taken a militant place for itself at a time when the utterance of simple and wholesouled Americanism is especially grateful among the discordant voices which have been rising from the undercurrents of our national life. It has proved the sober dignity of its purpose in peace as in war and has gained preëminent title to encourage the generations of today in an unflinching stand for the ideals at stake in the present struggle.

TRANSCRIPT
Aug - 21-1917

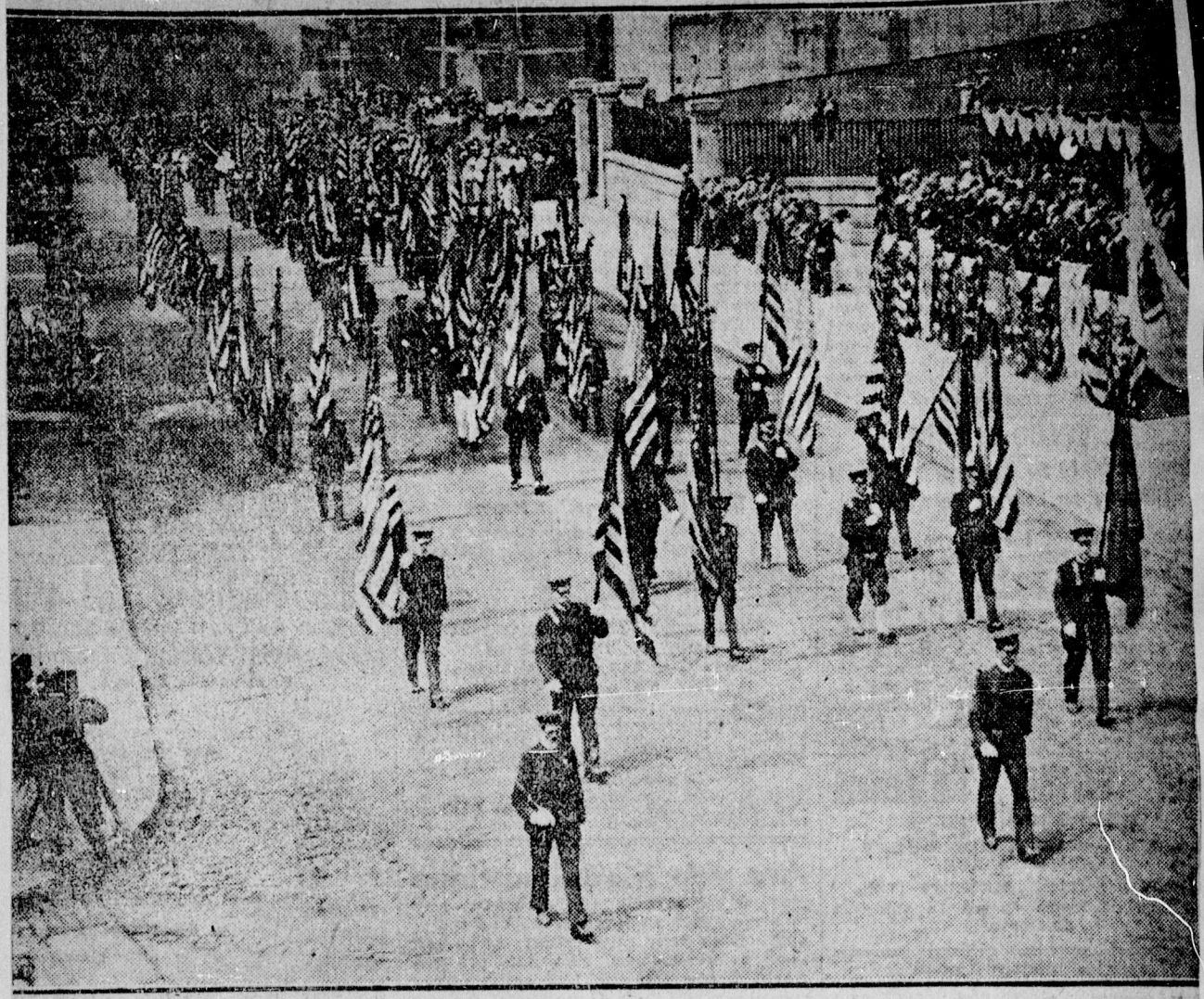
Two Republics Looking Down Upon Democracy's Defenders



Head of the Parade Passing the Official Reviewing Stand on the Common, Near Temple Place, and Marching by Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson, Other Officials of the Grand Army and Allied Organizations and the Members of the War Mission of the New Russia

TRANSCRIPT - Aug-21-1917.

Trooping of the Colors by Sons of Veterans



An Impressive Feature of the Parade

More Than One Hundred Standards of as Many Camps as They Were Borne in Review Before Governor McCall and Lieutenant Governor Coolidge at the State House

GIVEN OFFICIAL WELCOME

Official welcome of the State and city were extended to the members of the Grand Army and of the auxiliary organizations last evening in Mechanics Building, where a company of about five thousand persons listened to patriotic addresses, sang and cheered. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Philip A. Nordell and then former Governor John L. Bates, the presiding officer, voiced a welcome to all the visitors, saying in part:

"You not only are welcome—we are honored by your presence and we desire to do everything in our power to attest the cordiality of our feelings." He traced the meetings of the G. A. R. in Boston from the first, in 1871, when there were only 68 delegates present, to the one in 1890 when there were 40,000 veterans in line and the one in 1904 when the membership was still very large.

"The horizon broadened," said the speaker, "as the years went by and we saw that more and more the Civil War not only abolished slavery in the United States, but in the whole world, and that it not only **saved democracy in this country, but that** it saved democracy to the civilized world. In saving the Constitution for the United States you saved its principles for all humanity.

"Had the war been lost America could never have fulfilled the destiny she is filling tonight and democracy would not be the guiding principle for which most of the nations are fighting. So we are glad to welcome the Grand Army of the Republic in this supreme hour of the nation's history. Your comrades who have gone are not dead heroes, but immortals."

After songs by the Lotus Glee Club, Mayor Curley welcomed the guests in behalf of the city, saying: "It is a pleasure to welcome the survivors of the Grand Army, through whose efforts every star was preserved in Old Glory and the Declaration of Independence was made a fact rather than a theory in the extention of the franchise to all men."

Daniel E. Denny, commander of the Department of Massachusetts, made a brief address, after which Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of the G. A. R. was introduced as chairman of the meeting, and was received with three cheers. He thanked the people of Boston and Massachusetts for the royal reception that had been tendered the G. A. R., saying: "We came here as your guests. You promised us much, but what we find exceeds our expectation. We bring to you greetings from every part of the country."

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After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Grace Hamlin, the venerable national president of the Army Nurses, Mrs. Alice Terry Risley, speaking for that body, said: "We want you to see—to have visible evidence—that we are still with you and have not forgotten you and hope you have not forgotten us. You were boys then and we were girls, but the ties formed then will endure to the end of time. And when you have passed the final picket line, an army nurse will be there—perhaps the one who attended you on battlefield or in hospital—ready to extend to you the glad hand of welcome. Our ranks like yours are thinning. There are only 21 of us at this convention."

General Nelson A. Miles received a warm reception. He said the Grand Army had saved democracy to civilization and extended the influence of the republic to the ends of the earth. It was felt in the oldest autocracies and had upset them—China and Russia—and made of both republics.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge gave the welcome of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. Ida K. Martin, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, acknowledged the welcome of city and State. In thirty-four years, she said, the organization has given the G. A. R. nearly $5,000,000, and then she handed a check for $1000 to Commander-in-Chief Patterson, and one for $100 to Mrs. Risley for the Army nurses.

Past Commander Alfred B. Beers, in thanking the Woman's Relief Corps, recited the many noble things the women had done for the G. A. R. and the country.

Mrs. Virginius C. McClure, national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army, said the fame and glory of the veterans had always been sacred to them and would always remain sacred.

Cannon Wouldn't Go Off

Two Attempts Necessary Before Salute to the Governor Could Be Fired at State House

Among features of the parade was a cannon drawn by a company of veterans, and from which here and there during halts, salutes were fired. It worked well generally, but at the supreme moment failed to do duty. That was in front of the State House, where the custodians of the field piece planned to fire a salute in honor of the governor. At the first attempt only the cap was discharged. Another attempt was made and this time it proved successful, the salute being all that gubernatorial dignity could desire.

AUG 21 1917

Meet After Sixty-Five Years

Silas H. Stone of Roslindale and Albert J. Dickinson Unable to Recognize Each Other

Two Civil War veterans who had not seen each other for sixty-five years, although both served with Vermont forces during the campaign, had a reunion today, having been broughtt together through the G. A. R. convention. They are Silas H. Stone of Roslindale and Albert J. Dickinson of Benson, Vt. Mr. Stone is seventy-nine years old, and Mr. Dickinson is seventy-six. The reunion was held at the home of Mr. Stone's grandson, Leon V. Stone, of 68 Selwyn street, Roslindale. Both of the old soldiers went to school together in Benson. When he was fourteen years old, Mr. Stone went to St. Johnsbury, and when the time came, joined the Union Army. He was a member of Company H, Fourth Vermont Infantry. Mr. Dickinson belonged to Company D, Fourteenth Vermont Infantry. A newspaper article concerning Mr. Stone, printed about a year ago, came to Mr. Dickinson's attention, and this led to correspondence which resulted in today's reunion. Neither was able to recognize the other after the lapse of years.

Aug - 22 - 1917

HAND TUBS WILL PARADE

Thirty Companies Will Move Through Down-Town Streets Tomorrow and Have a Playout on Common for $1000 in Prizes

AUG 22 1917

Another feature of the G. A. R. encampment week, about which little has been said in public, is a parade and playout of the New England Veteran Firemen's League, to be held tomorrow under auspices of the city. Thirty companies will compete on the Common. The parade will start at 9.40 o'clock and will move from Park Square, through Eliot, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston streets, to the Common. It will be reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Curley, the public being invited to take seats in the grandstands, and on Tremont street by the G. A. R. officials, veterans and their families being invited to occupy the stands there.

The Boston fire department will not only exhibit old and new apparatus, to show the contrast in equipment, but will give exhibitions on the Common. The tubs will compete for $1000 as prizes offered by the city.

Aug 22 - 1917

TO ACCEPT NEW COMPANIES

Governor McCall Sanctions Recognition by State Guard of Four Additional Boston Organizations

AUG 22 1917

At the concluiosn of a conference with Mayor Curley today, Governor McCall announced that Boston will be allowed four more companies of the State Guard and that it is possible that the number may be increaesd to six. The mayor asked for recognition of seven new companies in addition to the seven which are already recognized. The four companies which have been accepted have been drilling for the past three months and the other three for which recognition was asked have been organized for about a month.

Governor McCall signed the order transferring the State Guard to the status of the militia a few days ago and when the arrangements have been completed the transfer will be made immediately. The organizations will retain their original designations and will not, as was at first considered, take over the names of the National Guard organizations which have entered the Federal service and whose identity has since been lost.

JOHN E. GILMAN BREAKS ONLY ARM

Past Commander-in-Chief Trips Over Wire in Public Garden

John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., fell in the Public Garden yesterday afternoon and fractured his left arm between the shoulder and the elbow. He lost his right arm during the Civil War. Mr. Gilman tripped over a wire strung around one of the flower beds. Reaching the Hotel Vendome, he was cared for in the rooms of Corporal James Tanner of Washington. After the bone had been set, Mr. Gilman was reported to be resting comfortably.

Aug - 24 - 1917

G. A. R. AT NANTASKET

Veterans and Members of W. R. C. on Excursion

Harbor Sail, with Fish Dinner at Paragon

Some 1600 Men and Women on Outing

Nobody Sick, and Only One Has Head Ache

AUG 24 1917

The work of the Grand Army encampment is over, and the veterans and members of the allied organizations are now enjoying their holiday.

Today many old soldiers, with members of the Woman's Relief Corps and invited guests, had a sail to Nantasket and a fish dinner at Paragon Park. There were two steamer-loads of excursionists.

The boats were scheduled to sail, one at 11 o'clock and the other at 11.30, but for the sake of sociability they went together at the latter hour. It was not a hurried trip. The excursionists were first given a view of the Navy Yard, and from there the captains worked leisurely among the islands of the harbor to Nantasket.

One Case of Headache

There were about 1600 persons on the excursion—perhaps more women than men—but on their arrival at the beach the doctors reported that the worst and only indisposition was one case of headache. Ample care was taken of the veterans and the members of the W. R. C. by a delegation from the Sons of Veterans, but there was no fog and the water was calm, and, therefore, it was literally smooth sailing.

From the Nantasket pier, the soldiers and their women companions marched in a double file to Paragon Park, and were cheered frequently along the way.

On each boat were sixteen players from Teel's Band, so that there was plenty of music all the way down. Vocal music was not lacking, either; and long before the steamers started, the strains of "Marching Through Georgia" were plainly heard by those about the wharf.

A Treat for Many G. A. R. Men

The trip for most of the Grand Army men was a special treat for many of them had never been down Boston harbor; so in order that they might see the harbor under the best possible conditions the steamers, on leaving the wharf, made a detour to the Charlestown Navy Yard. Another feature was to have been an exhibition of one of the fireboats, but members of the committee did not know that earlier in the morning the fireboat had been giving a very positive demonstration of its worth on the waterfront.

Not all the veterans took this trip, for a number of them have left for home. There are enough here, however, to make a very respectable showing; and many Grand Army men will stay over Sunday—the Westerners particularly being disposed to make the most of their visit to the East.

For the organizations, besides the G. A. R. and the W. R. C., there were no formal arrangements, and the delegates—those who have not gone away—took sight-seeing trips, or rested after their strenuous week.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 21 1917.

STATE HONORS RUSSIANS

Commonwealth Pays Tribute to the Visiting Envoys at a Reception by the Members of the Constitutional Convention

AUG 21 1917

Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff and the other members of the Russian mission to the United States were given a cordial reception by the governor and the members of the Constitutional Convention at the State House shortly after one o'clock. The envoys were received by the governor in his office, to which they had been escorted by Mayor Curley and the reception committee which had been appointed for the purpose. Shortly afterwards the ambassador and Governor McCall, followed by the members of the mission and the reception committee, were escorted to the chamber of the House of Rpresentatives in which the convention is sitting. As the guests reached the door the members of the convention broke into loud cheers, and applauded heartily. Ambassador Bakhmetieff took a seat at the right of President Bates of the convention, and Governor McCall sat on his left. The other members of the party took seats on the platform on the left of the speaker's desk.

When the applause had ended, Governor McCall introduced and welcomed the Russians to the convention.

Let Peaceful Deliberation Rule

Governor McCall Tells of Long-Standing Friendship of America and Russia and Says Convention May Enlighten the Envoys

Governor McCall addressed the Constitutional Convention, saying in part:

"We are honored today by the presence of the special mission from the Republic of Russia to the United States. This honor is grateful to us for many reasons. Russia has perhaps suffered more greatly in that contest than any other nation, and she still stands unconquered and unconquerable. There is not one nation that has been more constant in her friendship to us than has been Russia.

"In recognition of our primacy upon this continent and in friendship to the Monroe Doctrine she transferred to us for a consideration hardly more than nominal the vast reaches of her territory along the Behring Straits and the north Pacific, and thus there came to us Alaska with the vast resources of that rich but frozen empire. Thus the comradeship we have between Russia and the United States today finds its firm basis in a century of friendship.

"It does little credit to the sense of justice of the great nations which have long directed the diplomacy of the world that a mighty people having one-sixth of the land area of the globe and one-tenth of its population, should have denied to them free access to warm water, and that it should have those effecting embargoes kept upon its commerce which are imposed by ports frozen during much of the year.

"I trust that our country, so far as it is able to do so, will strive to remedy this injustice. Then we must feel a keen interest in the Russian people for another reason. They have ranged themselves by the side of our country in the great sisterhood of republics. I know that systems of government are not to be settled offhand by grandiloquent declamations about liberty and democracy. Systems of long-seated injustice becoem so deep-seated in the thoughts and habits of a people that not by a single bound can they step wholly into the light of day, and as a man long shut up in prison becomes attached to his dungeon and cannot bear the light of the sun, so nations long held in bondage must make their way to liberty by patient and painful struggles. But it is much that the Russian people have cast off the yoke.

"Willingness to rebel against oppression shows a fitness to be free, and whatever reactions may show themselves, they will be but natural markings of her progress toward a secure and orderly freedom. Send by these distinguished envoys the greetings from one of the oldest Commonwealths in the world to the youngest. Send the heartfelt greetings of Massachusetts and her hope that the mighty republic stretching across Asia and a great portion of Europe may be as enduring and free as it is powerful and great. They find you in the interesting process of revising our ancient constitution not by the bayonet or the sword but in that peaceful deliberation which should hold sway not merely in the overnment of States but in the government of the world. Perhaps they can find something useful in what they see here which they may take back with them across the sea for the benefit of their compatriots in Russia."

Governor McCall was applauded heartily by the convention and President Bates, adding to the governor's reference to the many instances of Russian good will to the United States in years gone by, welcomed the distinguished guests [illegible].

Former Governor Bates also was loudly applauded by the members of the convention. He was followed by Ambassador Bakhmetieff, who paid many compliments to the United States and to Massachusetts, showing Russia's appreciation of America's sympathy in her present crisis.

To Stand with America

AUG 21 1917

Russian Ambassador Tells Constitutional Ceavention That His Country Will Uphold Democracy of the World

The ambassador said in part:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor bestowed upon the members of the mission and myself by giving us the privileges of the floor of this assembly.

"And is it not a noteworthy coincidence that we, the representatives of the newborn and self-forming democracy of Russia have arrived in Boston at the very moment of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Massachusetts, and thus have been given the privilege and opportunity so rare and so exclusive to witness the highest sanctuary of the exercising of the people' wsill, and to observe this manifestation of the creative power of democracy, of the supreme sovereignty of the people in this oldest of Commonwealths, one of the world's known examples of democratic activity and organiation?

"Only a few months divide us from the moment when we will call to life the National Constitutional Convention of all Russia—that grand and majestic assembly which has been for so many years the hope and aspiration of the Russian people and which will have to represent, in all its sovereignty and plentitude, the supreme will of the nation, the creative power of Russian democracy.

"It is the Constitutional Assembly which will have to formulate and frame the very basis of the future existence of the Russian commonwealth, lay the foundation of the future structure of the Russian State. And here at this cradle of representative overnment we find the inspiration of our hope, the blessing of our faith for the future of Russia.

"Here you are, the very best of the people entrusted with the faith of the citizens of the State of Massachusetts, and creating fundamental law in the beautiful buildings, in the monuments of this historical city, in the meadows, fields and valleys of this wonderful State, breathing with prosperity, comfort and happiness, we see the result of your work, of the efforts of your predecessors. We see what democracy has given and what it can afford to give.

An Inspiration to Russia

"And this prosperity, this happiness, all these blessings of free and self-dependent existence, giving everybody the chance and posibility to develop the highest of his qualities and capacities: Doesn't all this inspire our imagination and picture the future Russia, free, democratic Russia which, after passing through a transition period with its inevitable strife, clash of interest, occasional disorder and bloodshed, will settle firmly in the democratic splendors of self-government so as to concentrate all the genius of the nation, all its talent and capacity, all its latent and restrained activity through the development of the unlimited resources of the country to the construction of free institutions, to the undaunted flourishing of the national talent of science, art and constructive humanity.

"In that happy future Russia, the great democracy of the East, will stand hand in hand with you, her eldest sister, this great democracy of the West, to uphold throughout the world the high ideals of humanity, liberty and justice, and to guard against oppression and tyranny.

Russia Must Have Strong Army

"A strong effective army to fight with all possible vigor for our great common cause is as necessary for the cause of the liberty of Russia as it is for the cause of the liberty of the world. The liberty of Russia depends on the liberty of the world and—may I say—the liberty of the world depends on the establishment of a democracy in Russia.

"In the brotherly welcome of your people in these words of comfort, in the sympathy which we feel, and believe me so sincerely appreciate, in this great people, we find our hope, our inspiration for our endeavors, for our work for the future of Russia.

"May I end my short address by hailing 'O long live liberty, long live democracy."

At the conclusion of the exercises in the convention hall the Russians recevied the members of the convention in the Hall of Flags, and the members were given an opportunity to greet their guests personally. From there they were hurried away from the State House to visit the North Shore.

REUNION OF OLD CAVALRYMEN

Survivors of the Massachusetts Regiments Meet at Revere House

One hundred and fifty members and guests of the First Massachusetts Veteran Cavalry Association, Second, Third and Fourth Cavalry Associations, held a reunion yesterday at the Revere House. This occasion marked the fifty-first annual reunion of the veteran cavalrymen of Massachusetts. Each association had a separate meeting, and elected officers as follows: First: Charles Bleiler, president; W. H. H. Wail, secretary. Second: Henry A. Hobart, president, and Bradford Hawes, secretary. Third: George Byron Loud, president; J. A. Sale, secretary. Fourth: W. B. Arnold, president, and T. J. Evans, secretary. Dinner was served jointly. Many of the Veterans were accompanied by their wives and families. General George B. Loud presided. Among the guests were Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Bery, past national patriotic instructor, W. R. C.; Rev. Philip A. Nordell, Assistant Adjutant General, Massachusetts G. A. R.; Mrs. Gordon Prince, the daughter of the regiment; Rev. Alex. Blackburn of Southbridge; Mrs. Alice C. Risley of Missouri, national president of Army Nurses Association; Mrs. Laura McNeil of Easton, Pa., organizer of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

RECORD-AUG-21-1917

PACKED STREETS PAY HOMAGE TO HEROIC BOYS OF '61 ON FINAL MARCH THROUGH CITY

AUG 21 1917

Grizzled Warriors Stir Things

Many Overcome While Watching Passage of Procession

Dozens of persons were prostrated, including several veterans of the G. A. R., during the progress today of the last and, in some respects, the greatest parade ever held in Boston by members of that fast fading organization.

Before the parade had been in progress half an hour, people were dropping in the crowds and the old men, trudging through the streets, were halting in their steps.

Although the day was cool, the official thermometer registering only 79 at noon with a humidity slightly below normal, many persons were overcome in the crowds along the line of march from heat and excitement.

Within 10 minutes, during the noon hour, four women succumbed on the sidewalk in front of the Old South Church in Newspaper Row. They were given first aid treatment by Boy Scouts and the police and later removed to the Relief Hospital where 15 cases were reported.

Oration for Vets

The last parade of the fast fading G. A. R., so far as this city is concerned, finished shortly after 1 p. m. after one of the most enthusiastic receptions in its history. The parade is the principal feature of the 52nd annual encampment of the organization now being held here.

There has probably never been a parade in the city which caused so much enthusiasm as this marching through town of the old boys of the Grand Army of the Republic and saviours of the country in '61. No regiment of youths starting out for war has come anywhere near gaining the tribute paid today to these limping old men who sturdily kept at it walking, some of them further than they have walked at one time in months.

Boston's goodby to the G. A. R. was fitting the occasion. It paid its tribute of cheers and plaudits in full measure running over and no old vet plodding along in the heat but must have felt that this city has not forgotten what these old men did when they were boys and would do again if they could.

Cheered Along Route.

No Fighting Ninth or Dandy Fifth which ever paraded the streets of the Hub even when, two years ago, they started for the Border, ever got as deep into the hearts of the onlookers as these brave but feeble old men who marched proudly with heads high and sturdily spurred their tired legs on and on ever hot and in some places rought pavement.

Crashing cheers greeted the thin blue line all the way from Arlington st. to Park st., where they finished. Every window was full of heads and every building flaunted the stars and stripes.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Boy Scout organization for their prompt and efficient work in aiding the veterans along the line of march. Everywhere along the line Scouts with canteens pressed cool water upon the perspiring veterans, and wherever a fainting occurred the Scouts, with their staffs and coats, made first aid stretchers and assisted the police in getting the victims out of the crowd.

Newspaper Row saw one of the greatest crowds in its history. The sidewalks on the east side of the street were jammed until the police gave up their efforts to keep a lane open for pedestrians.

It was impossible to enter or leave the Milk st. subway station and even the newsboys who ply in this district gave it up as a bad job and holding their papers in their hands remained stuck in the jam until the end of the parade.

AUG 21 19

Boy Scouts On Duty

Common sense and wifely advice had begun early today, at about the time of the first milkman, to dissuade many a soldier from his persistence in marching. Many a troubled wife looked out the window of an unfamiliar hotel at daybreak today and scenting the humid breeze abjured her spouse thus:—

"Now Josiah, you know how feeble you are. You better ride."

But Josiah, from the bed, returned:—

"I ain't in my grave yet and by Golly I'm going to march in that parade or bust."

It was to take care of such as these that Mayor Curley directed that a hospital tent be erected on the Common for first aid where a field telephone connecting with the Relief Station is installed. At this tent 125 Boy Scouts were in attendance as aides. On the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, which had been screened in with canvas, a first aid hospital was established under the charge of Dr. E. W. Wilson with a corps of assistants from the City Hospital.

Fifty Boy Scouts distributed drinking water. The flying squadron of the First Corps supplied automobiles and acted as an ambulance corps.

It was unfortunate for the members of the Russian Mission and the Russian sailors from Commonwealth Pier that their first public appearance in this city was some 20 minutes in advance of the G. A. R., not that Boston was coldly disposed towards Minister Bakhmetieff and his confreres. They were appreciated, but they served only as the introduction to better things to come.

Route of Parade

The Boys in Blue mounted Beacon Hill with the spirit of Lookout Mountain, and passed in review before the Governor on the steps of the State House. Following the custom of the G. A. R., the Massachusetts division, being the hosts, were last in the line of the State departments. The roster of the parade, with the exception of minor changes, was as follows:—

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley and Mounted National Aides.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., William T. Church, commander-in-chief, escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, N. Y., personal escort to Comander-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., William J. Patterson.

National officers, executive committee and past commanders-in-chief, G. A. R., in automobiles.

National Aides-de-Camp.

Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in order of seniority of organization:—

Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts (the Massachusetts department marched last, inasmuch as she is host to the national organization), New Jersey, Maine, California and Nevada, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia and South Carolina, Alabama, North Dakota and Oklahoma.

Gun Starts Parade.

In order to avoid that distressing delay which frequently occurs in connection with large parades, Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley had ordered all veterans to be in line early enough to start off on time. Fifteen minutes before the start a preparatory gun was fired on the Common. Promptly at 10 three other guns followed as the signal for the start.

Down through the business district, up Washington st., marched the old boys. Most of them were nearly 80, but they kept sturdily at it. Business was forgotten. Those stores and offices which had not closed altogether for the occasion suspended work, and every window on the line was alive with heads of people waving banners.

Even the Fighting Ninth, dear to Boston, got no such reception and the Joffre parade was nowhere in comparison, for there is something appealing about these spunky old fellows who saved the country which gets deep down into the hearts of their countrymen.

Minister Bakhmetieff must have received a favorable impression of America when he stood on the reviewing stand on Tremont st. today and watched the 80-year-old Grand Army file past, for it must have occurred to the Russian that if this was the spirit of the older men it indicated something for their descendants.

RECORD - AUG - 21 - 1917

RUSSIANS GET OVATION UPON ARRIVAL HERE

AUG 21 1917

Envoys Cheered by Great Crowds

Visitors Review Grand Army Vets After Parade Through City

Boston, dressed up in her proudest regalia to do honor to the passing members of the G. A. R., tendered a heartfelt reception to the Russian Mission, which, headed by Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff, came to this city today to pay their official visit in conjunction with the celebration for the veterans of the Civil War.

From the time they arrived at the South Station, shortly before 8 a.m., until nightfall, they received a full meed of attention in a day of days for Bostonians. As they passed in parade before the thousands of people gathered to watch the G. A. R. procession which followed them, they were enthusiastically greeted on all sides.

Cheered At Station

Mayor Curley, Russian Consul James A. Conry and the reception committee were on hand at the station when they arrived and Ambassador Bakhmetieff and his party were formally welcomed. Several thousand commuters stopped in their daily rush for their scene of labors to give them a cheer as they stepped into the waiting automobiles in the station and sped up Summer st. to the Copley Plaza for breakfast.

After an informal meal in the state suite of the hotel, the party walked out the Trinity pl. entrance where the delegation of Russian sailors quartered in Boston were drawn up on parade.

Lieut.-Gen. Roop personally interviewed each man and then addressed them in Russian, the sailors replying with a cheer.

In the meantime Ambassador Bakhmetieff consented to a brief interview in which he commented on the present condition of Russia's internal affairs. He highly praised Kerensky, the leader of the new Russian republic, saying that he truly represented all the classes of the Russian people.

Kerensky Russian Idol

"Kerensky," he said, "typifies the general spirit of the revolution, and it is there that his popularity lies. He rules with a strong hand and is loved by all. The Russian people believe that he is the man who will save Russia and consolidate the democracy, and they have complete confidence in him."

Ambassador Bakhmetieff speaks English perfectly.

"You see, with 180,000,000 of people," he added, "Russia had to change from an absolute monarchy to a modern democracy, and it could not and cannot be done overnight. There was a wealth of constructive work that had to be done, and the work is still progressing.

"It is a great broadening process, and we are all very confident that we will continue to be able to avoid the mishaps and mistakes of other democracies of the past.

"The consolidation of a strong democracy and a strong army is going ahead very rapidly. It only took us four or five months of revolution to become very strong in a democratic sense.

Against Separate Peace

"Russia stands for universal peace and the rights of small nations. Under the new government Poland will be united and independent. We believe that Kerensky will lift Russia to its feet, and with a strong consolidation of the democratic party, our progress will be easy and rapid."

In reply to a question as to whether a separate peace with Germany might result from the disturbed condition of his country, Ambassador Bakhmetieff said warmly, "The idea of a separate peace never existed in our country."

When the party walked to Trinity pl. to take their automobile, they were again warmly greeted by the crowd of Russian residents of Boston.

Headed by Mayor Curley and the city reception committee, two companies of the home guards, the Russian sailors and a Kiltie band, the parade started at 9.30 through Copley sq. and Dartmouth st. to Beacon st. A slight mixup in the route of the parade occurred here, which straightened itself out later however.

Review G. A. R. Parade

It had been originally planned that the Russian mission would turn into Arlington st. and follow the line of march of the G. A. R. parade which was to start 15 minutes later. Instead they went straight up Beacon st. and for a time part of the mission was separated from the main body.

All the way up Beacon Hill they were enthusiastically cheered on all sides, with here and there an old veteran bringing his shaking hand to a salute, that was as promptly returned by the representatives of the new-born republic.

Gov. McCall and the State Committee reviewed the parade at the State House reviewing stand, the cheering multitude continuing their ovation down past City Hall to Washington st.

The parade ended at the Tremont st. mall reviewing stands, where the Russians, accompanied by the Mayor and Consul Conry, took up positions to review the G. A. R. parade, which started shortly after the Russians were under way.

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Our Russian Visitors

AUG 21 1917

Boston welcomes the representatives of the New Russia, carrying in their parade this morning the new Russian flag of red, blue and white stripes—again a tri-color of liberty, hope and confidence—and gives them assurance of the united American confidence in the vitality and prosperity of Russia in years ahead. There is a "traditional friendship" between Russia and the United States; but traditional sentiments are not the most binding things today. There is the ancient friction between France and England, and there is the initial warfare between the American republic and the England of George III., and other instances of pasts buried amid the needs of the present. So while we revere the traditional bonds between Russia and the United States, it is the new Russia, the spirit of the new order of things there, that attracts and holds our interest and our affection.

Charles Edward Russell is now writing for The Record a series of important articles on this new Russia. His articles are marked by splendid confidence in the determination and strength of the new order. And there are many reason for confidence. Russia has done a big thing; how big, many do not grasp. She has been doing a great work for a long time. Under the eye and under the thumb of the most bitter and most arrogant autocracy of modern times the Russian people have been slowly, carefully and thoroughly building a free government.

This is the impressive feature of the case of Russia. Revolutions are not surprising. They are the natural manifestation of human nature against oppression. The notable fact in the Russian case is that she built the foundations of her free government before she threw off the shackles of oppression. Throughout every social class, classes created and controlled by the autocracy, had gone the leaven of constructive freedom. When the despotism toppled, the Russians stood ready. They have gone ahead with an amazingly small amount of confusion, considering the difficulties. We welcome our visitors, and we congratulate them.

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MAYOR TO SEE GOVERNOR ON PUBLIC MARKETS

Mayor Curley is to see Gov. McCall Wednesday morning with representatives of the Boston Central Labor Union and urge some action which will help the public market idea.

What is desered is to find a way in which pedlars and hawkers may be allowed to occupy public squares throughout the city. Police Commr. O'Meara thinks that further legislation would be necessary in order to permit this and the Mayor and the labor men hope that the Governor can offer a suggestion.

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AMERICA'S HERO BAND TO PARADE HERE TODAY

Fast Fading Ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic Will March Through Streets of Boston Between 10,000 and 12,000 Will Be in Line—Mighty Welcome Awaits Veterans—Parade Starts at 10 O'Clock

Boston Hotels Filled With Veterans and Their Friends

ALL CONVENTIONS ARE NOW WELL UNDER WAY

Big "Family Reunion" at Mechanics' Bldg. Last Night

MAYOR CURLEY WRITES CITY HALL INSCRIPTION

Mayor Curley has written an inscription in honor of the G. A. R. veterans who will parade today, and this tribute from the Mayor's pen will be emblazoned on a sign 20 feet by 15 that will adorn the front of City Hall.

As the boys of '61 pass in review before the Mayor's stand the inscription will loom before their vision as the centrepiece of the City Hall frontal decorations. It is as follows:

"Fair Sun send your warm rays,
Gentle Wind temper with cooling breeze
The march of the Nation's heroes,
Through whose service and sacrifice
Union was preserved, slavery destroyed
And true patriotism taught for all time."

At 10 o'clock this morning, over the shortest route in its gallant history, the remnant of the fast fading Grand Army of the Republic will march one of its last marches.

It is estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 of the men who preserved the nation back in the early '60s will be in line.

This represents about a quarter of that vast blue host which in 1904 choked the streets of Boston for six long hours.

THOUSANDS TO WELCOME

However, in the minds of the public that memorable parade of 13 years ago is not to be compared with this thinly-ranked parade scheduled for today, and consequently tens of thousands will roar a welcome and a mighty tribute to these veterans who have become dearer today, at a time when the country is at war, than ever before.

continued next page

The column, the head on Commonwealth avenue and the right resting on Arlington street, will form promptly at 9:15 and will move promptly at 10 A. M.

The formation will be reported by Comrade J. Payson Bradley, chief marshal, to William M. Hahn, chief of staff to the commander-in-chief.

A preparatory gun will be fired at 9:45 A. M. The signal to march will be three guns fired at 10 A. M.

The line of march is as follows:

Arlington street to Beacon, to School, to Washington, to Temple place, to Tremont, to Boylston, to Park square, where the parade will be dismissed.

Governor McCall and other State dignitaries will review the parade at the State House, Mayor Curley at City Hall and Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson at the huge reviewing stand on the Tremont street side of the Common.

Formation of Line

The line will form as follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley and Mounted National Aides.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., William T. Church, commander-in-chief, escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, N. Y., personal escort to Commander-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., William J. Patterson.

National officers, executive committee and past commanders-in-chief, G. A. R., in automobiles.

National Aides-de-Camp.

Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in order of seniority of organization:

Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts (the Bay State will march last, inasmuch as she is host to the national organization), New Jersey, Maine, California and Nevada, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia and South Carolina, Alabama, North Dakota and Oklahoma.

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Hospital Facilities

Mayor Curley has directed that a tent be erected on the Common for hospital purposes, where a field telephone will be installed. One hundred and twenty-five Boy Scouts will be stationed at this hospital. All attendants will wear the usual white uniforms with green brassard. St. Paul's Church has given the use of the front portico of the church as a temporary relief station. A tent and a canvas screen were installed last night. Dr. E. W. Wilson and doctors and nurses from the City Hospital will be in charge.

A flying squadron of the first Corps of Cadets has volunteered to assist with vehicles and attendants. Scores of ambulances from the police department and the various hospitals will be stationed all along the line of march. Two doctors and two nurses will be on duty at the start and finish of the parade.

Fifty boy scouts will distribute drinking water.

Nothing for the comfort of the veteran marches has been forgotten, but all hands are praying for cooler weather.

Hotels All Crowded

Boston hotels were jammed last night as they have not been jammed in years. The lobby of the Vendome, where are the national headquarters, was choked with veterans and ladies of the allied organizations all day yesterday. State delegations for the various hotels throughout the city poured to this one spot to "get a peek" at the authorities, and it was a day of receptions and yarn spinning. The shady sweep of steps of the public library were swarmed all day with veterans, who, because of the heat, preferred to "stay put" rather than "sight-see."

Almost every boy in blue carried a cane of some sort. They were of all types, some spry and full of dash, but for the most part they were men of yesterday, stout of heart but feeble in body.

Mingling with the throng in the hotel lobbies one saw eager faces, the veterans, in small groups, quite lost in the memories of the stirring days of the Rebellion. One heard everywhere the names of Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Lookout Mountain, Antietam, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania. It was a day of "do you remember?" and with faces aglow, the old veterans did.

Blue and Gray Swap Memories

In an upholstered chair in the lobby of the Vendome just before noon yesterday sat an imposing figure in the uniform of a Confederate officer, talking earnestly to an old veteran who wore the Union blue.

The man seated was Major F. M. Burrows of Pickett's famous division of Virginians, and he well remembered the incident of Cold Harbor that Henry Donaldson of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania had just recalled.

"We fought against each other that day, didn't we?" Donaldson of the Blue was saying animatedly.

"We did," came the quiet reply from the man in gray.

"And do you remember how you rebs cleaned out 12,000 of us that day?" went on the man in blue.

"Yes, and we lost less than 1000," supplemented the man in gray.

A group had gathered around the little drama of the North and South, but in contrast to the drama of war 50 years ago, it was a drama of friendship that made a deep impression on all who saw it.

Major Burrows is now connected with the Department of Commerce at Washington. He is the only Confederate veteran present at the encampment.

It was a day of a thousand battles yesterday in the hotel lobbies of Boston, but they were battles of memory, fought over with tongue and ear.

Drum Corps in '76 Garb

The ear also came very much into play yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock, when the South Dakota department, 30 strong, arrived at the Copley Square Hotel on Huntington avenue. They brought a veteran fife and drum corps along with them. It wasn't an ordinary fife and drum outfit for a minute. The eight men, led by Cyrus A. B. Fox, were garbed in colonial costume and white wigs to represent the "Spirit of 76," and their raiment and music was most colorful.

Very much on the job, they got busy again around noontime and journeying to Bunker Hill under the leadership of J. C. Luce, department commander of South Dakota, proceeded to give a first class patriotic concert on the historic ground.

Several of the veterans got lost yesterday, and had to be found accommodations once more by Chairman Gilman of the accommodation committee at the Vendome.

Chairman Gilman last night made the request that all lodging house keepers who find veterans do not return at night owing to failure to remember the address, will please notify him at the Vendome so that the lost may be rounded up.

5000 AT REUNION

Mayor Curley, Ex-Governor Bates and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge Among Speakers at Mechanics' Building

Men and women who were boys and girls back in the bloody days of '61-'65 gathered in Mechanics' Hall last night for what might well be termed a big family reunion, 5000 strong. On the programme it was called the "semi-official meeting of the Grand Army and allied organizations," but to those who attended it was a mammoth gathering of friends and comrades from all parts of the country.

ALLIED BODIES IN FORCE

There was eloquence a-plenty from the time former Governor John L. Bates told the grizzled veterans that they and their comrades had made possible America's entry into the world struggle for liberty until the last of the representatives of the organizations present had finished.

Outnumbering the veterans of the '60s, members of the Women's Relief Corps were present in force, and it was to the cheers of the great audience that Mrs. Ida K. Martin, president of the W. R. C., presented a check for $1000 to the G. A. R. and one for $100 to the Army Nurses' Association.

Early in the evening former Governor John L. Bates presided, but he soon turned over this duty to the national commander of the G. A. R., William J. Patterson of Pittsburg.

There was a delay in the commencement of the programme, but in the meantime a band played, songs of the Civil war days, and especially "Marching Through Georgia," meeting with the greatest applause. Many of the blue-coated veterans hummed the tunes and some essayed bursts of melody. Miss Grace Hamlin sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and also pleased her audience with popular songs. The Lotus Glee Club appeared in several numbers.

Welcome by Ex-Gov. Bates

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Philip A. Nordell former Governor Bates, as chairman of the general committee, welcomed the organizations present.

"We not only welcome you," said he, "but we are honored by your presence."

Governor Bates gave some historical facts in regard to other G. A. R. conventions which have been held in this city. He referred to the first convention, of 1871. The organization was but five years old. At that time there were but 68 delegates present, and the meeting was held in a small room. The other conventions, of 1878, 1890 and 1904, were told of in detail. The 1904 gathering was so large that Mechanics' Hall was packed to the doors.

In looking over the audience, and recalling those who have fallen from the ranks, Governor Bates said that there is a reason why those who are left do not feel lonely. "We see now that the work they did meant not only the abolition of slavery in the United States, but also throughout the entire world," said he. "We did not know then that they had done this for the world. We said then that it had founded a constitutional form of government for us and we see now that fifteen-sixteenths of the world's population is now looking for the same form of government that those veterans saved for America.

"Had the war been lost America could never have been the champion of human rights.

"The work they did has not made them dead heroes, but immortals."

The appearance of Mayor Curley was the signal of applause. He spoke briefly, welcoming the G. A. R. and allied organizations in the name of the city, and telling his audience of the part he played, while in Congress, in securing the passage of the Sherwood pension act.

"We will open our hearts to you during the week you are here," said the Mayor. "We greet you not wholly for your record from '61 to '65, but also for the sturdy brand of patriotism you have inculcated in this land since '65."

Mayor Curley closed by saying that no man is worthy of being called an American citizen who refuses to stand by the President in the present crisis.

Daniel E. Denney, commander of the Department of Massachusetts, extended a hearty welcome, not forgetting to call attention to some of the historical and other attractions to be found in Boston.

Dressed in pure white, Mrs. Alice Terry Risley, national president of the Army Nurses' Association, made a short address and then General Nelson A. Miles spoke at some length regarding present day conditions.

Presentation of Checks

It was when Mrs. Ida K. Martin, president of the Women's Relief Corps, spoke and later presented the national commander of the G. A. R. with a check for $1000 for the Grand Army, and the president of the Army Nurses' Association with a check for $100, that the enthusiasm grew. Alfred B. Biers, Bridgeport, Conn., who extended thanks for the gift to the Grand Army, got a hearty laugh from his audience when he referred to the mothers who once sang: "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier."

"It has been said," remarked Mr. Biers, "that they would hide their sons behind petticoats. Now if I had my way I'd go further and hide 'em in a hog skin and not disgrace the petticoats."

The appearance of Lieutenant-Governor Calvin E. Coolidge, as the representative of the Governor, brought forth cheers. "I have come with a message of greeting from the Governor to the G. A. R.," he declared. He praised the old veterans for the part they played in the 60s and concluded by saying that the great exhibition of patriotism that was given in 1861 and later will never be forgotten.

Speaking for the Ladies of the G. A. R. Mrs. Virginia C. McClure of Peoria,

Continued last page

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Kan., talked at length of the days of the Civil war, concluding with references to the present day struggle for democracy.

Before the meeting concluded representatives of the Sons of Veterans spoke.

Boy Scouts assisted the ushers in their work of seating the large audience.

MOVIES FOR G. A. R.

Municipal Activities, Historical Points and Harbor Views to Be Shown at Parkman Band Stand

Municipal activities, historic points of interest and views of Boston harbor will be shown during Grand Army week in moving pictures at the Parkman band stand on Boston Common. The pictures will be shown every evening with the exception of Saturday. "Russian Night" will be celebrated today, while "Grand Army Night" will be observed Thursday, with a special programme for the veterans and their friends. Special emphasis will be placed on patriotic and war features at each evening show.

In addition to the moving pictures there will be flashed on the screen timely suggestions to the public from the city health department and information provided by the Chamber of Commerce in regard to Boston's business and industrial activities.

In one of the series of pictures the audience will be taken on a trip through the downtown business district, Newspaper row, Faneuil Hall, Washington street, and then to the residential sections of Commonwealth avenue and Chestnut Hill, and finally to Boston College.

Another series illustrates the fire department in action, and another shows parks and recreation grounds of Boston, including Franklin Park, the Common, Revere Beach and Nantasket. "The Port of Boston" is the title of a series of motion pictures which will tell the visitors about the harbor.

WAR NURSES MEET

Served in Spanish-American War —Hold 18th Annual Convention in Boston—Meet at Faneuil Hall

The 18th annual convention of the Spanish-American War Nurses opened last night at 8 o'clock with patriotic exercises in Faneuil Hall. The evening's exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Father John F. Cummins. Then followed the impressive ceremony of the trooping of colors by the Massachusetts United Spanish War Veterans. Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes of Boston, president of the nurses' association, welcomed the guests and delegates to the city for their convention in time of war.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge spoke in behalf of the Governor and greeted the convention on the part of the Commonwealth. Mayor Curley then stirred the audience with a thrilling address, the theme of which was "America, Right or Wrong, But Always America." Other speakers were Mrs. May D. Kelly, senior vice-president of the Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans, and Mrs. Lillian Cook, president of the local chapter of the auxiliary.

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HALF HOLIDAY

AUG 19 1917

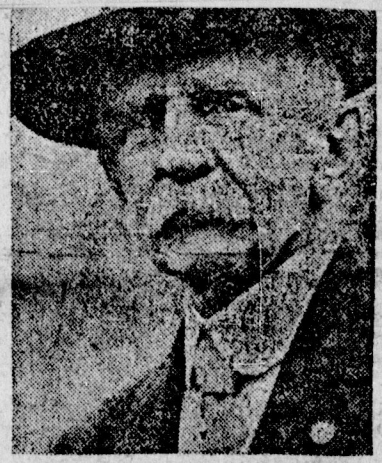
Mayor Asks Department Heads to Give City Employees Chance to See G. A. R. Parade Tuesday

The following statement, praising the G. A. R. and calling upon heads of city departments to grant a half holiday next Tuesday so that City Hall employees may have an opportunity of witnessing the parade of the grizzled veterans of '61, was issued by Mayor Curley yesterday:

"The Grand Army of the Republic will convene in Boston Aug. 19-25, and, in all probability, this will be the last convention held in a New England city.

"It is fitting that every honor be accorded the survivors of that valorous host, who, in 1861, in response to the call of the emancipator, the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, stood ready to make the supreme sacrifice that every star might remain on the shield of Old Glory, that every State continue in the Union, and that the pledge of equality contained in the Declaration of Independence be fulfilled in practice rather than theory.

"In great crises like the present it is essential that the highest possible degree of patriotic zeal be promoted and maintained, and in recognition of the services rendered by the Grand Army of the Republic you are hereby directed to grant leave of absence, without loss of pay, to all persons employed in your department whose services can be dispensed with on Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1917."



J. PAYSON BRADLEY,
Chief marshal of the parade this morning of the National Grand Army of the Republic.

AUG-17-1917

FOR FREE DRAFT FORMS

Mayor Protests to Director Gettemy Because of the Discontinuance of the Free Distribution of Forms

AUG 17 1917

Mayor Curley, in a communication sent Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrolment, last night, protests against the discontinuance of the free distribution of forms for individual use in filing claims for exemption and discharge. The Mayor also calls attention to the handicap placed on the individual citizen by the lack of printed forms and places particular emphasis on the time limit imposed by the federal government.

The Mayor urges Mr. Gettemy at once to call the attention of Provost Marshal-General Crowder to the conditions, characterized by the Mayor as "an unfair, unwarranted and unjust advantage of the individual citizen."

AUG-17-1917

SAYS FARMERS ARE LUKEWARM

Graham Reports to Mayor on Public Markets

AUG 17 1917

President Edward McGrady and Business Agent P. Harry Jennings of the Boston Central Labor Union conferred with Mayor Curley yesterday relative to the legal technicality that has arisen in regard to farmers and pedlers being allowed to sell garden truck in fixed locations in the streets.

Although Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of public markets, has reported to the Mayor that farmers are generally lukewarm on the proposition of stationing their teams in the tenement districts, for municipal market purposes, the Mayor believes that the proposition can be carried through with success for the farmer and benefit for the housewife.

Following the conference with McGrady and Jennings the Mayor got in touch with Governor McCall's office for the purpose of asking that Police Commissioner O'Meara be called upon to alter his attitude regarding the street laws.

Inasmuch as the Governor is out of the city, nothing can be done in the matter until next week.

AUG-17-1917

WILL PARADE WITH G. A. R.

Russian Mission Here Next Tuesday

AUG 17 1917

Boston will have a gala double attraction on the afternoon of Aug. 21, when the Russian war mission from Petrograd, which will be entertained by the city on that day, will join with the thousands of members of the G. A. R. in their annual parade.

The mission, including Boris A. Bakhmeteff, the first ambassador to the United States of the new Russian democracy, will embrace the full number of envoys who conferred with President Wilson relative to the present situation in Russia and the change in the form of government necessitated by the overthrow of Czar Nicholas.

Mayor Curley has invited two distinguished scholars who have been staunch friends of the new Russia to be the guests of the city during the visit of the mission. They are Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall, the New York attorney, who won national fame for his settlement of the cloak makers' strike in New York in 1910.

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GOGGIN MADE FIRE CAPTAIN

Has Been in Department 24 Years

AUG 19 1917

Lieutenant Patrick T. Goggin of the Boston fire department was yesterday promoted by Mayor Curley to the position of captain.

Goggin has been a member of the department since 1893 and has been stationed at Engine 36. He fills the vacancy resulting from the promotion of Captain Riley of Engine 4 to the office of district chief.

BOSTON PARK SHOWS TO TAKE UP WAR

AUG 1 2 1917

The different features of America's public and private preparations for and participation in the war are to be covered this week at the city parks by the Boston Park Show by short talks, stereopticon slides and motion pictures. Musical numbers and the participation of the audience in singing popular war songs will enliven the programme.

The Boston Park Show programme for this week, announced last night by the management of the show, is as follows: M street playground on Monday

JOURNAL - AUG-22-1917.

CROWD CHARGE SOLDIER FAILED TO SALUTE FLAG

Capt. Barker Threatened With Ejection From Reviewing Stand.

AUG 2 2 1917

Following a clash between Capt. B. F. Barker, U. S. R., and Supt. of Public Buildings Fred H. Kneeland during the height of the G. A. R. parade yesterday in front of City Hall, Kneeland threatened to "kick him" out of his seat on the front row of Mayor Curley's reviewing stand for alleged refusal to salute the American flags as they passed.

Capt. Barker, who is attached to the Quartermaster's Corps, and who came here from Rochester, N. Y., had appeared in full uniform at the reviewing stand, and was given a seat of honor in the front row of the reviewing stand a few feet away from Mayor Curley. He was the only military man visible from School street, his immaculate appearance, with silk gloves, wrist watch, cane and starched cuffs making him conspicuous.

Crowd Demands Salute

After the parade had been passing for nearly 10 minutes, police officers were directed by persons standing in the crowd to "make that soldier with the cane salute the flag."

Two officers standing near the mayor had their attention directed to the uniformed man and by this time scores of persons were pointing and craning their necks to see what the "soldier" would do when the next American flag was carried past him by the Civil War veterans.

Supt. Kneeland, who is well known in labor circles, and who had full charge of the reviewing stands and the City Hall grounds, finally shouldered his way through the throng and leaned over to the uniformed man, who later gave his name to the newspaper men as Capt. B. F. Barker of the Quartermaster's Corps.

"I notice you have not been saluting the flag as it passes you, my friend," said Kneeland, "And there is some unpleasant comment being made about it around you."

"My conduct is none of your business," retorted Capt. Barker.

"Well, that may be true," said Kneeland, "But I notice your shoulders are adorned with the two bars denoting that you are a captain and you might at least show these young men about you, many of them future soldiers, that you know that Old Glory should be saluted."

"You are a civilian and know nothing of the military regulations that govern my conduct," retorted Capt. Barker.

"You are an ideal soldier," said Kneeland sarcastically. "If I were you, I'd take off that uniform. I'll give you one more chance to salute our flag and keep saluting them as they pass in this parade, or I'll kick you out of that chair."

Kneeland stood there, and as the next American flag passed, Capt. Barker raised his hand to the visor of his military cap in salute and continued to do this until the last colors had passed. He later visited the office of The Journal and explained that he had been fanning a lady who had accompanied him and might have accidentally failed to salute some of the many flags carried by the G. A. R. color-bearers. He also explained that his interpretation of the military regulations does not require that he arise to salute colors formally carried in parades, whether he be in uniform or in civilian's attire.

AUG-22-1917.

URGES CITIES TO UTILIZE GARBAGE

AUG 2 2 1917

Recovery of Grease and Tankage Advised by Government.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of Agriculture has addressed the following letter to the mayors of all large cities which have no reduction plants for recovering valuable materials from garbage:

"This department desires to bring to your attention the matter of the conservation of the garbage in your city. At the present time there exists throughout the world a shortage of both fats and fertilizer materials. This situation promises to grow more serious as the war in Europe continues.

"It is therefore a matter of prime importance that all available sources of both of these materials should be used to the best advantage. Garbage contains on the average about 2 per cent. of grease and about 20 per cent. of tankage, the latter having valuable properties as a fertilizer material.

"Any method of disposal of garbage in large cities which does not recover both the grease and the tankage is uneconomic and particularly deplorable in the present circumstances. We wish, therefore, to urge upon your consideration the advisability of so treating the garbage from your city as to insure the recovery of its valuable constituents.

"That this may be made a source of profit to a municipality has been proven by numbers of cities in the United States where municipal rendering plants have been erected, and in a number of others, private plants are now operating and paying dividends on the investments. We will be glad to furnish you with any further information at our disposal on the subject upon request."

AUG-23-1917

CITY HALL NOTE

AUG 2 3 1917

The Public Safety Committee of Boston will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow at City Hall to confer with Mayor Curley on the naming of a successor to Chairman Francis T. Bowles, the retired admiral, who resigned from the committee in order to go to Washington to serve on the shipping board. The new chairman will be named by Mayor Curley, but he has deferred his appointment until he has had a chance to discuss the matter with the committee.

The Boy Scouts of Dorchester yesterday marched into the old Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall, where they were presented with a large American flag by Miss Margaret W. Carney, National Patriotic Instructor of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary. The boys are officially known as Troop 15, and the gift was in recognition of their exceptional record durng the past year. Scoutmaster Francis M. Fogarty accepted the flag for the troop after an address by Father Cunningham of St. Leo's Church.

The tangle on public markets was yesterday referred to Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan by the mayor for a ruling. Chapter 119 of the Acts of 1915, according to the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, allows community markets with the approval of the City Council and the State Board of Agriculture. If Corporation Counsel Sullivan sustains this ruling of the Attorney General, the mayor will immediately establish a number of public markets in the streets of the residential districts.

Attorney John Jackson Walsh, who is a member of the City Planning Board, yesterday received a handsome silver bowl from Former District Attorney Arthur Dehon Hill, in appreciation of his services as counsel for Hill and for Former President P. Harry Jennings of the Boston Central Labor Union. Walsh gave his services without charge in the tangle over the Constitutional Convention election in which both Jennings and Hill were ultimately counted out in favor of Charles F. Choate of Southboro.

AUG-24-1917

VETERAN WILLING TO DON KHAKI AND FIGHT

AUG 2 4 1917

"If necessary I'll don the khaki and fight in the trenches of France for the land I love and that has given me and mine so much," said Col. Samuel B. Horne of Winsted, Conn., last night at the banquet of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States at the Copley-Plaza, while his comrades and friends cheered these utterances coming from a Civil War hero now four score years of age. The legion is composed of men who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for heroism.

"I don't know why the youth of America are afraid of the draft and are seized with shivering at the thoughts of fighting," he said. "There hasn't been any fighting to speak of on the other side, even though we are made to believe there has been an awful slaughter. There were more men killed and wounded at the battle of Antietam than at any other battle in the history of the world before or since.

"Gettysburg, the last and greatest battle of the Civil War, has never seen an equal in this European conflict. I don't understand why the American men of today are afraid to go across and fight for freedom and democracy. I would insure all of them, and I'll wager I wouldn't be taking any chances, either."

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley were recipients of gifts from the members of the Legion, Mrs. Curley being presented a huge basket of American Beauties and the mayor a set of gold cuff links. The men visited City Hall yesterday.

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THOUSANDS CHEER PARADE OF G. A. R.

AUG 22 1917

Encampment Affords Splendid Spectacle---McCall Calls for Protests Against Race Riots.

Grand Army veterans who filled Faneuil Hall last night enthusiastically cheered Gov. McCall when he called upon them to protest the race riots of East St. Louis and other cities.

ATROCITIES MAKE BLOOD BOIL

"You who fought to free 4,000,000 of slaves—and you fought then that you would make them ever free—feel outraged tonight, I know, at the race riots that have occurred recently in various parts of this country," he said. "Those atrocities make your blood boil after what you men succeeded in achieving after four long, bloody years of strife and suffering."

With cheers such as they uttered on the battlefields more than 50 years ago, they applauded the sentiment expressed by the governor. The long march of the morning parade did not diminish their ardor in the least, and the walls of the Cradle of Liberty rang with the stirring patriotic addresses of the governor and other speakers.

It was a great day for the men in blue, and for the most part they withstood its excitement and unwonted exertion admirably. The heat of the morning sun and the long march resulted in perhaps a dozen prostrations among the marchers, but all are expected to recover.

While 300,000 Bostonians cheered wildly in frantic enthusiasm, 10,000 veterans of the War of the Rebellion, gray-haired, aged and wan, but possessing a sturdy stride and a cheery smile, trod Boston's streets beneath a torrid sun in one of the most remarkable and wonderful demonstrations of patriotism America has ever known.

As long as a man, woman or child lives who witnessed that parade of the "Thin Blue Line"—the strong carriage of those venerable soldiers of "Freedom's War," the slow, martial tread and the faded Blue interspersed here and there with Gray—the true sense of real patriotism will never die when that scene is recalled to memory.

It was an impression that will never die in the hearts of those who were fortunate enough to press along the line of march. Yesterday the Grand Army of the Republic sent a vibrant message to the entire nation. They sent to Russia, the new-born republic of the East, a message that will awaken new achievements in the hearts of the Russian peasantry. That message was none other than a clarion call to arms in the present crisis of the world.

Those men, who 56 years ago sounded forth the truth of equality of men, and the right of free government to live—sent to every American heart and, through the members of the Russian War Mission who reviewed the parade to the Russian people a reiteration of those same principles.

Glorious Day

It was a day that goes down in Boston's history as one of the most glorious since the "embattled farmer stood and fired the shot heard around the world." Yesterday the G. A. R. sent another charge around the world. It was the call to arms to save from the threatening claws of autocracy human liberty, freedom and democracy.

The inspiration created by the G. A. R. was expressed last night at the campfire meeting at Faneuil Hall in eloquent terms by distinguished speakers. In the historic hall last night once again was the message of the G. A. R. sent forth stronger and braver, as potent as the demonstration on Boston's streets.

"I pray you will remain the living witnesses of great deeds of this generation and that we may forever have with us the G. A. R.," said Gov. McCall in his address.

"War is the result of the ambitious and passions of older men—but the boys are the victims. This present war is colossal in its horrors, and to stop it, we must fight it to a successful conclusion.

"This has been a red-letter day in the history of Massachusetts. Your coming brings with it perhaps a touch of pathos, because it will probably be your last encampment in Boston. My eyes were wet as I watched you go sturdily by, with strong tread. They were wet with pride, the pride I have in you—they were dimmed because perhaps I only too deeply realized the wonderful message you gave to mankind."

"The Grand Army of the Republic could not fail today to send forth to the entire world the message that is the need of the hour," said Mayor Curley. "A message that unified and has solidified the whole world by its vibrant thought—the message of a world democracy and the complete crushing of Prussianism and its annihilation from the face of the earth.

"As I witnessed that parade today, I wished to God all America could see it and learn the lesson it taught, the greatest lesson Americans have learned for more than half a century. God grant the G. A. R. may live long enough to teach to every American the lesson so sadly needed at this time—that if Old Glory is worth living for, it is truly worth dying for."

Ambassador Bakhmetieff of Russia received a warm reception from the grizzled veterans when he was presented. After praising the G. A. R. and the showing they made in parade, he said: "You men sacrificed your lives and gave your all for a great ideal, and the noble cause of democracy and free government. Today the work you did, the trail you blazed, has been an inspiration to the down-trodden and oppressed peoples of Russia, and they, after knowing your efforts and success, rose in their might and, fighting for the selfsame ideals and causes, have established a free government by a free people. A government where no longer they will be born into slavery, but as freemen, as citizens of the new Russian republic.

"To see you men here in assembly in this historic shrine, you men who responded to the call of the great patriot of all time, the Great Heart, the Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, overwhelms me. The story of the United States government is not unknown to the Russian people. Every Russian schoolboy has read it, and knows it by heart. They know of Lincoln, of Washington and of Grant. They know of Bunker Hill and of Lexington and Concord and when I return they will know, 180,000,000 will know, of the great army of American patriots, the G. A. R.—Grand Army of the Republic.

Will Inspire Russia

"We thank God for what has happened. We ask Him to aid us for the future. Your brotherly sympathy and affection has completely surpassed my wildest hopes. The affectionate greetings and the generous sympathy will establish new hope in the hearts of the Russian soldier now between the Black sea and the steppes of Russia. They will inspire him on with new courage and new vigor, to new and greater achievements.

"Regarding your magnificent parade, which I was indeed most happy to review, I can only say, with all my heart, that I wish the boys of 1917 will have the spirit of the boys of 1861." The Russian emissary was given a long ovation and cheered for several minutes at the conclusion of his address.

Past Commander James Tanner said in part:

"Our cause is the cause of liberty and democracy, and the cause of the people all round the world—including the German and Austrian peoples. Before we obtain our end, the serpent must be crushed beneath the heel of freemen and the human hyena now must feel this ruin falling upon his throne, tumbling about him, and he must realize he soon is to be wiped off the list of monarchs.

"For unspeakable outrage perpetrated on mankind, he is to be demolished. I thank God that we have a hand in it. I want the United States for all time to come to sit as near the head of the table of nations as possible when it sits to decide the policies, whatever they may be."

Referring to the parade, Commander-in-Chief Patterson said:

"It surpassed anything that occurred in recent years anywhere the encampment has been held. There was more respect shown and greater esteem demonstrated for the G. A. R. in this historic city of Boston than in any other city I have ever been in."

When the meeting was ended, hundreds of the veterans rushed to the platform and grasped the hand of the Russian ambassador and that of Mayor Curley. The ambassador's eyes were moist as he shook the hands of the old men who told him to take back with him the message that every man of the Grand Army of the Republic is praying for the success of the new infant republic of the East.

Yesterday's G. A. R. parade was brimming with features from start to finish. Massachusetts had the largest delegation in line, 3500 men marching. Tennessee only had three smiling veterans marching behind the banner, but they got as big and enthusiastic a reception all along the line of march as if they were 3,000,000. There were more than 1000 flags carried, one section of 100 flags making a splendid showing in the Sons of Veterans division of the parade. Almost 100 bands furnished music, ranging from cadet bands of boys of 10 years of age to veterans of 90.

At Gov. McCall's reviewing stand at the State House were members of the State government. His guests were Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, the members of the Governor's Council, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. (retired), and Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. The

Continued next page

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AUG-22-1917

Russian mission were the guests of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. William J. Patterson at the G. A. R. stand on Tremont street.

Many Bouquets Presented

Scores of bouquets were given to various veterans who happened to attract Mayor Curley's attention as the parade passed his reviewing stand in front of City Hall. At this point the congestion was at its worst, more than 5000 people being jammed into the confines of City Hall, overflowing the big stands and packing the spacious yard and steps.

The floral tributes were either tossed by the mayor with accurate aim or delivered in person by Councilman Alfred E. Wellington. The oldest, the spriest, the youngest, the nattiest, and the most tattered were all honored by the mayor. The most picturesque feature at City Hall was the presentation by the mayor to Commander Patterson of a huge silk American flag with the following speech: "This emblem is given by the City of Boston as a token of love and affection to the organization that helped save that flag."

Some of the Massachusetts veterans stepped out of line in front of the mayor's stand to shout, "Hello, Jimmy, you're all right," and other remarks of admiration. As the older veterans passed, the mayor would shout "You're looking younger than ever. We'll see you again in 1937, old boy."

"You bet you will," answered the delighted veterans.

The Maryland veteran with the brass cannon apparently reserved his biggest charge for the mayor's stand, and when he pulled the lanyard, it seemed as if the buildings shook. The load had been rammed in with wads of newspaper, fragments of which littered the street until ground into pulp by the thousands of passing, shuffling feet.

William Critchley of Greenfield, Mass., who has passed his 82d birthday, stopped in front of City Hall and blew one of his Civil War bugle calls, to which the mayor responded, "Clear as a bell, old boy. That's the spirit that won the war."

With the mayor were Street Commissioner Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, three of the mayor's children, Councilmen Wellington, Ford and Watson, Secretary Power, Lieut. B. E. V. Greely of the Royal Flying Corps, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes of the Spanish-American War Nurses, Frederick W. Mansfield and Capt. K. D. Marlatt of the British recruiting office. The Kilties' Band flanked the mayor's personal stand and played during the brief waits in the line of march, greatly interesting some of the Southern and Western veterans.

800 Officers Guard Route

The route along which the members of the G. A. R. paraded yesterday was guarded by a police detail of 800 men. Supt. Crowley and Capt. King, the drillmaster of the department, went over the route in an automobile before the parade started to make sure the police arrangements were complete.

Four hospital tents were manned by officers of the department, who cared for any persons who were not seriously affected. Commander John M. Woods of Somerville took occasion to compliment the police superintendent on the police arrangements, especially in regard to the hospital tents.

Open lanes for the passage of pedestrians were kept at different important places along the route, and 22 ambulances were also on hand to take care of any emergency that might arise.

AUG-18-1917

CURLEY WANTS G. A. R. TO LET DOWN PARADE BARS

Insists That Russians and Canadians Appear in Usually Restricted Encampment Turnout—Plans Municipal Holiday in Honor of Veterans.

AUG 18 1917

With Mayor Curley insisting that the G. A. R. parade next Tuesday shall have Russian sailors and Canadian soldiers in line, the Civil War veterans are at odds among themselves as to whether their time-honored custom of allowing no other organization in line with them at their annual national encampment shall be waived this year.

The issue was raised yesterday at a meeting in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall called by Mayor Curley to make arrangements for a reception by the city to the visiting Russian War Mission and to complete the details of the city's participation in the big national G. A. R. convention.

Rules Bar Others

When the mayor announced his decision that the G. A. R. parade would also contain 200 Canadian grenadiers, a large number of Russian sailors to be a personal body guard for Ambassador Bakhmetieff, and probably the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, a number of the G. A. R. officials reminded the mayor that the regulations forbid any organization other than the G. A. R. to participate in its parades.

Col. J. Payson Bradley consented to take the matter up with the G. A. R. national commander when he arrives in Boston tomorrow morning, and the mayor named Russian Consul Joseph A. Conry and John J. Martin to serve with Col. Bradley as a committee to wait upon the commander at the Vendome upon his arrival. The mayor said: "Inform him that under the circumstances, which are so unusual and so imperative that he must waive the rule."

Past National Commander John A. Gilman of the G. A. R., stated that he was in sympathy with the desire to waive the strict rule of his organization in the present instance, and Col. Bradley added that the G. A. R. members have always had deep sympathy and admiration for Russia, but their rule about their parades has been scrupulously adhered to.

Official Holiday

The mayor announced at the meeting his intention of declaring next Tuesday an official holiday for every city employe who can be spared from his duties and said that he is to issue a proclamation asking every business house in Boston to join in making Tuesday a municipal holiday in honor of the national G. A. R. convention, the last that Boston will ever have.

When the mayor asked that there be a generous display of the Russian flag on next Tuesday, in honor of the visit of the Russian War Mission, some confusion arose as to what the flag of Russia really is at present, Russian Consul Conry explaining that it is still red, white and blue.

F. J. Bagocius, editor of the South Boston weekly, Keleivis, delivered a fiery speech in which he asserted that the Rev. Fr. Jacob E. Gregorieff, who has been selected to make an address in Russian here, is not in sympathy with the revolution and that some speaker should be secured who would talk from the point of view of the thousands of Russians who will gather to hear the speeches. The mayor severed this Gordian knot by immediately delegating this responsibility upon the shoulders of Bagocius.

Invitations will be sent to Senator Lodge and to Justice Brandeis at Washington to be here Tuesday evening, although the official speakers will be Rabbi Wise and Louis Marshall of New York, Ambassador Bakhmetieff, the Rev. Fr. Gregorieff and Editor Bagocius.

Tentative Program

The official program tentatively adopted follows:

8 A. M.—Arrival at the South Station of the Russian envoys; met by the city and State reception committee and escorted to the Copley-Plaza for informal breakfast.

10 A. M.—Russian envoys escorted to take part in the parade and to review it at the State House.

1 P. M.—Ambassador Bakhmetieff addresses the constitutional convention.

1.30 P. M.—Public reception in the Hall of Flags.

2 P. M.—Departure in automobiles of the envoys under escort of the committees to the North Shore Grill, where luncheon will be served.

Wreaths will be placed on the monument to the Minutemen at Concord, on Concord bridge, and at Bunker Hill Monument on the return.

6.30 P. M.—Informal dinner of the envoys at the Copley-Plaza, none other than the Russian party being present.

8 P. M.—Meeting on the Common, or at Symphony Hall in case of rain, with addresses, band concert by band of 40 pieces, and singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the new Russian anthem, which Editor Bagocius guarantees to produce.

Mayor Curley will turn over the 40 city automobiles to G. A. R. veterans to ride in the parade, and appeals for more cars from public-spirited citizens.

Mayor Curley announced that the entire expense of the entertainment of the Russians will have to be borne by the city, as it appears that no money can be expected from the State. However, he added, he believed that the expenditure was warranted in that it would insure a general uprising of public spirit in the cause of democracy, not only on this side of the water, but on the other side, in Russia, when the news of the fraternization of this country with the new republic was received.

AMERICAN Aug 22-1917.

CHIEF OF G. A. R. PRAISES ENTRY INTO WAR

AUG 22 1917

The entry of the United States into the world war was eloquently upheld today in the annual address of Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, the retiring head of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After castigating Germany for "continued and increasing insolence," broken pledges and ruthless submarine warfare, the commander-in-chief went on in part:

The Congress of the United States by solemn enactment has declared war against Germany and joined the allies in the great battle for the rights of mankind. By this act our lives, our property and our sacred honor are pledged in support of liberty in the titanic struggle now waged between autocracy and democracy.

Now that the die has been cast and the sword drawn in defence of the rights of man, there is only one course for this country to pursue, and that is to fight with all its power for victory in this holy cause.

We have not entered this war through selfish motives. We do not look for any reward. We are fighting for the freedom of the world. We have unsheathed the sword in defence of our rights as a nation. We have drawn it in favor of the oppressed people of Europe who have appealed to us for help.

"Then conquer we must, when
our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: In God
is our trust."

ONLY TRAINING NEEDED.

Except for the physical training of men, this nation was never better prepared for a great war. The people of the whole country are now thoroughly loyal and devoted to the flag.

Increasing reverence for the national flag was noted, with renewed injunction to comrades to protest against any use of the flag for advertising purposes and against the national anthem being included in any medley.

Recommendation was made that no member be dropped for non-payment of dues, with this kindly suggestion: If he is worthy, we should see to it that his name remains on the post roster until the summons comes that cancels all his debts.

The commander-in-chief quoted from the reports of Past Commander-in-Chief Thomas J. Stewart, treasurer of the permanent fund, showing $36,800 invested in first-class bonds and stocks, and a cash balance of $1,112.52 on hand at the last fiscal term. The report of Quartermaster-General Cola D. R. Stowitz was quoted to show a cash balance of $3,021 in the permanent fund and $881 in the Southern memorial fund.

The Trunk Line Associations were criticized for failure to grant what the Commander-in-Chief termed "reasonable reduction" in railroad rates over their several roads to Boston during the present encampment. The report said:

CRITICIZES RAILROADS.

The railroad officials continued to adhere to their practice of recent years in refusing to concede to the Grand Army of the Republic the lower rates granted at certain periods of the year to the general public.

The fact that the Trunk lines can make this discrimination in the rates of passenger transportation is evidence that there is nothing in the law of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as has heretofore been claimed, that would prevent them from giving our organization at least as good treatment as that accorded to the general public.

This is one of the cases where the patriotism and loyalty of the past are soon forgotten and this class of corporations is willing to reap the fruits of our services in protecting their property in the Sixties without any consideration whatever for us at the present day.

The Army Nurses, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Boy Scouts received high praise. Other reports rendered today included those of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief W. H. Wormstead of Kansas City, Mo., Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief E. K. Russ of New Orleans, Surgeon-General William M. Hanna of Aurora, Ill., Chaplain-in-Chief W. E. Stanley of Pueblo, Colo., Custodian J. Henry Holcomb of Philadelphia, Judge-Advocate-General R. A. Parker of Detroit, Inspector-General Charles H. Haskins of Los Angeles, Chief of Staff W. M. Hahn of Mansfield, O., and Senior Aide-de-Camp B. J. Coll of Pittsburgh.

Chaplain-in-Chief Reed noted that the present war conditions had aroused greater interest in the G. A. R. than formerly obtained. "The youth of our land are more interested in the veterans than heretofore," he said.

11,430 Comrades Died Last Year

Death claimed 11,430 comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic during 1916.

This was 3,756 more than marched in the Boston parade yesterday.

The total loss of membership from death and other causes for 1916 was 21,964, leaving a total membership in good standing on December 31, 1916, of 135,931. The high tide of G. A. R. membership was 409,489 in 1890.

The Department of Massachusetts lost two posts and, through death and other causes, 843 members in 1916, leaving it 200 posts and 8,243 members.

These facts were included in the annual report of Adjutant General H. H. Bengough of Pittsburgh, submitted at the National Encampment in Symphony Hall today.

The heaviest State loss in membership for the year, through death and other causes, was 1,531 reported by New York.

Florida showed a gain of forty-one members and no deaths for the year.

An interesting recapitulation of vital statistics of the national body was given by Adjutant-General Bengough, as follows:

Members in good standing, December 31, 1915		149,074
GAINS.		
By muster	2,645	
By transfer	1,631	
By reinstatement	3,174	
By reinstatement from delinquent reports	1,371	
Total		8,821
Aggregate		157,895
LOSSES.		
By death	11,430	
By honorable discharge	318	
By transfer	1,290	
By suspension	5,695	
By dishonorable discharge	16	
By delinquent reports	2,454	
By surrender of charter	761	
Total		21,964
Membership in good standing, December 31, 1916		135,931
Posts in good standing, December 31, 1916		5,166
Net loss for the year		13,142
Total number remaining suspended December 31, 1916		3,275
Number dropped during the year		1,148
Number of Posts that surrendered charters		97
Number of Posts mustered		2
Expended in relief during the year		$60,226.51
Members and families relieved		1,867
Other than members relieved		497

The statement by Quartermaster-General Cola D. R. Stowits of Buffalo on financial conditions of State Departments showed Massachusetts, with 200 posts, the richest with $385,116 worth of real estate, cash and post property. Pennsylvania, with 503 posts, is second with $343,299 worth. New York comes third. That State department has 523 posts and $246,442 worth.

New Mexico, whose ten posts have a total membership of 109 comrades, is at the foot of the financial department ladder, with assets of $264.

The total cash and realty valuation of the 44 departments (some combining two States) is $2,320,593.

Death Mustered 11,430 Comrades of G.A.R. in 1916

Death, the conqueror of all, is mustering in the "Boys in Blue" in ever-increasing number.

Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic to the number of 11,430 answered the last "Roll Call" during 1916.

The high tide of G. A. R. membership was 409,489 in 1890.

The membership on December 31, last, had been reduced, by death and other causes, to 135,931.

MONITOR - AUG. 22 1917

G. A. R. LEADER FOR WAR ACTION

AUG 22 1917

Commander-in-Chief in Address Says Only Course for Country Is to "Fight With All Its Power in Holy Cause"

"Now that the die has been cast and the sword drawn in defense of the rights of man, there is only one course for this country to pursue, and that is to fight with all its power in this holy cause," declared Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh in an address today in Symphony Hall before the uniformed veterans of the Civil War who are attending the fifty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The occasion was the first business session of the encampment week at which annual reports of national officers and committees were made. At Thursday's business session the election of new officers is scheduled to be held.

In opening his address the commander-in-chief declared:

"It is with pleasure that I call the fifty-first national encampment to order in the great historic city of Boston. We come to the grand old Bay State where the first shot was fired at Lexington that led to self-government by the American people.

"We come as guests to the home of Adams, of Warren, and of Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, and of John A. Andrew, the War Governor in the trying times of the Sixties. We come to the State whose sons shed the first blood in the struggle for independence and whose Sixth Regiment shed the first blood in the Civil War.

"The people of Massachusetts and of Boston welcome us with open arms, their hospitality has never been surpassed—their generosity is unbounded. We come to this cradle of liberty to again view Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, Boston Harbor and Bunker Hill, among the many other treasured scenes of the stirring days of 1776.

"The glad hand of Boston has been stretched out to every comrade from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. All who have responded to the invitation so cordially given will return to their homes with a deep sense of appreciation for the royal entertainment received from our patriotic brethren of this great New England city."

Bringing home the international situation, the speaker said: "The present year has been crowded with national and international questions of grave importance affecting the well-being of mankind. We have not entered this war through selfish motives. We do not look for any reward. We are fighting for the freedom of the world. We have unsheathed our sword in defense of our rights as a nation. We have drawn it in favor of the oppressed people of Europe who have appealed to us for help. In the war now confronting us, the men of the North and the men of the South will be found marching shoulder to shoulder in defense of humanity and of the rights of the American Union.

"Our flag, the oldest and most beautiful in the world, should have the love and respect of every true American. Of late it is being treated with gretaer reverence than in former years. Some people however, through ignorance or design desecrate its beautiful folds for ignoble purposes." The commander-in-chief particularly rebelled against the use of the flag in advertisements. Continuing he said: "Next to the flag, our national anthem "The Star Spangled Banner" should be revered. While esteem of this hymn of the republic has been growing of late years, yet bands and orchestras at public meetings will sometimes thoughtlessly include it in a medley. Comrades of our order should always discountenance this violation of propriety and disregard of the official action of our national encampment, by remaining seated on such occasions.

"The only matter of legislation that has been brought to my attention is a bill introduced in the national House of Representatives by Comrade Henry Z. Osborne, past senior vice-commander-in-chief, requiring every United States court to display our flag while the court is in session. This is a worthy measure and merits our commendation."

The commander-in-chief spoke in high commendation of the work of the various affiliated organizations. Reports made by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. H. Wormstead, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief E. K. Russ, Surgeon-General William M. Hanna, Chaplain-in-Chief O. S. Reed, Adjutant-General H. H. Bengough, Quartermaster-General Cola D. R. Stowits, Custodian J. Henry Holcomb, Judge Advocate-General R. A. Parker, Inspector-General Charles H. Haskins, National Patriotic Instructor Uriah Seely, Chief of Staff W. M. Hahn and Senior Aid-de-Camp B. J. Coll.

During the day numerous delegates and their families visited Commonwealth Pier and the Charlestown Navy Yard.

At 8 o'clock tonight the great "campfire" of the week is to be held at Mechanics Building with Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman presiding. An elaborate program has been prepared for this occasion.

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., continues to be the chief candidate for the highest honor the Grand Army of the Republic can give its members, the office of commander-in-chief. The present commander-in-chief, William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, is not a candidate for reelection. Mr. Somers formerly was commander of the Department of Indiana.

Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States and a member of the Russian mission to this country, struck a sympathetic note when he declared to the veterans at the "campfire" in Faneuil Hall last night that many years reading of the deeds of Washington, Lincoln and Grant has sown the seeds of liberty in the hearts of Russian boys and girls.

Other speakers at the "campfire" included Gen. Thomas R. Matthews of the State Department of the G. A. R., who opened the meeting; Past Department Commander John M. Woods, who presided; Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Corp. James Tanner, Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Mayor James M. Curley and Thomas S. Hopkins, past Judge Advocate General of the order, of Washington, D. C.

Naval Veterans Elect Officers

Afer participating in the G. A. R. parade Tuesday, the National Association of Naval Veterans, 1861-1865, held its annual election and chose Frederick E. Haskins of Brooklyn, N. Y., as commodore in command. Other selections were: Fleet captain, Isaac D. Baker of Salem; fleet commander and chief of staff, Loomis Schofield, New Canaan, Conn.; fleet lieutenant-commander, J. O. Estabrook, Washington, D. C.; fleet lieutenant, John Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.; fleet chaplain, Alexander McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; fleet surgeon, H. J. Brewer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; boatswain, David King, Everett; judge advocate, W. G. Verner, New York; historian, William H. Comstock, Denver, Col., and secretary and paymaster, Henry F. McCollum, New Haven, Conn.

Daughters of the G. A. R.

Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic are meeting in annual session today at the Hotel Brunswick. The officers are: Commander-in-chief, Mrs. Julia A. Ellis, Chicago; adjutant-general, Mrs. Agnes M. Kreusinga, Chicago; quartermaster-general, Miss Augusta C. Grotheyn, Detroit; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Mrs. Della A. Larsen; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Mrs. Bonnie L. Park; counsellor-general, Mrs. Carrie Parke-Boggs; chaplain-general, Mrs. Sophie M. Green; chief of staff, Dr. Anna Ross Lapham; inspector-general, Mrs. Mamie Giroux; judge advocate-general, Capt. L. B. Copeland.

Daughters of Veterans

The national convention of the Daughters of Veterans convened in Paul Revere Hall this morning, the president, Mrs. Mertie W. Best presiding, assisted by her full staff of officers. The meeting was attended by about 200 delegates, the largest number that ever have been assembled at a national convention. The work of the ritual was exemplified by the Massachusetts department. The delegates were guests at luncheon of the P. T. P's Association.

Ladies of the G. A. R. Convene

Resolutions tendering to President Wilson the "cordial support and aid of our order" and the services of the order as a "body of loyal patriotic women to stand by you, our country and our flag," were passed by the Ladies of the G. A. R. meeting today in the Shawmut Congregational Church. They were first presented [illegible]

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the organization by the president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure of Peoria, Ill., in her annual address given this morning. Other resolutions presented by her included one for the establishment of juvenile societies "for the education and elevation of the children of our land, to teach patriotism, love of country and of one flag only."

Resolutions introduced by the president and passed by the order were for placing a tablet on the Lincoln Highway in commemoration of the G. A. R.; the purchase of a Liberty bond and active work in the Red Cross and food conservation movements.

In answer to a request from the national body of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. McClure appointed a committee of five to confer with committees from other patriotic organizations to formulate plans for united and concentrated work. The committee consists of Mrs. Catherine Ross of Illinois; Mrs. Laura McNeir, New Jersey; Mrs. Ella S. Jones, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Della P. Henry of Kansas, and Mrs. Cassie de L. Roche of Pennsylvania.

The convention will continue through tomorrow. A complimentary luncheon was served the delegates today in the church vestry.

Sons of Veterans

Sons of Veterans gathered at Ford Hall this morning for the opening business session of their thirty-sixth annual encampment. Soon after noon Mayor Curley arrived and in a brief address expressed the wish that the organization might pass a resolution in favor of no military exemptions for anyone excepting those unfit and those with dependents.

Commander-in-chief W. G. Church presided. Reports were given by Horace H. Hammer, national secretary, and James L. Rake, national treasurer. No other business was conducted during the forenoon and adjournment was taken until afternoon, when the election of officers was the program.

AUG-21-1917

BOSTON GREETS RUSSIAN MISSION

AUG 21 1917

Members of Distinguished Party Arrive Early in City and After Parade Over G. A. R. Route Visit State House

AUG 21 1917

The Russian Mission to the United States, escorted by three companies of the Massachusetts Engineers and 100 Russian sailors went over the route of the G. A. R. parade a half hour before the veterans started from Commonwealth Avenue. The visitors from Europe completed their tour through the parade lines in time to reach the City Hall where they stood with Mayor Curley and reviewed the United States veterans.

Later the mission went to the State House by way of Pemberton square, where Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff addressed the members of the Constitutional Convention in the hall of the House of Representatives. A reception in the Hall of Flags followed, after which the mission went on an automobile trip to the North Shore planning to lunch at the North Shore grill at Magnolia. It was proposed to take the Russians to Concord and Lexington late in the afternoon, followed by meetings in Symphony Hall and Tremont Street mall in the evening.

In passing over the parade route the Russian mission was escorted by two companies of the State guard, Lieut. John W. Deccord in command, headed by the First Corps Cadet band. Behind were Scotch pipers, Russian sailors and automobiles with the invited guests. The mission was applauded all along the line and on reaching the G. A. R. reviewing stand at Tremont Street was accorded a reception by the encampment officials.

M. Bakhmetieff declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "ever since I have been touring the United States have I seen such enthusiasm shown to soldiers. This is a most wonderful reception the citizens of Boston have given to the Grand Army veterans. I have seen many celebrations in Russia on the occasion of troops returning from victory in battle, but not nearly so much enthusiasm was manifested. These soldiers made a splendid showing, and their spirit is but a sample of the splendid spirit of your United States' soldiers now in France."

The mission is composed of the following:

His Excellency Boris A. Bakhmetieff, first ambassador of the new Republic of Russia to the United States.

General Roop, distinguished in the service of the Russian Army.

Professor Borodin of the Department of Agriculture of the Russian Republic.

Colonel Oranovsky, chief of artillery of the Department of War of Russia.

M. Novitsky, a Minister of Finance of Russia.

M. Sookine, a Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Russia.

M. Omeltchenko, Minister of Department of Trade of Russia.

Captain Dubassoff, aid of Ambassador Bakhmetieff of the Russian Embassy, Washington.

Captain Shutt of the Department of War, aid to General Roop.

Baron Gunzberg, distinguished Russian publicist.

Secretaries Karapovitcs, Putlioff and Donahue.

Several thousand persons, the crowd including many Russians, Poles Lithuanians, Finns and Jews, cheered the arrival of the Russian War Mission at the South Station at 7:30 a. m. today. The distinguished guests of Boston came directly from Washington and were officially received by Mayor Curley and Joseph A. Conry, the Russian Consul at this city, accompanied by a delegation of Boston citizens.

Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff, who heads the mission, scoffed at recent peace proposals and declared Russia never would consider a separate peace. He also spoke for establishing Poland and Finland under their own governments. The Ambassador declared an iron rule and strong leaders are destined to save Russia, but he added that the United States must have patience with the new republic. Peasants, laborers and all classes in the vast country will be treated alike, he emphasized. Speaking of the fighting in Europe, M. Bakhmetieff declared the Russian army to be making good advances, and predicted that all territory won by Germany will be retaken eventually.

AUG-21-1917

PUBLIC MARKETS IN BOSTON PERMITTED

AUG 21 1917

Word has been sent to Mayor Curley from the Public Safety Committee that the City of Boston may establish a community market. J. Frank O'Hare and John F. Stevens of the committee, took the matter up with the Attorney-General. They were informed that the City of Boston may establish a community market under Chapter 119 of the Acts of 1915, with the approval of the City Council and State Board of Agriculture. Under this act the city may designate one or more streets, squares or public places, fitted for a community market, where farmers and dealers may bring their produce for sale. A letter to this effect has been sent to Mayor Curley by Mr. O'Hare.

AUG 21 1917

AUG-19-1917

The official city of Boston motion picture reels showing the Hub's reception to the Belgian Mission and the great parade on Saturday, Aug. 1, will be shown for the first time tonight at the Boston park show at Forest Hills playground, Washington and South streets, Roslindale. There will be several other reels covering news pictorial, local and travel scenes and the New England fishing industry. Novelle's British war song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning" will be rendered by cornet and the words flashed on the screen for the audience to sing. Tonight will be the first visit of the park shows to Forest Hills playground this season, and arrangements have been made to care for an exceptionally large audience. A new program will be given there tomorrow night again. Friday night's park show will be at Wilson Park, Brighton.

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From the New-Comer in Family of Republics



War Mission of the Republic of Russia, Which Boston Entertained Today — In the Front Row, From Right to Left Are Lieutenant General Roop, Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff and Joseph A. Conry, Russian Consul and Another Member of the Mission

OUR HEROES INSPIRE RUSSIA

Ambassador Bakhmetieff Tells Grand Army Campfire That Washington, Lincoln and Grant Sowed Seeds of Liberty Among the Russians

AUG 22 1917

Ambassador Bakhmetieff brought a message from the new Russian republic to the Grand Army men, at their campfire in Faneuil Hall, Tuesday evening. He expressed the wish that the boys of 1917 may display the same devotion to liberty as the boys of '61. The Ambassador also said that many years' reading of the deeds of Washington, Lincoln and Grant has sown the seeds of liberty in the hearts of Russian boys and girls.

General Thomas R. Matthews called the meeting to order and Past Department Commander John M. Woods presided. The speakers, besides the Russian Ambassador, were Governor McCall, Corporal James Tanner, Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, Mayor Curley and Thomas S. Hopkins, Past Judge Advocate General of the G. A. R. Major F. M. Burrows, Confederate, who was with General Pickett in his charge at Gettysburg, was on the platform in his gray uniform. Charles L. H. Wagner read a poem of his own, "The Comrades of '61"; Alfred Denghausen sang his "American Hymn"; Sherwood Clements, a ten-year-old Brooklyn, N. Y. boy, mascot of Winchester Post, G. A. R., of that city recited "Paul Revere's Ride," and Charles Adams, a veteran, led a group of comrades in singing "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching."

AUG 22 1917

Governor McCall told the veterans that their presence in Boston at this time has served a great patriotic purpose, and that after seeing the vigor with which many of them marched in the parade he hoped that it will not be the last national encampment that Boston will see, as some have believed.

Corporal Tanner said that if it were possible, ninety-five per cent of the veterans of the Civil War would now be in the trenches in Europe and that they would either hold them or die. He declared that the cause the country is about to fight for, democracy, is also that of the peoples of Germany and Austria, if they only knew it, and that before peace is thought of "that human hyena," the Kaiser, must feel his throne tumbling about him.

"In this war," he continued, "Massachusetts proposes to live up to her past traditions, and she is setting an example the rest of the nation may well follow."

Judge Hopkins said that in all the 49 years' history of the G. A. R. he had never seen such demonstrations of popular affection and sympathy for the comrades as was shown by the people of Boston in Tuesday's parade.

Commander-in-Chief Patterson said that the parade surpassed all previous ones for many years, and he has been touched by the evidences of esteem shown by the people of Boston for the comrades. He also spoke of a more ardent loyalty throughout the South in recent years.

Mayor Curley told the veterans that they lived to teach Americans in 1917 that America and the Stars and Stripes are still worth living and dying for.

AUG 22 1917

AN EVENING OF RECEPTIONS

Officers of National Grand Army and of Allied Organizations Are Welcomed by the Massachusetts Hosts

It was an evening of receptions for the Grand Army men and allied organizations last night and the greetings extended to the veterans by their own people were a fitting climax to the public ovation during the early part of the day.

The National Woman's Relief Corps and the Massachusetts Department of the corps joined in receiving Commander-in-Chief Patterson of the Grand Army and his staff at the Vendome. In Howe Hall a reception was given by the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary to Commander Pa[illegible]

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terson and his staff, and to Commander-in-Chief William T. Church of the Sons of Veterans and his staff.

Mrs. Virginia C. McClure, national president of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and the members of her staff, were guests of honor at a reception given by the Massachusetts Department at the Brunswick.

An open meeting was held by the Daughters of Veterans in Paul Revere Hall at eight o'clock and dancing followed until midnight.

Visiting press correspondents were received by the New England Woman's Press Association in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Some 150 aides-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Patterson tendered him a complimentary luncheon at the Vendome yesterday after the parade. He responded to the toast "Our Commander-in-Chief."

Aug - 23 - 1917

BOSTON TAX RATE LESS

Assessors Able to Clip Ten Cents Off Present Figure, Notwithstanding Fears of Increase of Nearly $1

AUG 23 19

Well may the taxpayers congratulate themselves in what the assessors have been able to provide for a tax rate this year. The announcement of a reduction of ten cents in the present figure, making the rate $17.70 per $1000, is a decided surprise to the public, in view of the pessimistic prediction of Chairman Edward B. Daily of the assessors less than a week ago. The chairman had a vision —at least for public discussion—of a rate bordering on $19. A few days later he announced that, in view of the State's generous allotment to Boston on intangibles and unexpected increases in real estate valuation, the rate would remain around $18. No intimation followed, however, that the assessors would be able to reduce the rate.

When Chairman Daily made the announcement of a probability of a greatly increased rate, his opinions were not shared by at least several of his associates. They were surprised that such a deduction should be made, even though the books were not proved. Reports did not indicate a loss of several million dollars in real estate values, on account of depression in the construction business. Furthermore, figures compiled by the building department showed that Boston's construction for the first six months of the present year was nearly a million dollars in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago, and that the previous year's construction, much of which came under the assessors' eyes for the first time this year, was the largest in the history of the city.

The real estate valuation shows an increase of $24,806,100 over 1916 in Boston, and the increase in 1916 over 1915 was $17,821,400. The personal valuation this year dropped $176,384,057 as compare with 1916, and in 1916 the personal valuation showed an increase of $24,482,600 over 1915. This decrease is explained by the new income tax law.

The total valuation for Boston for 1917 is $1,457,123,343, or a decrease of $151,577,957 from 1916, which gained in turn over 1915 $42,304,000. The State tax this year is $3, as compared with $2.48 last year and $2.06 in 1915.

Before the new law was adopted, vesting the State with the power to collect the income tax and distribute it to the cities and towns, the revenue was approximately $9,500,000. This year the figure is believed to have jumped to $12,000,000. Under the new law sworn statements of income must be filed by the individual, with a severe penalty facing him for failure to do so or for attempt to evade the intent of the law.

Boston's rate for strictly municipal purposes is a fixed figure and is not affected by the tax rate, the State having fixed Boston's rate for city purposes and no change being possible except by action by the General Court.

The 1917 rate of $17.70 is made up as follows:

For State purposes	$3.00
County purposes	1.20
City purposes	13.50

Of this $13.50 for city purposes, $4.34 must be devoted for schools, over which Mayor Curley has no jurisdiction. The total valuation of real estate is $1,304,581,800, and of personal estate $152,541,543. The number of polls is 210,713.

Aug - 24 - 1917

NEW PLAN FOR CITY MARKETS

Farmers Promise to Co-operate with Exclusive Privilege—Pedlers Have Practiced Extortion at Two Markets Already

An entirely new plan will be put in force for the operation of the six community markets which the city will establish. Each market will be open one day a week and all pedlers and hucksters will be plainly told that their presence is not wanted. The farmers will have exclusive privilege to dispose of their stock, and all attempts at extortion will be suppressed.

This was the word that Mayor Curley gave the Boston committee on Public Safety, assembled at City Hall today at the call of the mayor to consider the election of a chairman of the executive committee to take the place of Rear Admiral Bowles, who resigned to accept a place on the United States Shipping Board. The committee did not elect a chairman, though several names were mentioned for the place, among them General Francis Peabody and Colonel Charles Pfaff. The former declined to accept the responsibility for personal reasons. The result of the discussion was a postponement of action upon the suggestion of the mayor that the executive committee might make its own choice.

Since the two community marketsw ere established on playgrounds in Roxbury and Dorchester pedlers have been reaping a harvest, the mayor learns, as the result of the Boston market department's investigation. Cabbages selling in the big market for 5 cents each have been sold in the districts fo cents a pound; corn selling at 25 cent dozen has sold for 30 and 35 cents; ts and other vegetables have been sold i roportion.

"The result has been that the poor people whom we are trying to protect against high prices have been victims of extortion," the mayor said. "Markets cannot be established under such a system. We want to get the greatest possible benefit and give the plan a good trial, so I have arranged for a one-day system to give the farmers all the coöperation they desire and to make it possible for the poor people to buy at the lowest possible prices. Investigation has revealed the fact that the farmers will coöperate under the one-day plan, whereas they would have little to do with the other plan of meeting competition from all quarters."

The mayor has called a special session of the City Council for tomorrow at noon to secure that body's approval of the 1915 statute which authorizes city markets on public streets and squares. Approval must also be received fro mthe State Board of Agriculture.

Markets will be established and operated on the days as designated:

Saturday—Gigson street, Dorchester.
Monday—Madison park, Roxbury.
Tuesday—Columbus avenue and Roxbury Crossing.
Wednesday—Central square, East Boston.
Thursday—Andrew square, South Boston.
Friday—Monument square, Charlestown.

Aug - 25 - 1917

CHILDREN'S GARDENS DO WELL

Franklin Park Playstead Turned Into Thrifty Farm Which is Expected to Yield Large Harvest

AUG 25 1917

An estimated yield of 1725 bushels of Green Mountain potatoes and 2000 quarts of New York pea beans makes the children's gardens in Franklin Park very much worth the expenditure. Within a few weeks the harvesting will begin, and pupils from the Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Putnam and Christopher Gibson schools will carry home the fruits of their labors. Twenty acres in the picturesque Playstead were selected for this experiment and although those in charge were nearly overwhelmed at the beginning with 2300 plots to plan, and as many youngsters to instruct, they are well satisfied as the end of the season draws on.

Eighty per cent of those who began their agricultural pursuits have kept their interest. Few of the young farmers had even the slightest knowledge of land cultivation; did not know the names of tools and never heard the word "fertilizer." The question of showing them how to begin was a big problem, for in addition to the 2300 from the grammar grades there were seventy-five older boys. The season opened with an attempt at having classes go in groups, but as the plan worked out by the school committee was late in development, vacation came before things were well under way, and since then it has been by individual teaching mostly that the children have learned.

Thomas P. Dooley, of the Brighton High School staff, and John L. Mayer, of the George Putnam School (where the first public school garden in the country was started in 1890), both graduates of Amherst Agricultural College, are in charge of these gardens. The land is crossed by two broad paths, and the plots, 10 by 25 feet, were planted with two rows of potatoes and three alternate rows of beans, making long lengths of different shades of green and avoiding a hit-or-miss appearance. Whether this scheme caused potato bugs confusion cannot be declared definitely, but the fact is that these pests caused very little annoyance here, whereas in nearby gardens, where everything of a kind was planted together, they did much damage.

The city funds were used for ploughing, harrowing, fertilizing and spraying. When the children rolled up their sleeves and began their work, the first inclination was to toss the sods aside. The teachers knew they would do so and then came the lesson that each of these is a reservoir for moisture and that good fertilizer is formed as they decay. Then came the question of weeds. Weeds, of course, must not be allowed to go to seed, but must be pulled up and ploughed into the ground. So impressed were the boys by the sod lesson that it was with difficulty they were restrained from helping themselves to what their neighbors' land offered.

All the while the preparations were going on, there were the suggestions as to what such work really means for life and happiness, and that for growing things as well as for boys, there must be the right conditions, the best possible food and protection from enemies that prevent sturdy growth. Further education came with the advent of cutworms, wire worms, ground beetles of various hues, lice of all colors, and later the blight and other fungus growths. Something about the way insect pests protect themselves was brought out in every lesson and the instructors are sure that many a lad, all indifferent to nature study before, has awakened to a new sense of what outdoor life has to offer in the way of interest and achievement.

POST - AUG-22-1917

BOSTONIANS GREET THE NEW RUSSIA

Cheer Bakhmetieff and Mission on the Common

AUG 22 1917

Ambassador Declares His Nation Is Now Free

Wise Says Russia to Liberate Prussian People

The greatest republic in the world extended a greeting to the youngest republic, New Russia, last night at one of the largest and most demonstrative gatherings seen here in some time. Fully 8000 men and women packed the Tremont street mall, the stands on the Common and crowded West street in front of the speakers' stand, and were banked in a solid body along Tremont street to Mason on one side and Winter on the other.

Cheering greeted the arrival of Mayor Curley, Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff and the other guests and speakers, including Louis Marshall of New York, Consul Joseph A. Conry, the French consul, J. C. J. Flammand, Colonel Peter Corr of Taunton and Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York.

STANDS TRIUMPHANT

Carl Gerstein presided and introduced Mayor Curley, who extended the greetings not only of the city but of the nation to the new republic. The Mayor said in part:

"Out of the greatest revolution ever conducted in the world is born a new advocate of human rights and a new champion of equal rights, the republic of Russia.

"The new free Russia stands triumphant over the chains of Siberia and the brutality with which those chains bound men and women who fought for freedom. The brutality of all those years could not quench the light of liberty which today burns for Russia.

Mayor Presents Flag

"Boston opens her arms to welcome the new Russia. Boston, the home of 50,000 Russians, tonight greets and honors the Russian delegates, and in behalf of the citizens of Boston I present to the ambassador of our newest republic a flag, with the trust, hope and prayer that Russia will remain true to the Red, White and Blue."

Ambassador Bakhmetieff brought a message from Russia to her sons and daughter in America, saying: "Russia is free." Cheers long and continuous drowned his speech for several moments.

"Russia has shaken off the chains of centuries of tyranny. The Jew is a free citizen of Russia today. He enjoys all the rights of the free people."

Later he addressed a few words in Russian to the many in the audience who were from his home land.

Rabbi Wise brought the message of the new republic to the people, saying:

Old Russia and New

"In the old Russia no man was safe whose lips uttered a word for freedom. In the new Russia safety from death is assured the heads of the once royal house. Their infamy, though beyond punishment, is not beyond the reach of the people's forgiveness. The old Russia was supported and strengthened by that Prussianism which with fiendish malignity pointed to the Slav peril as excuse for its ever-growing militarist power.

"Prussia kept the old Russia in chains. The revenge of the new Russia is the liberation of the Prussian people from that Hohenzollernism with which a free and civilized world cannot dwell at peace. Let the mercy of another St. Helena be vouchsafed to this tawdy tinsel with an infinitely more guilty Prussian Napoleon.

"Let me say to the new ambassador: Sir, no aims can be more idealistic than ours here in the United States, no, not even your own. You are fighting for your own freedom, primarily, and only secondarily for the freedom of the world. We in the United States are warring primarily for the freedom of the world, and only secondarily for our own. They are the friends of Russia who understand that any alliance with the Hohenzollern would be fatal to Russian freedom and democracy as has been the rule of the accursed Romanoffs, with this difference, that the Romanoff dynasty was blundering, ineffective, removable and that it might take generations of bloodshed to dislodge the rule of the Hohenzollerns. Let not Russia again suffer Prussia to be her evil star.

For World Democracy

"I call upon every Russian tonight, I call upon the ambassador of the new republic: Let your object in this war be to unite with America, shoulder to shoulder, and with France, England and the United States fight for world democracy first and last."

Louis Marshall of New York spoke on the deliverance of Russia.

"We entered into this war not for conquest, not for gain, but because it was forced upon us. We either must come out against that monster of inhumanity, the house of Hohenzollern, or declare our indifference to the call of the other nations; and then, when the Germans would later seek to destroy us, how could we hope for aid from nations we had refused to help? We must stand united, the Russians in the old world and the Russians in the new, to aid this country of our adoption, to aid France and England to establish a world-wide democracy."

Joseph A. Conry outlined the friendship which existed from the days of the American revolution down to the present day between Russia and the United States.

"My message tonight is that God will strengthen the great Kerensky, the wonderful, the sublime, strengthen his right arm, give him health and strength to complete his mission, remembering that we of the United States are with the new Russian republic to the finish."

Fortuna Bogosius, a former Russian war prisoner, closed the meeting with a few words in Russian.

INSPIRED BY G. A. R.

Russian Mission Reviews Veterans After Wild Greeting by Crowds Along Parade Route—Reception to Mission Disappointed State and City Committees

The representatives of the new and great republic of Russia came to Boston yesterday for inspiration. They found it in the old veterans of '61 to '65, who fought that this nation might remain united, and who yesterday almost completely occupied the attention and interest of the city as they paraded for probably the last time in New England.

After riding in automobiles through streets lined with the throngs which had gathered to see the depleted ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic parade over the same route, the representatives of a free Russia, headed by Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff, stood in the reviewing stand on the Lafayette mall and watched with interest and some amazement the parade of the veterans of more than half a century ago.

Thrilled by Veterans

The ambassador was thrilled with emotion as he watched the old men march proudly by, and General Roop, a distinguished soldier of Russia, who bears on his breast the Cross of St. George, awarded for valor, more than once was visibly affected as he brought his hand stiffly to salute the Stars and Stripes, borne proudly past by a grizzled veteran who was not yet ready to concede that he could no longer carry the heavy banner over the mile and a half of pavement.

"It is indeed an inspiring sight," Ambassador Bakhmetieff commented. "Nothing that I have ever seen has impressed me so much as the splendid spirit of these old men." And he added, turning to some younger men standing near him: "If you show as good a spirit, we'll win this war."

Public Indifferent

The reception given the Russian mission was deeply disappointing to both State and city officials. The streets were well filled, the parade had been well advertised in advance, and yet the crowds received the visitors practically in silence. There was little applause at any point along the line and a strange indifference toward the whole affair manifested itself. Many persons felt that the people generally resented the appearance of outsiders on a day exclusively reserved for the Grand Army, and at a parade destined to be the last march of the Grand Army Boston will ever see.

Committeemen Absent

The welcoming committees, appointed by the Mayor and the Governor, were not the distinguished groups which greeted the other foreign missions when they visited this city, and only a small number of the men appointed on the committees made their appearance. Of the nine members of the City Council invited, only one, Councillor John J. Attridge, met the distinguished guests. All the local consuls of the entente nations were invited, but aside the Russian consul, Joseph A. Conry, only one other, J. J. C. Flammand, French consul, came to welcome the ambassador of their ally.

Another disappointing feature of the reception was the failure of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York to show up until the evening meeting. Rabbi Wise

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came from his summer home in the Adirondacks to Boston as the guest of the city, but no sooner did he arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where a suite had been reserved for him by Standish Willcox, secretary to Mayor Curley, than he left with other friends. Secretary Willcox left a note for him at the hotel regretting that he had been unable to keep his engagement with the Mayor and the Russian guests, and provided an automobile with which he might catch up with the party during the day. But the rabbi did not see his hosts until they arrived from the north shore trip in the evening.

The members of the Russian mission, which came to this country during the early struggles of their new government, to seek guidance and support, arrived on the Federal Express from Washington shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They were met at the South station by a reception committee headed by Mayor Curley and Joseph A. Conry, the Russian consul at Boston. The party proceeded to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where they breakfasted.

The visitors included the following: Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the new Russian ambassador to the United States; General Roop, a member of the Russian general staff; Professor Borodin of the department of agriculture of the Russian republic; M. Sookine, minister of the department of foreign affairs of Russia; Baron Gunsberg, a member of the Russian embassy staff; Colonel Oranovsky, chief of artillery of the Russion department of war; M. Novitsky, a minister of finance of Russia; M. Omeltchenko, minister of the department of trade, Russia; Captain Dubassoff, aide to Ambassador Bakhmetieff; Captain Shutt, aide-de-camp to General Roop; Secretaries Karapovitcs, Putlioff and Donahue.

At 9:30 the Russian guests, the Mayor and other members of the reception committee went to Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue, and from there they travelled over the parade route the G. A. R. was soon to follow. The long string of automobiles was escorted through the down town streets of the city by a band of Highland pipers, Companies A and B of the State Guard, Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Decrow commanding, the First Corps Cadet band and a squad of Russian sailors.

Visit State House

After watching the veterans in blue the Russian visitors and committee reentered their automobiles and went to the State House.

A splendid ovation was given the visitors by the constitutional convention, which invited the ambassador to address it after he and his associates had been greeted in the Council Chamber by Governor Samuel W. McCall. The Russian statesmen and military officers entered the historic House chamber amid applause. A formal welcome was then given the distinguished visitors by Governor McCall.

It then remained for Former Governor John L. Bates, president of the convention, to introduce Ambassador Bakhmetieff, and in doing so he made a ringing speech, enumerating the many occasions on which Russia befriended this country, and praising the thoroughness and steadiness with which the new provisional government took hold.

"We now fight the same battle," he declared. "We seek the same ideal. Human liberty is assailed. Humanity is outraged. It is time to smite the oppressor, and may the God of nations grant that out of this gigantic hell of conflict into which the ambitions of autocracy have plunged this world, humanity may came forth victorious and that autocracy and the divine right of kings may be pushed back into the abyss so deep by the united efforts of America, Russia and our democratic allies that there shall never be a resurrection morning."

Stand Hand in Hand

Ambassador Bakhmetieff was cheered long and lustily when he arose to speak. He presented no strange appearance in that body of Americans. Clean-shaven, bespectacled and a trifle corpulent, he appeared rather the prosperous business man, or the professor which he was at Harvard before the Russian revolution. He spoke of the coming constitutional convention in Russia and asserted that the success and progress of this country gives the new Russian government courage and perspective and confidence in the future.

He said in part:

"In that happy future Russia, the great democracy of the East, will stand hand in hand with you, her eldest sister, this great democracy of the West, to uphold throughout the world the high ideals of humanity, liberty and justice, and to guard against oppression and tyranny.

"Such is the fascinating future for Russia in the event of the establishment and welding of the befreed Russian nation into a strong and firm democratic state. To this end are tending the aims of the best spokesmen and challengers of the Russian nation; to this end are tending the superhuman efforts of the best of her sons who are using all their endeavors to reorganize and consolidate the fighting power of the nations, to protect and stand firm against the external foe, the enemy of liberty and justice.

"A strong, effective army to fight with all possible vigor for our great common cause is as necessary for the cause of the liberty of Russia as it is for the cause of the liberty of the world."

After leaving the State House the Russians were taken on a 30-mile automobile ride to the Kernwood Country Club in Beverly, where a buffet lunch was provided, and at which brief addresses were made by Ambassador Bakhmetieff, Louis Marshall, a prominent attorney and leader in Jewish work in New York, Mayor Curley and A. C. Ratshesky, president of the club.

The automobile ride over the Revere Beach Parkway and down the north shore was intended to give the guests of the city an airing and an opportunity to see a little more of the State, but the elements decreed otherwise and the visitors went down and back in a cold rain.

AUG-17-1917

REFUSES CRANE FOR CITY JOB

AUG 17 1917

Civil Service Board Turns Down Appointment

The Civil Service Commission yesterday turned down Mayor Curley's appointment of Frank B. Crane as municipal purchasing agent at $3000 yearly. Crane was declared by the commission to be not qualified for the job. He resides at 516 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, and for a number of years has been in the plumbing business.

Mayor Curley announced last night that this latest rejection of the several appointments he has made for the office of purchasing agent would be smoothed out by his naming of a man who holds a responsible position with a large hotel. This man is qualified by his experience and business training for the position, the Mayor says.

AUG-16-1917

URGES VETO OF ONE DAY OFF IN 3

Finance Commission Says It Is Patriotic Duty

AUG 16 1917

Mayor Curley is urged by the Finance Commission to veto the firemen's one day off in three bill as "a patriotic duty."

The commission, in a communication sent the Mayor yesterday, declares that the young men who might be drawn from the civil service list in the event of the one day off in three going into effect could, if not untilized in active war service, be called upon for duty in the industrial plants of the country.

HEARING TONIGHT

Mayor Curley will tonight hold a public hearing on the question of whether he should approve the action of the City Council in voting that the one day in three take effect in February of 1918. The hearing will be held in City Hall.

The firemen are now working under a schedule of one day off in five.

The protest at tonight's hearing against the approving of the one day off in three will probably be led by representatives from the Chamber of Commerce. Frederic H. Fay will, it is expected, appear for the chamber.

Attorney Thomas H. Lavelle, who conducted the successful campaign of the Russell Club, the organization composed of firemen, will be on hand to explain his reasons for expecting the Mayor to approve the action of the council.

AUG-17-1917

PUBLIC MARKET OPEN AT FIELD'S CORNER

A public market had its first trial in Dorchester yesterday, when several wagon loads of vegetables were placed on sale at the Christopher Gibson playground, Field's Corner. The sale proved a great success, the entire stock having been sold out at 10 a. m., five hours after the market had been opened.

The market was opened by a company which undertook the task of bringing the vegetables from the farms and placing them on sale. It has met with the approval of Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of public markets, and will be maintained on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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GREAT HOST CHEERS MARCH OF VETERANS

AUG 22 1917

10,000 of Nation's Heroes of '61 Brave the Heat to Parade Through Boston Streets—Route Was Short, Few Failed to Complete It



COLONEL J. PAYSON BRADLEY, CHIEF MARSHAL OF THE PARADE.
At this reviewing stand at the State House, as in other places all along the line of march, Colonel Bradley received rounds of applause as he rode past on his coal-black charger. He led the G. A. R. on their review.

The spirit of the greatest of all American armies, that two million and a half blue host of over half a century ago, which flung back the rebel horde at Antietam, the Wilderness and Gettysburg, thus preserving the Union for all time, marched through the streets of Boston yesterday morning, when 10,000 last surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic held their 51st annual, and possibly their last, parade.

Thousands upon thousands of people, massing the sidewalks, dotting countless store and office building windows, fringing the roof tops along the line of march, went wild at the inspiring sight—went back 50 years to those stirring days of the Civil war—shouted themselves hoarse in what was probably the greatest public demonstration ever given to a visiting host.

LESSON IN PATRIOTISM

In the wrinkled faces of that fading army, the people of the city learned more patriotism than a million orators could ever hope to teach.

Though to be sure the thousands saw this infirm host of slow tread at the crest of life's hill, almost ready to vanish down the other side, they could also, through that mysterious power of imagination, see the dashing boys of '61 in the broken ranks.

It was the light in the veterans' eyes that seem to eclipse the bent back, the limping gait, the slow step—one could not get away from the thought that they were in truth the flesh and blood of that whole two million and a half army of years ago. And they were.

The parade started at 10:20 a. m., 20 minutes late. Word sent to the State House brought Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, General Charles H. Cole, General Nelson A. Miles, General Clarence R. Edwards and other dignitaries of State and the military world down the steps of the State House to the reviewing stand. Thousands gathered at this point gave the Governor a demonstration. The squeak of a drum corps sounded up Beacon street. A platoon of mounted police clattered by, saluting as they went.

J. Payson Bradley, chief marshal of the day, was next in line. Just behind him and well over his head a bar of silver flashed and spun in the sun, then fell like a plummet into the nimble hand of Joseph Duman, the drum major of the Webster Fife and Drum Corps. Duman repeated his stunt half a dozen times, whereupon the dignitaries on the reviewing stand, Governor and all, gave the doughty drum major an ovation.

Then came Sons of Veterans, eight abreast, hundreds of them, marching with quick step. One band played "Onward Christian Soldiers," another "Marching Through Georgia," another came "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

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Thus far the parade might have been any parade.

Of a sudden a marked break came. Back off down the hill the almost funeral-like beat of drums could be heard. In strange contrast "Johnny Comes Marching Home" was fairly bubbling down by the Hotel Bellevue. That slow drumbeat told one thing--unmistakably--that the veterans were coming.

The fifers along with those slow drums were playing "Silver Threads Among the Gold." Behind them came the first "boys in blue," the U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn, N. Y., escort to Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of the National G. A. R. The commander-in-chief was close behind, alone in an automobile. Beacon street was a bedlam of sound, the noise roared down the street with gatling gun speed.

On came the old soldiers, some in small groups, some in large. There were six in the Florida delegation, 14 from Montana, five from Georgia and but two from Alabama.

No Climax to Ovation

In most parades some portion or portions receive the climax of the ovation; after that the demonstration becomes intermittent here and there. Yesterday it was one wild, continuous ovation from start to finish, not the spontaneous emotional mob type of demonstration, but a demonstration truly from the heart. There was love in that demonstration, there was reverence.

School street was solid black with folk, wild cheering folk. The mass on the City Hall grandstand made the crowd appear the larger.

Through the human, cheering lanes, under canopies of countless flags of the allied nations, marched the fading army. The din continued as the veterans swung into Washington street. Away up near Temple place pandemonium reigned as the 150 massed department flags of the advance Sons of Veterans marched by.

"John Brown" Quickens Step

"John Brown's Body," sung lustily by Pennsylvania Veterans down by Franklin street was the signal for a tremendous demonstration. It was interesting how the song automatically quickened the step of the old soldiers.

Their faces glistened with perspiration and it was strange to note that all veterans seemed to bear a resemblance to each other. Their uniforms were nondescript. Some were old, some were new. Others were the very uniforms they had worn during the stirring days of the Rebellion. Still others had none at all, simply wearing citizens' clothes and the cord on the familiar G. A. R. soft hat with "that" wreath G. A. R. buckle in front.

The sun was beginning to tell and here and there an old veteran would totter and have to be helped to the side, where boy scouts and hospital attendants gave him tender attention. It was remarkable with a temperature of 81 that so few left the ranks. All along the line of march the boy scouts handed canteens of water to the marchers, while up near the corner of Temple place the young women employees of Houston Magrane Company dispensed water in individual paper cups.

Along Temple place, above the cheering of the sidewalk and office window throngs, other girl employees of this company, perched high up on the fire escape, vied with the Wethern girl employees across the street in a patriotic song contest. The singing made a great hit with the veterans. John McBride, 80 years old, of the Ohio delegation, did a clog dance right in the ranks just to show the girls that he was "there."

Wore Gettysburg Uniform

E. E. Timmons of Frankfort, Philadelphia, dressed in the Civil war uniform he had worn when as a member of the famous Philadelphia Brigade he was one of those who repulsed Pickett at the "high water mark" at Gettysburg, received a big ovation at this point, as he had pretty much along the whole line.

Temple place also had another bit of comedy when, during a moment's halt, William Di Stesse, color bearer of the Wisconsin Department, did a dance around the flag while the Harvard Regiment Band played, "O Boys, Where Do We Go From Here."

The most serious lagging of the day, when the veterans seemed the most weary, was on Washington street between School and Temple place. The fact that they were approaching Temple place, at the head of which, on Tremont street, was the great grandstand of the day, seemed to have a magic effect upon them and as they swung into Temple place it was a rejuvenated army.

The crowds of people who filled the sidewalks opposite the Tremont street reviewing stand will not forget for many years to come the inspiring sight they saw.

When the Rhode Island post came along Mrs. E. M. Chaplin of Providence, dressed in the gay red dress she wore at the encampment at Detroit 28 years ago, just couldn't stand the test when she spied her husband. She tore down through the crowd, onto the sidewalk, over the rope, grabbed his arm and swung off with the parade amid wild enthusiasm.

The expressions of the veterans, seeking eagerly to find their own, were a wonderful study. Big half-dazed looking eyes with a look of I-wonder-where-she-is in them swept back and forth until the shrill cry of a woman stopped them. Then came that smile of pride and the straightening of the shoulders. Life was quite worth while.

Threw Coins Into Big Flag

The Kansas veterans were singing "Marching Through Georgia." The Minnesota delegation carried a huge flag like a life net, which was getting heavier each minute as the people hurled a shower of silver coin into it.

"Going to have a blowout with the funds," chuckled one veteran as he slipped by. "You got to show us," cried the Missouri bunch. Then the Eastern delegations began to come. It was interesting to note the difference between the marchers. The Westerners, buoyed up with the applause of their own folks, seemed like old boys out on a good time. There was no dignity. They made no attempt to keep step. In contrast the Easterners seemed to take things a bit more seriously.

Being close to Boston it was natural that the departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were large. They all made splendid showings, particularly Massachusetts with over 2000 men under the command of Daniel E. Denney.

The parade was dismissed at Park square.

Wise heads had chosen the shortest route in the history of National G. A. R. parades, and in spite of the extreme heat less than a dozen veterans were overcome.

Ambulances were at every corner and Boy Scouts were everywhere. However, people in the crowd had to use them oftener than the veterans.

INSPIRES NEW RUSSIA

Washington, Lincoln and the Heroes of '61 Have Helped the Establishment of the New Republic, Bakhmetieff Tells G. A. R. Men

The great spirit of self-sacrifice and the great and noble deeds of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and the heroes who fought and died on the battlefield of the Civil war have been among the inspirations that have at last brought about Free Russia, declared his Excellency Boris A. Bakhmetieff, as he addressed the "Boys of '61" at their annual camp fire in Faneuil Hall last night.

The "old boys" fairly lifted the roof when he cried out: "I only wish that the boys of '17 will have the same spirit that inspired the boys of '61, who went forth and fought, bled and died for the very same thing that the New Russia is now bleeding and striving for."

It was a young-old group of men who gathered within the historic walls of Faneuil Hall for what was probably their last time in the Cradle of Liberty. And while the enthusiasm of youth was present in the cheers and handclapping, a certain air of sorrow cast itself over one when he heard the cracked voices of the "Old Boys" as they sang the songs of 50 years ago.

However, the "boys" did not dwell upon the years that are to come. They were there for a good time, and they had it, judging from the cheers and enthusiasm that shook the walls again and again as first one old hero and then another appeared and walked slowly and feebly down the aisle. There was singing by the Lotus Glee Club, singing by the veterans, and speaking of all kinds and sorts, and all was received in the spirit of youth that seemed to come again in the blood of these old heroes as they gathered in the Cradle of Liberty.

Governor McCall Speaks

The meeting started with a bang when General Thomas R. Mathews introduced the chairman of the evening, Past Commander John M. Woods. He was greeted with three cheers. After a few words of greeting he introduced Governor McCall. At the Governor's appearance the veterans went wild and cheered him for fully five mnfutes.

When the applause had subsided the Governor greeted them on behalf of the Commonwealth and told them just what their coming at this particular time meant to the Bay State and to the city of Boston. Said the Governor: "As I watched your thinned ranks march proudly by this morning the thought stole over me that any man should be really pitied who could watch you without getting a lump in his throat and a tear in his eye. Not a tear of sorrow, but a tear of gratitude for being able to see you, the saviors of our nation.

"War," he continued, "is the result of the actions and desires of the older men of our nations, but it is the youth, the boys of our country who must bear the brunt of it all. It is the boys who must shed the blood and sacrifice their lives. And we shall consider this war the most wicked in all the history of the world unless it results in a permanent peace whereby the lives of our youth will no longer be sacrificed, and their blood be shed no more."

The Governor closed with a thrust at the oppressors of the Negroes that brought the old veterans to their feet, as he said: "You gave your blood, your lives, your all, that the nation might be saved and that four millions of colored men and women might be free and have equal rights with us. And now, I know that you do not look with favor on the terrible riots against our Negro brothers in East St. Louis, where misguided whites have attempted to undo the very things for which you gave all you had in '61." And to a man the answer was, "NO."

Cheers for Corporal Tanner

Then came the best-loved man in the G. A. R., Corporal James Tanner, fighter, worker and good fellow, one of the most popular men in the organization from coast to coast. He, too, must

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have felt the clutches of Father Time upon the grand old men assembled there, for he said: "Many years have gone by since I stood on this sacred platform. But in spite of the thinning of our ranks and the sobs of our friends I think I do not see any signs of decay before me." But it was said with an air of sadness, despite the attempted return to youthful spirit and enthusiasm.

"I told the Russian ambassador this afternoon," said Corporal Tanner, "that if it were possible I know that fully 95 per cent of you men would be over in the trenches fighting for freedom of the world today."

"This great world war," he continued, "is not a war of the European countries; it is our war. It is our cause. It is the cause of liberty, democracy and justice against wrong and might. And before we can free the world and have a lasting peace it will be necessary for us to crush the serpent, crush that human hyena called the Kaiser, and crush all his gang with him. The world will never be safe again until he feels his throne tottering and sees his monarchy torn from his grasp, and all his rotten militarism and hypocrisy swept from the earth. Then we can have peace, and not before. And to do it we must stand ready to sacrifice every young man in our land."

America at Council Table

And with a voice that shook with age and rang with a spirit of youth, he shouted, "I thank God that we have already put our hand into it. I want the United States in the years to come to sit at the very head of the council table of the world, when the policies of the world are dictated. To do that we cannot sit idly back now, but must plunge our sword to the very hilt and sway the tide of battle as only real Americans can do."

At this point Mayor Curley and the Russian ambassador arrived, and as they came down the aisle the old building rocked with cheers for the representative of the new republic.

"I have but a brief message to you," said the Mayor. "I want to tell you how grateful we are to have you with us at this time. It is especially wonderful that you should come when we are preparing for what will be probably our greatest war. And I want to say that the duty of the hour is to stand together as one man until Prussian militarism is so crushed that it can never rise again."

Then followed the greatest demonstration of the evening as the ambassador arose to speak. He delivered his message with the voice and manner of a man who does things, of a man who is ready to do as did the boys in '61.

Past Advocate-General Thomas S. Hopkins of Washington and Commander-in-Chief Patterson then spoke, more songs were sung, more cheers were shouted and with the singing of "America" probably the last campfire of the "Old Boys" in the city of Boston and the Cradle of Liberty came to an end.

W. R. C. MEETS

Opens 35th Annual Convention at Tremont Temple—Elects Officers Today

The 35th national convention of the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. opened its three-day session yesterday afternoon at Tremont Temple, 1500 delegates, some from as far as the Western coast, crowding the auditorium to hear the opening address of their president, Ida K. Martin of Minneapolis.

Today the election of officers for the coming year will be staged. Unusual interest is centred in the two-candidate contest for president. The two women opposed for this position are Mrs. Lois Knauff of Cleveland and Mrs. Lou Stewart Wadsworth of Boston. Both have been insured victory by their hundreds of followers, and each was optimistic yesterday as to the outcome of today's election.

At the close of yesterday's ceremonies memorial services for the deceased members of the past year were held. The delegates in this city represent 165,000 members of the organization in the United States.

AUG-21-1917

MISSION OF NEW RUSSIA HERE TODAY

Will Precede G. A. R. Over Route of Parade

AUG 21 1917

STATE AND CITY WILL HONOR THE VISITORS

Bakhmetieff to Speak at Three or Four Events



JOSEPH A. CONRY,
Russian consul in Boston, who will act as a part of the escort for the Russian Mission today. He has been appointed to represent Massachusetts on the committee of terminal port facilities by the Council of National Defence.

Boston will today extend a rousing welcome to Boris A. Bakhmetieff, ambassador of the new republic of Russia to the United States, and the members of the Russian war mission.

Committees representing Governor McCall and Mayor Curley will meet the distinguished visitors on their arrival at the South station from Washington this morning.

From the time of their arrival until well into the night the Russian delegation will be the central figures of a programme that includes a parade, a visit to the constitutional convention, an informal reception at the Hall of Flags in the State House, a north shore trip, a tour of Lexington and Concord, where wreaths will be placed on the graves of the Minute Men, a visit to President Lowell of Harvard University, dinner at the Copley-Plaza, and addresses by Ambassador Bakhmetieff in Faneuil Hall and on Boston Common.

AUG 21 1917

RUSSIANS TO PARADE

Simultaneously with the Faneuil Hall G. A. R. exercises a mass meeting will be held at the grandstands on the Tremont street mall of Boston Common.

The Russian delegation will arrive at 8 o'clock and will at once be taken in autos to the Copley-Plaza for breakfast.

The parade of the Russian delegation through Boston streets will start from the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 9:30, and will proceed over the same route the G. A. R. will later follow.

The members of the war mission will be flanked by Russian sailors, and will be escorted by two companies of State Guard and a band of 30 bagpipers. Accompanying the distinguished visitors will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and the members of the State and city committees.

The parade will start a half hour earlier than the time set for the march of the G. A. R. and from a place of honor in the reviewing stand of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. on Tremont street the Russian visitors will take part in the review of the boys of '61.

At 1 o'clock the delegation will visit the constitutional convention, where Ambassador Bakhmetieff will deliver an address.

Tour North Shore

Following an informal reception in the Hall of Flags the visitors will start on their tour of the north shore. Luncheon will be served at the Kernwood Club, of which Lewis E. Kirstein is president.

At the meeting in Faneuil Hall and later at the mass meeting on the Tremont street mall of the Common, Ambassador Bakhmetieff will deliver a vital message concerning the aims of the new Russia.

Orations will be delivered by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, and Louis Marshall, lawyer and statesman, also of New York.

The dinner at the Copley-Plaza will be informal. The visitors will leave for Washington at midnight.

Day's Programme

The complete programme for the reception to the Russian visitors was announced as follows by Mayor Curley last night:

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8 a. m.—Russian Mission will be met at South station by Governor's and Mayor's committee.
8:30 a. m.—Informal breakfast at Copley-Plaza.
9:30 a. m.—Start from hotel for parade, flanked by Russian sailors, escorted by two companies of State Guard; 30 bagpipers. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and committees will accompany delegation.
1 p. m.—Ambassador Bakhmetieff will address Constitutional Convention.
1:30 p. m.—Informal reception in Hall of Flags, State House.
2 p. m.—Start on north shore trip, luncheon at Magnolia.
3:30 p. m.—Leave for Lexington and Concord trip. Wreaths will be placed on historic spots.
4:45 p. m.—Mission meets President Lowell of Harvard University.
5:10 p. m.—Bunker Hill.
5:30 p. m.—Dorchester Heights.
6:30 p. m.—Informal dinner at Copley-Plaza.
7:45 p. m.—Ambassador Bakhmetieff speaks at Faneuil Hall.
8 p. m.—Mass meeting on Tremont Street Mall, Boston Common.

Motor Corps Escort

The second appearance in Boston of units of the State Guard, the new military force of the Commonwealth, is scheduled when two companies of the First Motor Corps, the crack outfit of the guard, parade as escorts to the Russian War Mission delegates.

The State Guard Motor Corps, which is largely made up of former First Corps Cadets officers and men, will be in command of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Decrow, former first lieutenant and adjutant of the cadets. On his staff in today's parade will be Majors Joseph W. Bartlett, John A. Blanchard and Charles C. Foster; Captains William B. Stearns and William T. Bailey; First Lieutenants E. Elliot Cabot, Harry G. Lapham, Charles H. Cross, Harry H. Gardiner, Charles E. Loud, Benjamin S Luther and Frederick P. Simonds and Second Lieutenants John J. Mitchell Fairbank and Frederick Lyman.

The Motor Corps was one of the first organizations to form for home defence, when it became known that the National Guard of the State was to be called into federal service, and for the past four months it has been perfecting itself into an exceedingly efficient militia force, which, by means of its motor equipment, can be sent to any section of the State with the greatest possible speed. The corps has just returned from a three-day encampment at Sherburne, where it was reviewed by Brigadier-General Butler Ames and his staff.

CITY EMPLOYEES GET A HOLIDAY TODAY

Heads of municipal departments were notified by Mayor Curley yesterday to grant a holiday today to all city employees whose services can be dispensed with.

AUG-24-1917

SOFT COAL TRANSPORT TUGS STAY

AUG 24 1917

Storrow Secures New England's Share by Quick Work

H... the coal carrying units the government was preparing to take from New England have been saved for the bituminous coal trade here by the New England coal committee of the Council of National Defence, of which James J. Storrow is chairman, according to formal announcement of that board last evening.

This means the continuance of transport service here for 750,000 tons of soft coal from tide water ports.

THREATENED BY NAVY

A total withdrawal of coal-carrying facilities was threatened by the Navy Department, which would have cut off carrying capacity for 1,500,000 tons of bituminous coal. This intimation came early yesterday.

But prompt action by the New England coal committee, working through the Federal Shipping Board on appeal, resulted in persuading Admiral Benson to leave enough hauling tugs in service to insure delivering 750,000 tons of soft coal to this section of the country from tidewater points.

Now efforts are under way to provide for carrying facilities to move 750,000 more tons of soft coal here, to replace the carrying capacity taken by the Navy Department, and keep the steady supply of bituminous coal here at the normal total of 1,500,000 tons.

AUG-24-1917

CURLEY CALLS COAL DEALERS

AUG 24 1917

Wants to Plan for City Coal Supply

Coal dealers of Boston have been called by Mayor Curley into conference today for the purpose of having definite explanation made regarding the coal supply outlook for the city. Thus far dealers have shown no disposition to bid for the city's winter supply. Mayor Curley is a bit sceptical on the reports that a decided drop in coal prices is due. Existing conditions have resulted in the city buying coal day by day wherever the coal can be obtained.

To meet the city's needs for the winter the Mayor must obtain 58,000 tons of coal. Of this 17,000 tons must be anthracite.

The Mayor yesterday stated that he had secured 900 tons of soft coal, which is to be divided between the pumping station and the City Hospital.

AUG-24-1917

MUST DECIDE DAY-OFF BILL

Mayor's Time Limit Expires Tonight

Mayor Curley will probably announce his decision today regarding the firemen's one-day-off-in-three bill. The time limit for his official action will expire tonight.

The rumor was in circulation in fire department circles last night that Mayor Curley had decided to allow the one-day-off-in-three bill take effect by failing to use his power to veto the measure.

Charles O. Power, secretary to the Mayor, stated last night that the chief executive expressed no decision as to the measure, although there was a possibility he would have something to say today.

AUG-23-1917

BOSTON'S TAX RATE IS LOWER

Drops to $17.70, Ten Cents Less Than Last Year

AUG 23 1917

A drop in Boston's tax rate was announced by Mayor Curley last night. The 1917 rate will be $17.70 per $1000, as against $17.80 for 1916. The tax rate for 1915 was $18.

The decrease in the tax rate is directly due to the working of the new law under which the State collects on intangible personal property. This is the first year that the effect of the law, which was enacted in 1916, has been manifested.

Under the old law the cities and towns collected on intangible personal property, but the taking over of that duty by the State has resulted in an increased payment that has been productive of a melon slicing in which Boston has been the chief beneficiary.

VALUATION $1,457,123,343

The tax rate is composed of State tax, $3; county tax, $1.20, and city tax, $13.50. In the city tax the provision for schools is $4.34. The assessing department announces the total valuation of real estate as $1,304,581,800. The total valuation of personal estate is placed at $152,541,543. The grand total valuation is $1,457,123,343. The number of polls is announced as 210,713.

The real estate valuation shows an increase of $24,806,100 over the figures of 1916. In the year of 1916 the increase over 1915 was $17,821,400.

The combined real and personal valuation for this year of $1,457,123,343 is a decrease of $151,577,957 from the total of 1916. The combined total for that year was $1,608,701,300. This figure of 1916 was a gain of $42,304,000 over the preceding year.

State Tax Higher

The State tax for this year is $3, or 52 cents greater than last year, when the rate was $2.48. The State tax in 1915 was $2.96. For the first time in many years there is a decrease shown this year in the number of polls. The total of 210,713 is 209 less than 1916, while that year carried an increase of 1557 over the 1915 total.

RECORD - AUG - 22 - 1917

GRAND ARMY MEN ATTEND CONVENTION

AUG 22 1917

Hear Address by Commander

Patterson Pays Tribute to Organizations for Help Given

Symphony Hall was packed to the doors today with veterans of the G. A. R., who came to attend the convention held there in connection with the 52d national encampment of the Grand Army.

The principal feature of the convention was the address by Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson and his reading of the reports of the various heads of departments of the organization.

A sharp criticism of the railroads for refusing to grant special rates to the members of the Grand Army was one of the features of the address of Commdr. Patterson. He called attention to the fact that the trunk lines grant to the general public reduced rates at certain seasons of the year, thus indicating that the granting of the same courtesy to the G. A. R. would not be an infringement of the interstate commerce regulations.

"This is one of the cases," he added, "where the patriotism and loyalty of the past are soon forgotten and this class of corporation is willing to reap the fruits of our services in protecting their property during the '60s, without any consideration for us whatever at the present day."

The retiring commander paid a tribute to the auxiliary organizations for their work in helping out the G. A. R. and in glowing words congratulated Boston for her reception of the G. A. R.

He sadly pointed out the inevitable thinning in the ranks of the organization, noting that whereas in 1890 the membership was 409,489 now the total membership does not exceed 135,931.

Honors To Flag

Among the achievements of the G. A. R. during the past year, he said, was the securing of the promise on the part of several national advertisers' societies not to use the American flag in advertising.

A resolution disapproving of the use of the flag for this purpose was sent to several large associations of advertisers by the G. A. R. and favorable replies received.

Commander Patterson paid a high tribute to the Boy Scouts for their work in helping the members of the G. A. R. He said:—

"The organization of Boy Scouts is not affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, yet its members have become wonderfully helpful to our comradeship whenever National or Department Encampments or other meetings of veteran soldiers are held. Their attentive and courteous services to our comrades in strange cities, where large crowds assemble, is of inestimable value.

Praises Boy Scouts

"In my journeys through the country I have frequently observed these alert, gentlemanly boys assisting men, women and children in many needful ways—giving information, assisting with baggage, conducting them to conveyances and in case of departure from the city helping them on board their trains.

"I have found the boys at Department Headquarters' Rooms in hotels ready for any duty required. On such occasions they have been useful as messengers and caretakers of these Headquarters Rooms in the absence of comrades."

G. A. R. Prosperous

The finances of the G. A. R. were stated to be in satisfactory shape in the reports of the various officers having charge of the financial departments of the organization and showed

The State Guard Motor Corps, which is largely made up of former First Corps of Cadet officers and men, will be in command of Lieut.-Col. John W. Decrow, former first lieutenant and adjutant of the

AUG - 22 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Close friends of Mayor Curley claim that J. Paul Canty of Dorchester is slated for a pretty berth within a few days. Mr. Canty, who is connected with The Record and widely known in newspaper circles, is known as a loyal supporter of the Mayor and very close to the throne. That has been demonstrated more than once, by the score or more of personal friends of the popular newspaper man who are now holding down good jobs at City Hall or its outside departments.

AUG 22 1917

Sergt. John J. Murphy, one of the Mayor's secretaries now serving with the 9th Regt. at Framingham, is completing final arrangements for his trip to the Officer's Training Camp at Plattsburg, the last of the week. Sergt. Murphy is the only non-com of that regiment going to the second training camp and all the boys at Framingham and City Hall are rooting hard for him to qualify for a captaincy in the new draft army.

The new "Sea Wall" now being built at Savin Hill beach, Dorchester, is progressing rapidly and with the present run of good weather should be all completed before the snow begins to fly. Although it has hindered the bathers some, nevertheless the "kiddies" have found plenty of room for their daily plunge in the salt water. The lovers of the great national game had to forsake the playing field on account of the repairs, but will make up for it next season, by having the best beach and playgrounds in the State.

AUG - 22 - 1917

The G. A. R. Parade

AUG 22 1917

No more dramatic spectacle has been seen in Boston in half a century than yesterday's parade of the men of the Grand Army. No more impressive appeal to a nation's patriotism has been made than this. No more inspiring impetus has been given to the cause of world freedom and the rights of man. We read too much about the "enfeebled old men" and the "thin blue line" and the "halting footsteps," for what we saw was something quite different. We saw sturdy old men, men with the sparkle of everlasting youth in their eyes, we heard the firm step of manhood, vigor that survives the stress of years, and has its root in the unconquerable soul of liberty. These men of the Republic's Grand Army yesterday carried with them the soul of their nation. They were fired by something more than the panoply of a parade. They were men exalted, men with a mission, preachers, all of them, of the gospel of sacrifice and national service.

Feebleness was not the mark of the parade. It was not a thin blue line that swept past, but a great band of blue, wrapping within it the destiny of an invincible people consecrated to an eternal truth. The measure of the march may have been slow, but only that it should be the more impressive. Straight were the lines of the Veterans. Strong was the wave of the arm that swept the hat in acknowledgment of applause.

And in the crowd along the line of march we found something [illegible] mentous, as well as in the sy[illegible] mo- of the parade itself. Not [illegible]mbolism a gathering of onlookers [illegible]often has swept by emotion. We [illegible] been so young men sitting hig[illegible] saw three over the head[illegible]n and looking and we he[illegible] them cheer [illegible]ach dele- gation th[illegible]ugh the [illegible]ore than two hours of [illegible]e pa[illegible]e [illegible]sing. They were hoarse at[illegible]de's p[illegible]sing. They cheered on to t[illegible] motor load of blue-clad me[illegible] The[illegible]rs was the voice of understa[illegible]ing Young America, that could s[illegible] what these Veterans represented.

It is not difficult to arouse an occasional burst of applause from a good natured crowd on a summer day. But these lines of Grand Army men went by for more than two hours. Meantime the sun blazed down on closely packed crowds of men and women and children. Weather conditions were such as might discourage enthusiasm and tax patience. Yet the crowd stood firm, and the volume of enthusiasm, cheering, applause rose as high at the end as at the start. It was not a series of sporadic emotional explosions, but a consistent, maintained wave of appreciation, understanding and approval. It was a mighty thing.

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FIREMEN TO GET ONE DAY OFF IN THREE

AUG 22 1917

Order Signed by Curley

Time Limit for Official Action Had Nearly Expired

Mayor Curley this afternoon signed the city council's order which was passed by the council some days ago, by a vote of 6 to 3, which gives the firemen of Boston one day off in three. The time limit for the Mayor's signature would have expired tonight by law.

Mayor Curley's action follows a letter received by Thomas D. Laveile, attorney from the Russell Club, in which it was stated that if the Mayor should agree to the one-day-off-in-three program no further concessions would be asked for members of the fire department.

The pen, with which the Mayor signed the order was given to City Councillor Daniel McDonald, who has consistently fought for the passage of this measure.

AUG - 22 - 1917

Too Many Hold-Ups

AUG 22 1917

We are impressed with the belief that either Boston's entertaining as guests a very versatile little group of thieves, or Boston's the agreeable hunting ground for a considerable collection of these gentry. The charming abandon with which they rifle the scanty till of a side-arm lunch room, drill into the safe of a shoe store—which at present prices might promise a rich yield—or boldly clean out a pawnshop of its own and others' goods and chattels, or stick up a pair of homeward bound corner debaters in the ordinarily peaceful purlieus of Somerville, commands our grudging admiration.

These are days of brisk activity in all lines of strenuous endeavor. The Navy and the Army offer outlet for boundless physical energy and promise reward for the intellectually elect as well. Industry yearns for help which it pays rather liberally by the day or week. Farm crops cry with earnestness for someone to come and gather them. Everywhere there is briskness of doing. The gentle art of quiet burglary and the more vigorous craft of seizure by violence also prosper.

It all appears to be done with the discerning intelligence that is notable in many avenues of wartime activity. A haul of from $15,000 to $20,000 in a pawnshop argues some fairly accurate knowledge of the presumable rewards, justified by the fact. If the grist from a violated lunch room is trivial, so, too, is the risk. It is chicken-feed easily picked up. Even the ambitious may not scorn the crumbs, in days of conservation and anti-waste.

As for the Somerville 3 a.m. hold-up, it strikes us as interesting that prowling highwaymen should have such amazing luck as to land on a victim with $678 in his pocket. Somerville is a prosperous place, a city of intense thrift and well-kept streets. But does the homegoer at 3 a.m. ordinarily carry a roll of such dimensions, in that admirable city? Either these highwaymen played in great luck, or had special information in the case, or Somervillians are marvelously well-buttressed with this world's goods in the most negotiable form.

Short of invigorated activity on the part of the police in Boston and nearby cities and towns, the way out seems to be to keep all loose money and jewelry apart from the person, the cash register, the till and the safe. Money has become too acutely a medium of exchange.

AUG - 21 - 1917

BATES LAUDS G. A. R. IN MECHANICS HALL

AUG 21 1917

Ex-Governor Says Veterans Saved World From Slavery —Their Dead Immortal

MAYOR CURLEY GIVES GREETING OF CITY

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge Speaks for State—Gift of $1000 From Relief Corps

That fifteen-sixteenths of the world's population is now lined up for constitutional representative government, which the Union veterans saved for us, was declared by former Gov. John L. Bates last night in an address delivered to the G. A. R. and affiliated organizations at the great semi-official meeting of Encampment week at Mechanics Building. Mr. Bates, who is chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided during the early portion of the meeting and Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh during the latter part of the evening.

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge welcomed those present in behalf of the State, Mayor Curley spoke for the city and Department Commander Daniel E. Denney for the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R.

Former Gov. Bates spoke of the first convention of the G. A. R. in this city in 1871, when there were but 68 delegates present, but these included Generals Burnside, Hooker, Pleasanton and Logan and a number of the other leading generals of the war. When they came to this city again in 1890, he said, there were more than 40,000 in the parade and the organization had 500,000 members. He also referred to the great convention and parade of 1904.

"We welcomed them in 1871," said he, "because they saved the republic—made possible the abolition of slavery. Each time they came the horizon has broadened, and the horizon was never as broad as now. We see now that their victory meant the abolition of slavery throughout the world. We find today that America was saved because it had a mission to the whole civilized world.

"We said that they preserved constitutional government for us. We see now that fifteen-sixteenths of the world's population is lining up for constitutional representative government to make what these veterans saved for us safe for all humanity. Because they have been such factors in the lives of all the nations, we are glad to welcome them here in this supreme moment."

"Dead Veterans Immortals"

He referred to the smaller number present than at the meeting held in 1904 and said that those who were gone "were not dead heroes, but immortals. They bade the world good-morning when the world was saying good-night."

Mayor Curley said that it was a pleasure to welcome the survivors of the great army through whose service every State was retained in the union and every star in the flag, and the declaration of independence was made a fact rather than a theory in the extension of the equality of opportunity. He spoke of his vote for the Sherwood pension bill while in Congress and said that it should have been on the statute book 40 years ago.

"You are the messengers of tomorrow," said the Mayor. "No man worthy of the nam of American citizen can be anywhere except unreservedly behind the leader of the nation, Woodrow Wilson. There is only one place for the loyal American, where you were 50 years ago, on the line for the Union, for the flag and victory."

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge said that he brought the cordial greetings of Gov. McCall to the G. A. R. and all the affiliated organizations. He spoke of the war and said "Nothing will surpass that exhibition you gave in 1861-65."

Department Commander Daniel E. Denney spoke of the gratification that Boston and Massachusetts feel in again greeting the veterans. He made it clear to the visitors that nothing whatever would be intentionally omitted in the effort to make sure that they have a good time.

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RUSSIAN MISSION CHEERED BY 10,000

AUG 22 1917

Deafening Applause When Ambassador Bakhmetieff Says "Russia Is Free"

MUST FIGHT TO END, SAYS RABBI WISE

Time to Safeguard Democracy Is Now, He Adds— Others Speak

AUG 22 1917

Tremont st. was rent with a thunderous outburst of applause and cheers last night when about 10,000 Russians, Poles, Jews, Finns and native Americans gave vent to their enthusiasm when Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian Mission visiting this city, declared from the grandstand, which earlier in the day sheltered the friends and relatives of the G. A. R., that "Russia is now truly free."

The mass meeting in honor of the Mission was called by Mayor Curley, the first speaker of the eveing. The Mayor presented the Mission with an emblem. The enormous grandstand on the Tremont st. Mall and the open stretch of thoroughfare bordering the mall were thickly jammed with people of all races and creeds, but mostly hailing from Russia.

The Russian Ambassador to the United States spoke briefly in English and then turned to his native Russian. He was given one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a speaker in this city. Hats were thrown in the air and enthusiasm waxed wild before, during and after his address.

The representative of the new Russian Republic said in part:—

"I have come here as a messenger of new Russia. I have come to tell you that Russia is free. My country now stands on the threshold of democratic liberty, happiness and prosperity.

"The persecuted Jew is now a free citizen of Russia, enjoying all the privileges formerly denied to men and women of his race."

The cheers which met ths part of his address could be heard for blocks away. The enormous crowd that had gathered numbered many Russian-born Jews and American Jews among it.

"Citizens," went to the Ambassador, "I want to bring to you Russia's message of love for America. I want to impress upon you that Russia is now a real democracy, where all men are considered born free and equal. My country will emerge from the world conflict a land of glorious opportunity and second, perhaps, only to the beautiful land of the Stars and Stripes."

Other Speakers

Among the other speakers of the evening were Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, Joseph A. Conry, Russian Consul at Boston; Louis Marshall of New York, and F. J. Bagocius, editor of a local Finnish daily. Carl Gerstein presided.

Miss A. Badaracco sang the National Anthem, and was followed by Fortunato Bogiszicz, who sang the National Anthem of free Russia.

Rabbi Wise, well known to Boston audiences, said in part: "We are in this war and must fight to the end.

"The time to safeguard democracy is now, whether its violators be the lawless hosts of East St. Louis, attempting to solve a baffling industrial problem by the method of lynching and looting, or whether its violators be the still guiltier representatives in Boston of the American Army, who must be the exemplars of law and order to all Americans, under all circumstances and every provocation. The time to safeguard democracy is now—that it may become resistlessly persuasive to those whom force cannot compel.

"Happily your people require not to be warned that they must choose between Prussia on the one hand, England, France, Italy and these United States on the other hand. If you choose Prussia, you will go back to autocracy. If you choose the Allied nations, you will take your place in the march of triumphant democracy. If we stand together, yours will be democracy and peace will be the portion of all the peoples of earth.

Must Defeat Prussianism

"Your people and our own are as one in yearning for peace, for peace just and enduring. But we are not less as one in rejecting an offer of peace by any man or men, whose diagnosis of the world-evil is so gravely erring or else springs from such moral indifference as to move the author to speak of the world 'stricken by a universal madness' or 'bent on committing suicide.'

"The world is stricken—universally stricken down by Prussian madness. Not bent on committing suicide, a part of Europe is bent on committing slaughter, the rape of peoples, the spoliation of lands, the destruction of their liberties, and the rest of Europe and our land are bent on staying the hand of the Prussian slayer. Peace must come—but Russia and America will not have peace until the peril of another Prussian raid upon the peace and happiness of the world shall forever have been averted.

"The message of the new Russia to America is, 'Let us make the world safe for democracy.' After that has been achieved, let us make democracy increasingly real and vital and beneficent to our peoples. Let us not be satisfied with the forms of democracy unless these assure to every man and group of people within the nation the substance of justice. Let Russia and these United States strive in concert to the end that no Prussianism, military, political, industrial, shall ever be suffered to abridge freedom, to impair opportunity, to violate justice among the sons and daughters of your democracy or our own."

Boston, dressed up in her proudest regalia to do honor to the passing members of the G. A. R., tendered a heartfelt reception to the Russian Mission, which, headed by Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff, came to this city yesterday to pay their official visit in conjunction with the celebration of the veterans of the Civil War.

From the time they arrived at the South Station, shortly before 8 a.m. until nightfall, they received a full meed of attention in a day of days for Bostonians. As they passed in parade before the thousands of people gathered to watch the G. A. R. procession which followed them, they were enthusiastically greeted on all sides.

Mayor Curley, Russian Consul James A. Conry and the reception committee were on hand at the station when they arrived and Ambassador Bakhmetieff and his party were formally welcomed. Several thousand commuters stopped in their daily rush for their scene of labors to give them a cheer as they stepped into the waiting automobiles in the station and sped up Summer st. to the Copley Plaza for breakfast.

After an informal meal in the state suite of the hotel, the party walked out the Trinity pl. entrance where the delegation of Russian sailors quartered in Boston were drawn up on parade.

Lieut.-Gen. Roop personally interviewed each man and then addressed them in Russian, the sailors replying with a cheer.

In the meantime Ambassador Bakhmetieff consented to a brief interview in which he commented on the present condition of Russia's internal affairs. He highly praised Kerensky, the leader of the new Russian republic, saying that he truly represented all the classes of the Russian people.

Kerensky Russian Idol

"Kerensky," he said, "typifies the general spirit of the revolution, and it is there that his popularity lies. He rules with a strong hand and is loved by all. The Russian people believe that he is the man who will save Russia and consolidate the democracy, and they have complete confidence in him."

Ambassador Bakhmetieff speaks English perfectly.

"You see, with 180,000,000 of people," he added, "Russia had to change from an absolute monarchy to a modern democracy, and it could not and cannot be done overnight. There was a wealth of constructive work that had to be done, and the work is still progressing.

"It is a great broadening process, and we are all very confident that we will continue to be able to avoid the mishaps and mistakes of other democracies of the past.

"The consolidation of a strong democracy and a strong army is going ahead very rapidly. It only took us four or five months of revolution to become very strong in a democratic sense.

"Russia stands for universal peace and the rights of small nations. Under the new government Poland will be united and independent. We believe that Kerensky will lift Russia to its feet, and with a strong consolidation of the democratic party, our progress will be easy and rapid."

In reply to a question as to whether a separate peace with Germany might result from the disturbed condition of his country, Ambassador Bakhmetieff said warmly, "The idea of a separate peace never existed in our country."

When the party walked to Trinity pl. to join their automobile, they

Continued next page

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were again warmly greeted by the crowd of Russian residents of Boston.

Headed by Mayor Curley and the city reception committee, two companies of the home guards, the Russian sailors and a Kiltie band, the parade started at 9.30 through Copley sq. and Dartmouth st. to Beacon st. A slight mixup in the route of the parade occurred here, which straightened itself out later, however.

Review G. A. R. Parade

It had been originally planned that the Russian mission would turn into Arlington st. and follow the line of march of the G. A. R. parade which was to start 15 minutes later. Instead they went straight up Beacon st. and for a time part of the mission was separated from the main body.

All the way up Beacon Hill they were enthusiastically cheered on all sides, with here and there an old veteran bringing his shaking hand to a salute, that was as promptly returned by the representatives of the new-born republic.

Gov. McCall and the State Committee reviewed the parade at the State House reviewing stand, the cheering multitude continuing their ovation down past City Hall to Washington st.

The parade ended at the Tremont st. mall reviewing stands, where the Russians, accompanied by the Mayor and Consul Conry, took up positions to review the G. A. R. parade, which started shortly after the Russians were under way.

Thunderous applause greeted the delegates at the State House, as the coincidence between the Constitutional Convention that set Russia free and the present body in Massachusetts before whom the delegates appeared was realized.

A procession from the Governor's office, led by his Excellency, accompanied by Ambassador Boris Bakhmeteff, was hailed with great applause all through the corridors and greeted by the Convention rising.

Both Gov. McCall and Pres. Bates accented in their speeches the continual friendship of Russia for the United States, citing the instance when the great Empress Catherine refused to sell her troops to King George to put down the American Revolution, the incident when Russia refused to enter into a scheme on England's part for intervention during the Civil War and the time in the war of 1812 when Russia offered to arrange peace for the United States.

In response to the oration accorded the Russians, Ambassador Bakhmetieff spoke at some length and with much feeling.

"Is it not a noteworthy coincidence," he said, "that we, the representatives of the new-born and self-forming democracy in Russia, have arrived in Boston at the very moment of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Massachusetts and that we have been given the privilege and opportunity so rare and so exclusive to witness the highest sanctuary, of the exercising of the people's will.

"Only a few months divide us from the moment when we will call to life the National Constitutional Convention of all Russia—that grand and majestic assembly which has been so many years the hope and aspiration of the Russian people.

"In that happy future Russia, the great democracy of the East, will stand hand in hand with you, her eldest sister, this great democracy of the West, to uphold throughout the world the high ideals of humanity, liberty and justice, and to guard against oppression and tyranny."

Gov. McCall said in part: "The Russian people have ranged themselves by the side of our country in the great sisterhood of republics. I know that systems of government are not to be settled offhand, by grandiloquent declamations about liberty and democracy. Systems of long-seated injustice become so deep-seated in the thoughts and habits of a people that not by a single bound can they step into the light of day, and as a man long shut up in prison becomes attached to his dungeon and cannot bear the light of the sun, so nations long held in the house of bondage must make their way to liberty by patient and painful struggles.

"But it is very much that the Russian people have cast off the yoke. Willingness to rebel against oppression shows a fitness to be free, and whatever reactions may show themselves, they will be but the natural workings of her progress toward a secure and orderly freedom. Send by these distinguished envoys the greetings from one of the oldest commonwealths in the world to the youngest. Send the heartfelt greetings of Massachusetts and her hope that the mighty republic stretching across Asia and a great part of Europe may be as enduring and free as it is powerful and great."

Pres. Bates spoke, in part, as follows:—

"We now fight the same battle. We seek the same ideal, human liberty is assailed, humanity is outraged. It is time to smite the oppressor for 'men were made to conquer hell and not to fatten like kine in clover' and may the God of nations grant that out of this gigantic hell of conflict into which the ambitions of autocracy has plunged this world, humanity may come forth victorious, and that autocracy and the divine rights of kings may be pushed back into the abyss so deep by the united efforts of America, Russia and our democratic allies that there shall never be a resurrection morning."

AUG-23-1917

BOSTON TAX RATE FOR 1917 IS $17.70

AUG 23 1917

Ten Cents Less Than Last Year and Probably Lowest Of Any Mass. City

$24,706,100 GAIN IN REALTY ASSESSMENT

Newton's Rate Increases 90 Cts. Over 1916—Reports From Other Cities

The Boston assessors have announced the city tax rate for the year as $17.70, which is 10 cents less a thousand than last year, and claimed to be the lowest rate af any city in the State. The $17.70 is divided into $3 State tax, $1.20 county tax and $13.50 city tax. Of the city rate, $4.34 is for schools. The total real estate assessment is $1,304,481,800 and the personal property assessment is $152,541,543, making a total assessment of $1,457,-123,343, a decrease of $151,577,957.

The real estate assessment in 1916 was $1,279,775,700, the assessment this year showing an increase o f$24,706,-100. The personal assessment in 1916 was $328, 925,600, there being a decrease of $176,384,057 this year. This decrease is due to the change in the law under which intangibles are taxed upon their income by the State and a certain amount returned to the various places where the intangibles are situated.

The amount of the city tax assigned to schools is 12 cents less than last year, when it was $4.46.

The total number of polls found was 210,922, or 209 less than in 1916.

In Other Cities

Newton's tax rate will be $19.80, an increase of 90 cents over last year, due to exceptionally heavy appropriations. For instance, to run the city's business this year will cost $2,138,537, against $2,002,287 in 1916. The estimated receipts from corporation taxes, water receipts, 12,256 polls, State income tax, etc., is $703,588, leaving the balance to be raised by taxation of $1,434,749.

The value of real estate is $63,685,450, an increase over last year of $3,027,650. According to the assessors' figures personal property shrank in value from $28,383,360 to $8,775,660 because of the income tax.

An increase of $1.40 in the tax rate of Melrose was announced yesterday afternoon. The assessors have fixed on $23.40 as the figure for this year. Increased city, State and metropolitan assessments are the cause. Real esate is valued at $17,242,000, compared with $16,849,000 a year ago; personal property, $1,530,000, compared with $2,795,000; total, now, $18,772,000; last year, $19,644,000. The number of assessed polls this time is 5061.

The rate of Winthrop is $20.20, which is $1 less than a year ago, the decrease being brought about by good income tax returns and taxation from $320,000 worth of additional real estate.

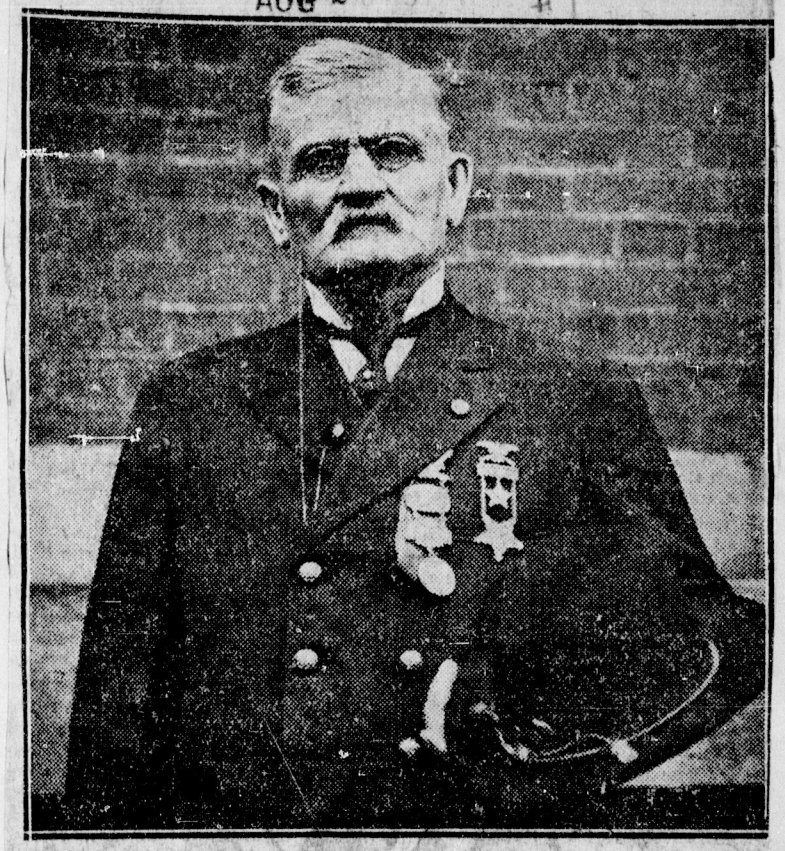
Woburn assessors have again lowered the city's tax rate—this time $1.10—and are among the few to announce reductions. This makes $4.80 cut from the Woburn rate since 1914, a record probably unequalled by any similar community in the State. The showing has been made in the face of heavier expenditures, State, county, and Metropolitan taxes are higher this year. The real estate shows a gain from $10,143,741 to $10,714,078, an increase of $570,337; personal property (due to income tax) slumped from $3,791,627 to $2,613,849, a loss of $1,-177,778. Polls decreased from 5015 to 4970, a loss of forty-five.

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AUG - 24 - 1917

G. A. R. Veterans Elect New Chief at Convention Today

AUG 2



(Staff Photographer)

Orlando A. Somers

Newly-elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, now meeting Boston. He is from Kokomo, Ind.

ELECT SOMERS HEAD OF G. A. R. FOR NEXT YEAR

AUG 2

Clem Mentioned for Post of Vice-Commander-in-Chief

Honor of being the next commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was today bestowed on Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., at the session of the great G. A. R. encampment in Boston.

His election, which was unopposed was made at Symphony Hall this morning at the adjourned session of the encampment.

John Lincoln Clem, major-general of the U. S. A., retired, was mentioned for the post of senior vice-commander-in-chief. He was a drummer boy in the Civil War, enlisting at the age of 10 and is known as "the drummer boy of Chickamauga." After the war he served for 40 years in the quartermaster's department

Unanimous votes of thanks for the enthusiastic reception given them in the city were extended to Gov. McCall Mayor Curley, officers of the local posts and G. A. R posts and citizens of Boston.

Only Annual Reports

A resolution eliminting the semi-annual report of various posts and departments and having only an annual report to be made every January was accepted as one of the first procedures in the program this morning, which opened with prayers by Chaplain O S Breed of Pueblo Col.

Immediately after the election of officers the convention will break up and the rest of the day devoted to sight-seeing, if, indeed, the fog allows anyone to see anything Special automobiles will take veterans to Lexington and Concord over the Paul Revere route and on their way back through Cambridge the "vets" will be officially greeted by Mayor Rockwood and members of the City Government

Reception Tonight

The business meetings of the Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps and other allied organizations were continued today, but will be finished by the time the convention of the G. A R. adjourns.

FEAR FAMINE IN COAL MORE THAN PRICES

AUG 24 1917

Dealers Call to See Mayor

Supply Hard to Get; "Fixed Price" Already Being Paid

Boston coal dealers, following the announcement of the new price fixing by the President, declared today that the price of coal is just now a less important consideration than the question of supply.

"It is not a question of the price of coal, it is a question of getting coal at any price."

This statement of the coal situation was made during a hearing at the Mayor's office by Pres. Hamlin of the Metropolitan Coal Co. before the Mayor and about 20 prominent coal dealers who had been summoned by Mayor Curley to discuss the question of the city's supply of coal for the winter.

It was stated by Mr. Hamlin and backed up by other coal men that the country is on the threshold of the greatest coal famine in its history.

Hard to Get It

This famine will result from three causes, it is stated: the shortage of cars, the shortage of coal carrying ships, due to the diversion of such vessels into war work, and the shortage of railroad cars which will result from the use of these cars in carrying supplies for the army and for the transportation of the tremendous crop just about to be harvested.

The city of Boston just now needs 29,000 tons of bituminous coal and 14,000 tons of anthracite to be distributed among the different departments and institutions.

Mayor Curley opened the meeting by reminding the coal men that he had asked them to gather at his office to stimulate competition and to try to get bids for coal.

It became at once apparent that the announcement made in the morning papers of the President's fixing of a price on coal was the least of the worries of the coal men. One after another informed the Mayor that there was little prospect of a reduction in the price of coal until there was more coal in sight.

Of Little Effect

Asked by the Mayor as to what effect the President's new coal price would have on the local situation, Pres. Hamlin stated that it would have little if any effect, as the price was virtually what the coal men were paying now.

He stated that he would not offer the city the 14,000 tons of anthracite coal needed for any less price than

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(1)

he had been getting in the past, as he could see no prospect of more coal.

"Do you see," asked the Mayor, "any prospect of any increase in transportation during the next six months?"

May be Shortage

"On the contrary" replied Mr. Hamlin. I fear that there will be a serious shortage. The railroad lines are going to be congested more than ever on acount of the tremendous transportation movements in connection with the army supplies and the moving of the new crop.

"As to the water shipping, the diverting of vessels into the various branches of war work will result in a shortage of shipping. I fear we will have a serious time. It is not a question of how much we must pay for coal."

"It is a matter," put in another coal man "of getting coal for whatever price you have to pay for it rather than freeze to death."

G. H. Capton of the New River Coal Co. stated that his company, of which the N. E. Coal & Coke Co. are the local agents, was in no position to offer to supply the city.

Gov't Takes It

AUG 24 1917

"Ninety p.c. of our coal is under contract," he said, 'besides which the U. S. Government, which usually takes from 500,000 to 700,000 tons from us, now ask for from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. The car shortage on the lines running from the mines to the sea is serious.

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AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

According to the statement given out by Edward B. Daily, chairman of the board of assessors, but two wards, 4 and 13, show a decrease in valuation this year. The former loses $84,200, and the latter drops $101,800.

The gain in the other 24 wards is $24,803,500. He also stated that his year's tax rate of $17.70 is the lowest since 1914, when it was $17.50.

You can't keep the "John F.'s" out of the limelight, and as for headliners, they are all to the merry.

First it was ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who is the centre of attraction on the Common, while yesterday it was our old friend ex-Mayor John F. Hurley of Salem. The "old boy" that put Salem on the map received a big hand from the crowd.

After the rally he journeyed to City Hall and was made right at home. That's not so with the first "John F." we mentioned.

AUG 24 1917

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley were recipients of many gifts from the members of the Medal of Honor Legion, at the annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza. Mrs. Curley was presented with a huge basket of American Beauties and the Mayor a set of gold cuff links.

During the evening the "boys" never forgot to say a good word for the man who turned the city over to them at the convention.

So many requests have reached the Mayor's office for some special information on the care of back yard gardens and those called "young farms," that he is thinking very seriously of sending some of the information seekers to the home of his friend, Martin Boyle, on Mapes st., Dorchester, who has a back yard garden second to none in the city.

Martin is a veteran gardener and is employed by the city at the Gibson st. yards. Recently he showed a green tomato weighing one pound and seven ounces from one of his vines grown in a bed of ashes.

AUG - 22 - 1917

PLEA FOR RECRUITS BY CONFEDERATE

Maj. Burrows, in Old Gray Uniform, Makes Stirring Speech on Common

AUG 22 1917

One of the most unique recruiting rallies ever held on Boston Common took place yesterday afternoon when Maj. Frank M. Burrows of the Washington Department of Commerce, a veteran of the Confederate Army and clad in his old Southern campaign uniform, pleaded for recruits in behalf of the British and U. S. Armies before a crowd of listeners hailing from all parts of the Union. The rally immediately followed the G. A. R. parade, and hundreds of delegates to the G. A. R. encampment, attracted by the skirl of bagpipes, flocked to the Parkman Bandstand.

Maj. Burrows, who claims Culpepper, Va., as his home town, said that he was one of the few survivors of Gen. Pickett's division of Virginians who made the memorable charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

"I remember when the heat of passion was at a tension, the like of which had never stirred the loyalty of Virginians, following, as it did, upon the heels of the John Brown raid into Virginia," he shouted. "That invasion was the prime factor in inciting the Southerners to hasty and, perhaps, ill-timed action.

"Being one of the first Confederate soldiers in the field, and after serving more than four years and being twice a prisoner of war, I was also one of the first to urge our men to accept the outstretched hand of the North," he added.

Maj. Burrows belongs to the Culpepper Minute Men of Revolutionary fame. It is claimed by the major to be one of the oldest military organizations in the United States today, dating from the days of Washington to the War of 1812, the Mexican War of 1846, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the Mexican border trouble last summer. Incidentally, the major said his modern minute men were eager and ready to meet the Kaiser's forces.

Maj. Burrows believes that as long as the few survivors of the great war are nearing the end of their days, men from both North and South should spend what little time remains in forgiving and being forgiven.

"I appeal to veteran soldiers everywhere, North and South," he said, "to avoid questions tending to inspire sectional division and angry disputes. Remember that if every soldier, Confederate and Union, understood the heart of the other and knew the circumstances under which they acted, there would be nothing left to forgive." He was greeted with cheers and continued hand-clapping by old veterans as well as young men and women.

Another feature of the recruiting rally was the touching plea for recruits made by Mrs. Laurence Grant, wife of Laurence Grant, the moving-picture photographer of many of the most memorable battles in the European war, taken for historic use and released in the interests of the Red Cross and French War Relief Society. Mrs. Grant was garbed in the quaint, close-fitting gown of a daughter of the Mayflower. She asked if anyone in the crowd bore the name of Alden or Standish or Sears, and three men came forward to join the British forces.

AUG 23 1917

AUG - 22 - 1917

FIND CITY REPORTS ALMOST USELESS

Finance Commission Lays the Blame to Delay in Publishing

In a report to the City Council yesterday the Finance Commission says that most of the city department reports to the Mayor are almost useless because of the delay in having them published and the inclusion of worthless material and the exclusion of valuable information.

The commission also says that during the last eight years the cost of publication of the city department reports has amounted to about $250,000, and that in most of these reports it is difficult to find the desired information, because of the poor arrangement.

The commission has made several investigations of this subject in the past, and now it contends that a department should be organized for the purpose of supervizing the making up of these reports and speeding up the appearance of them each year. In this connection the commission states that up to Sept. 12, 13 departments have failed to have their reports completed this year.

AUG - 23 - 1917

SHOW ON COMMON FOR VETS TONIGHT

AUG 23 1917

The first motion-pictures of Tuesday's memorable G. A. R. parade in Boston will be shown at the Boston Park Show at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, tonight, in connection with the special "G. A. R. Night" show arranged in conjunction with the entertainment committee of the G. A. R. Encampment. The pictures are official City of Boston reels. Other motion pictures will show recent events of interest to the veterans, news pictorials, including scenes with the American troops now in France; a pictorial record of Uncle Sam's military and naval prepara-

JOURNAL – AUG-23-1917.

G. A. R. CALLS YOUTH TO STAND BY PRESIDENT

AUG 23 1917

12,000 Veterans Thunder Approval of Address by Tanner.

AUG 23 1917

"The Grand Army of the Republic tonight at this critical hour of our nation's history calls to the great American youth of today to stand by Woodrow Wilson as loyally and unswervingly as we did in our day by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, half a century ago," thundered Corporal James Tanner, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., in a fiery speech last night at the great camp fire of the G. A. R. in Mechanics Building.

As the peppery veteran gave voice to these utterances 12,000 veterans of the War of the Rebellion and their friends rose en masse and cheered in one of the most remarkable demonstrations of patriotism and loyalty that Boston has ever known.

Debts Owed to G. A. R.

"What the G. A. R. did for the United States is written in one of the most brilliant pages of history," he said. "Those generations that are yet unborn will reap of our sacrifices and achievement a debt will realize then, as the present generation that followed us realized, what a debt they owe to us, the Boys of '61 we were. We of the Grand Army of the Republic are proud of the history we have helped write.

"Today we ask the question before the American people is, 'Are the young men of today to write a yellow leaf in the history of the nation?' To that I answer back, 'No.' They will write a brilliant page as we did, as we the G. A. R. wrote in Lincoln's time, when we were boys.

"And they'll take the Stars and Stripes, and under a glorious banner leap over the trenches in France and Flanders to crush the Kaiser and his fiendish hordes.

"I have never in all my 73 years ever even dreamed such fiendish acts, such atrocities, could ever be perpetrated as have been done by Kaiser and his devils from hell. Hell itself must be overflowing with the Kaiser's cohorts.

"Tonight the G. A. R., realizing the situation facing this nation, as one man, acclaim as we acclaimed 50 years ago when Lincoln called, tonight we say to Woodrow Wilson, 'Strike, and strike hard! Strike with all the power of the United States, and know we are behind you today as we were behind Abraham Lincoln from '61 to '65."

As Corp. Tanner, who lost both his legs during the Civil War, was taken to his seat shaking with emotion, the assembly thundered with roar after roar of applause, a mighty acclaim, from the Grand Army of the Republic that they were heart and soul in accord with the principles enunciated by their orator.

Mayor Praises G. A. R.

Mayor Curley in his address lauded the G. A. R. and the message they gave to America and the world through the demonstration of Tuesday, when they tramped the streets of Boston in parade.

"As mayor of Boston, and representing the 800,000 inhabitants of this great city, I wish to say that we appreciate the contribution of the Grand Army of the Republic which made for a livlier patriotism and the promotion of true American ideals," he said.

"No person worthy of the name American could witness the parade of the G. A. R. through the streets of Boston yesterday without a quickening of the pulse and murmuring a fervent prayer for long life and continued good health for the men who made it possible for the black man to be free, and for the Great Emancipator to be hailed as the greatest American of all time."

Mayor Curley made an appeal for the establishment of universal military service on a sound basis, saying: "No hatred, no animosity, no bitterness has ever been evidenced between you men who served the flag from '61 to '65. Why? Because you ate together, slept together, worked together and fought side by side, every one for a great ideal. The result of that service as companions in a noble cause sets an example to the rest of America when we see in you men the highest and truest type of American citizens.

"What the service has done for you men it will do for the youth of today—aye, immeasurably more, for at this moment what is more needed to help our civic, business and social life than a system of service where all must bear the burden equally? America stands for equality of opportunity and it must stand for equality of service.

"It will vanquish bitterness between capital and labor. It will eliminate from our life class hatred and racial prejudice and substitute for these a broadness of thought, opinion, mind and heart that will tend to make the spirit of citizenship one that must be based on service and loyalty to God, flag and country."

Comander-in-Chief William J. Patterson lauded the reception accorded by Boston. Daniel E. Denny, commander of the department of Massachusetts, was chairman in place of Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman, who was not present owing to an accident which befell him early in the evening.

Strikes Keynote

The address of Commander-in-Chief Patterson at the national encampment session in Symphony Hall yesterday morning struck the keynote of the G. A. R. convention in Boston. After the chaplain had offered invocation, Commander Patterson delivered a stirring speech, in which he called for the united support and undivided loyalty of the G. A. R. in the present crisis.

He took a fling at the railroads for the rates they charged to transport the veterans to Boston. "This is one of the cases where the patriotism and loyalty of the past are soon forgotten," he said, "and this class of corporation is willing to reap the fruits of our services in protecting their property during the 60s without any consideration for us whatever at the present day."

Hr. Patterson advocated several reforms in the G. A. R., the most important of which was a suggestion that the names of members be not dropped from the roster when dues are lacking, when those members are worthy, and that the name of a man who is in arrears, shall be kept on the roster "until the last summons comes that cancels all his debts."

The finances of the G. A. R. showed the organization in a satisfactory condition. Reports were read by the Commander and the meeting adjourned for the day. The next business session will be held this morning, and it is expected a successor to Mr. Patterson will then be chosen. It is probable that Col. J. Payson Bradley, a Massachusetts man, will be the next head of the G. A. R.

After the business session this morning, the veterans will visit Lexington and Concord and various sacred shrines in and around Boston. They will view Harvard College and will be the guests of Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge at a reception this afternoon.

AUG -1917.

CHOKING THE PUBLIC MARKET

At Sunday's meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union an ugly charge was made to the effect that commission merchants in Boston's market district have threatened to "blacklist" farmers who are selling direct to the consumer in public markets.

And it was only recently that produce pedlers complained to Mayor Curley against the prosecution by the police while they are selling garden truck from their teams in the market district.

Both incidents merit close scrutiny and rigid investigation by our food controller, Mr. Endicott. While the value of the community market has not yet been determined, it was designed as a means of lowering food costs, with the strongest approval of public opinion, and deserves a fair trial that it may either prove its worth or reveal the economic fallacy of the idea.

Under existing conditions in the city's market district it can apparently do neither. It was reported at the labor meeting that farmers have been told that if they attempt to sell produce at retail the merchants would refuse to buy from them for the balance of the year. Naturally, with such a threat hanging over his head, the farmer's first impulse would be to pick up his reins and leave the public market for good and all. And the marketman would be rid of the "war market," rid of a little honest competition—and "in" a few dollars.

It is a sad commentary on the integrity of Boston's marketmen if they are guilty of such puny tactics as set forth at the labor meeting. Incidentally, only a few days ago signs appeared in the market district appealing to the consumer to "Buy Poultry and Help Hoover," or words to that effect. During those days the marketmen gave public utterance to a number of patriotic platitudes anent their co-operation in the movement for food conservation, etc.

If the charge of the labor union is true, however, it appears that the patriotism of the dealers is capable of working in one direction only, with right of way for the cash register.

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THE FIREMEN WIN THEIR CASE

If Mayor Curley is laboring under the delusion that he made a shrewd political move yesterday when he refused to veto the ordinance granting the members of the Boston Fire Department one day off in every three, he is doomed to a sad awakening.

AUG 23 1917

The Journal was the first paper to take up the cause of the firemen in their plea for more humane hours with reference to their families, but with the advent of war the situation changed and it was only fair that these men, along with the rest of the nation, assume a share of the burden we all must bear. The radical concession granted to the firemen, giving them one day off in three instead of the one day off in five, will require more men and more money, Fire Commissioner John Grady's estimate being 192 additional firemen to keep the force up to even its present dangerously low average of men on duty.

On the night of July 4, in public addresses, Mayor Curley declared that the city's pension fund this year for soldiers' dependents will soar to $200,000 and in 1918 will probably total at least $1,000,000. The mothers' aid act cost $400,000 in the past year, he declared, and next year will probably total $1,500,000. He also said to an assemblage of firemen at the house of Engine 12 on that night:

> "Regarding the reforms you have been asking, I have only this to say: Opinions of generals and those high in military and naval matters say the present war will last from two to 10 years. If peace can come soon, and I pray God it will come within a year, then just as soon as peace comes, I will take up your claims for consideration and give them proper treatment."

The war is not over. It has not really started, so far as this nation is concerned. The community, usually indifferent or friendly to firemen, policemen, letter carriers and other public employes, is almost unanimously opposed to the acceptance of the one day in three ordinance until after peace is declared.

Mayor Curley usually is an astute politician as regards acts that may win him votes, but he has certainly blundered in the present instance. What votes he secures from the firemen will be offset many times over by those who are disgusted at his refusal to defer the firemen's ordinance until after the war.

Where is the money coming from in this epochal period? Possibly Mayor Curley figures that if he is defeated next December for re-election he will no financial problems and soaring tax rate to worry over, and that if he is elected for another four years, his main object is attained and everything else will take care of itself somehow.

AUG-18-1917.

K. OF C. HOLDS BIG MEETING ON COMMON TODAY

AUG 18 1917

The Rev. J. B. O'Connor, Dominican Preacher, Among Speakers.

A big mass meeting at the Knights of Columbus tent on Boston Common is planned for this noon to aid in raising the Knights of Columbus $3,000,000 war camp fund.

The speakers today will be the Rev. John B. O'Connor, a famous Dominican preacher, brother of Representative Charles S. O'Connor and former State Senator Patrick H. O'Connor of South Boston; Penal Institutions Commissioner David B. Shaw, and B. F. Griffin of the Boston News Bureau. Music will be furnished by the St. Ann's Fife and Drum Corps of Somerville under direction of the Rev. Fr. Butler. The Scotch Pipers of the Kilties will also render selections.

At the rally yesterday the speakers were Representative Charles S. O'Connor of South Boston, Michael J. Reidy of Dorchester, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Ward 11, and Judge Charles J. Brown of Winthrop, chairman of the Winthrop Exemption Board. Judge Brown gave an eloquent address in behalf of the Knights of Columbus war fund campaign and lauded the motives of the work.

James J. O'Brien, chairman of the campaign committee in charge of the tent, announced last night that one-third of the contributions received Thursday were given over to the Provincetown sufferers.

At the Columbus Club, Pearl and Pleasant streets, Dorchester, last night, prominent officials of the Knights of Columbus addressed a meeting in the interest of the campaign under auspices of the James E. Hayes Council. The speakers were State Deputy Daniel J. Gallagher, State Secretary Judge William J. Day of South Boston, Representatives Lewis R. Sullivan and Charles A. Winchester of Dorchester, James J. O'Brien, chairman of the campaign committee; William F. Tilley, treasurer of the campaign, and Grand Knight Frank Rollin Gray of the James E. Hayes Council.

An attractive entertainment arranged by William H. Le Croix was given by young men and women of the district.

The rallies next week are planned to eclipse all previous ones of the campaign. Tuesday is Grand Army day, when it is planned to have the biggest best rally yet held on the Common.

AUG-15-1917.

K. OF C. FUND FOR WAR WORK GROWS RAPIDLY

Rallies on Common Drawing Large Crowds Daily.

AUG 15 1917

The Knights of Columbus war fund is rapidly growing and those in charge feel it will not be long before the desired $3,000,000 will have been secured to carry on the work of establishing and maintaining recreation centers at the concentration camps and at the front with the United States troops.

The rallies daily at noon on Boston Common at the K. of C. tent are drawing large crowds and interesting the general public. The speakers at yesterday's rally were Associate Judge of the South Boston Court William J. Day, who is also State secretary of the Knights of Columbus, and Thomas F. Phelan. Mayor Curley was scheduled to speak, but had not returned from Quebec at noon yesterday.

The affairs at the tent yesterday were in charge of the Roxbury and Rose Croix Councils, who named the day "Roxbury day." A corps of women from the Immaculate Conception Court of the Daughters of Isabella, an auxiliary to the Knights of Columbus, assisted the men workers.

The speakers at the noon rally today are City Councilman Henry E. Hagan, who is State Treasurer of the K. of C., and City Councilman Francis J. W. Ford. Daniel J. O'Connell and Charles E. Fay of the Common Cause Society

AUG-15-1917.

TO COMPLETE PLANS FOR RUSSIAN RECEPTION

A conference at which "all friends of the new Russian government" will be welcomed by Mayor Curley has been arranged for 11 o'clock this morning at City Hall, more than 300 invitations being sent out from the mayor's office last evening.

The meeting is called for the purpose of completing arrangements for the reception to the Russian War Mission, headed by Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff, which arrives in Boston next Tuesday in time to join in the review of the G. A. R. parade.

Among those already invited by Mayor Curley to be the guests of the city during the stay of the mission are Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Madison Square Synagogue of New York city, and Louis Marshall, the authority on constitutional law, who won fame by his adjustment of the cloakmakers' strike in New York in 1910.

AMERICAN Aug 23-1917

SOMERS CHOSEN COMMANDER OF G. A. R.

AUG 23 1917

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., was today unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The selection of senior vice-commander-in-chief, which has become a matter of grave concern owing to the advancing age of the Grand Army men, was conceded to Major-General "Johnny" Clem, U. S. A., retired, the famous "drummer-boy of Chickamauga."

O. S. Reed of Pueblo, Col., was willing to be continued as chaplain-in-chief and he was to be nominated by John McElroy of Washington.

NEW OFFICERS NAMED.

Mrs. Lois M. Knauff of Cleveland is the new president of the National Woman's Relief Corps, and Mrs. Carrie L. Hoyt of Berkeley, California, senior vice president. Mrs. Knauff's election was made unanimous through the withdrawal of Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, the Bay State candidate, who had the support of several departments. The election took place at Tremont Temple.

The new national president of the Ladies of the G. A. R. is Mrs. Wallace Reed Tarbox of Fryeburg, Me., who had as opponents Mrs. Sarah J. Loomis of New York, Mrs. Rose Houghton of Seattle and Mrs. Ethel Irish of Wisconsin. Other officers have yet to be elected by the Ladies of the G. A. R., who are meeting at the Shawmut Church.

Mrs. Anna R. Dunham of Rockport, New York, will be the next president of the Daughters of Veterans, who are in convention at Paul Revere Hall. Mrs. Dunham's candidacy is unopposed. The national convention was called to order by the retiring president, Mrs. Myrtle W. Best.

Miss Mayon E. Dwyer, it is expected, will be the next president of the Sons of eVterans' Auxiliary. Mrs. Mae E. Clothier of Rockford, Illinois, is presiding over this convention, which is being attended by more than 300 of the 1,747 members of the national auxiliary.

SEND MESSAGE TO RUSSIANS.

Russian soldiers, from Riga to Odessa, today heard their commanders read this cabled message, adopted by the national encampment of the G. A. R.:

"The Grand Army of the United States of America, in national encampment assembled, sends greetings to the soldiers of Russia.

"As it was ours, a half-century ago to wage a war for the preservation of the American union, the freedom of a race and the perpetuity of a republican form of government, so may it be yours, heroic sons of a mighty people, by your united, devoted and sustained efforts to establish on an enduring foundation in your great country' government of the people, by the people and for the people,' and to this end we send our prayers to heaven and our sons to the aid of the allied armies in Europe and to your aid on the battlefield."

Through the offices of Russian diplomacy, this courage-stiffening salutation from the oldest soldiers of the oldest republic to the soldiers of the youngest republic will get direct distribution to the armies of Kerensky on all fronts.

The message carries with it all the weight of the great organization of veterans and it is expected and hoped that its moral effect will be considerable. The aged delegates jumped to their feet in a flash-back of a war spirit that is far from slumbering when the message was read.

They were asked to vote. In answer came one long cheer. Not in years has an encampment had a more electrifying, fervent fifteen minutes.

Portland, Ore., won the 1918 encampment by one vote over Atlantic City. The tally was 327 to 326, and it was more than half expected that New Jersey would make a fight and rally her cohorts for another fight, but this was not done.

New York and Pennsylvania delegations were solidly supporting the Summer resort and the vote of New England was scattering.

By speeding up routine the sessions of the encampment closed at noon today. This afternoon was to be devoted to sightseeing and tomorrow there is to be a harbor excursion and a fish dinner at Paragon Park.

The great camp fire at Faneuil Hall, unusual in its patriotic fervor, put the veterans in fine fettle. What with the inspiring scenes at Symphony Hall in the afternoon and the great rally at night, there was rounded out a day that, of itself, makes this encampment notable.

TELLS OF RUSSIA'S AID.

The afternoon session opened with singing of one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner," led by S. H. Towler. Past Grand Commanders-in-Chief Montford Beers and Palmer then escorted to the platform Joseph A. Conry, Russian consul in Boston.

Mr. Conry, in an eloquent speech, told of the inspiration of Tuesday's parade when the members of the Russian mission preceded the line of veterans. He recalled that in 1780 Francis Gaines of Boston had been sent to Russia to obtain arms and munitions, and that John Quincy Adams, also of Boston, had been for six years minister to Russia.

He referred also to the visit of the Russian fleet in the days of the Civil War when the cause of the North seemed dark and when foreign support for the South was feared.

TAX RATE DROPS TO LOWEST IN STATE

AUG 23 1917

Boston's tax rate has dropped ten cents.

This announcement was made by Edward B. Daily, chairman of the assessors.

Boston's 1917 tax will be $17.70.

The 1916 rate was $17.80.

Mayor Curley was pleased at the announcement that Boston now has the lowest rate of any city in the Commonwealth.

The figure came as a general surprise, as it had been generally believed that instead of a decrease a generous increase was looked for.

A careful study of the assessors' figures, however, showed that an increase was absurd, and the assessors announced that while there might be a slight increase, it would amount to but very little.

Now that the decrease has been proven, they credit it to the enormous increase in small building in the suburbs and the erection of many large apartment houses in Allston and Brighton.

ROXBURY JOINS DORCHESTER IN FROLIC

AUG 23 1917

"Roxbury and Dorchester forever."

This was the keynote of the 300 business men of these sections who attended the joint outing of the Roxbury and Dorchester boards of trade at Pemberton and Nantasket.

Frank Ferdinand is president of the Roxbury Board of Trade, with Victor A. Heath and Timothy Smith as vice presidents; Harry Breit, financial treasurer; Frederick W. Rugg, treasurer and Ernest R. Buffinton, secretary.

The officers of the Dorchester Board of Trade are: Raymond P. Delano, president; Ambrogio Piotti, first vice president; William M. Robinson, second vice president; Maurice H. Maney, third vice president; Fred W. Connolly, treasurer, and John J. Dailey, secretary.

CAREY WAS DIRECTOR.

Frederick J. Carey was master of ceremonies at the athletic contests. Victor A. Heath was active in the general program of the outing, as were the other officers of the two organizations.

The athletic program furnished plenty of thrills. The tug-of-war match, which was won by Dorchester in two straight heats, was one of the most exciting events held. The winning team consisted of Alexander McGillvary, Ronald McGillvary, James J. Sullivan and Owen Berry. Roxbury rested its hope on John Stahl, Harry Hoagland, Joseph O'Connell and E. J. Power.

The large crowd displayed much interest in the two stilt races. The first was won by I. B. Hersey of Roxbury, with Philip Manney of Dorchester second. Philip Manney proved too fast for the field in the second contest. H. S. Hoagland was second.

MOTHER'S BOY WINS.

The drinking race was an amusing one. Nipples were placed over the tops of tonic bottles and the contestants were obliged to drink as they did when they made their cradle in mother's arms. Louis Heller proved best at this art, while Barnard Morrison was second.

Richard Tracy gained the laurels in the shotput, with a heave of forty-seven feet. He sported the colors of Dorchester. Henry Meyers of Roxbury took second prize.

Representative Lewis Sullivan of Dorchester, who recently announced his candidacy for the Governor's Council, proved he is every bit as good an athlete as a politician when he bested a clasy field in the egg race.

Mayor Curley attended the dinner and made a short address to the business men. There were also speeches by several of the representatives of the two trade boards.

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SOMERS HEADS G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief from Kokomo, Indiana

J. L. Clem Senior Vice Commander-Elect

Meeting Place for 1918 Is Portland, Oregon

Sons of Veterans Are Urged to Enlist

Retiring National Officers Receive Gifts

All Encampment Sessions Adjourn Today

AUG 23 1917

And Visitors Begin Sight-Seeing Trips

TONIGHT

8—Dinner of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion at the Copley-Plaza.

8—The Young Men's Christian Association will give a complimentary entertainment to the Grand Army and friends, at the band stand on Boston Common, of moving pictures, together with patriotic, instrumental and vocal music.

The Sons of Veterans and Sons of Veterans Auxiliary have planned a pleasure trip to Revere Beach.

TOMORROW

11 A. M.—Harbor excursion to Nantasket Beach, with dinner at Paragon Park. This excursion is for members of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps and invited guests. The first steamer will leave Rowes Wharf at eleven o'clock, and a second steamer at 11.30.

There will be sight-seeing trips for the Sons of Veterans, and their guests, and for the National Association of Naval Veterans.

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the session of the encampment in Symphony Hall this forenoon and the meeting place for next year will be Portland, Or. Atlantic City was favored by some of the comrades, but after a preliminary skirmish, the vote swung unanimously for the Western city.

The other feature of the encampment and of the meetings of the allied bodies today was the election of officers, and the results will be made known later in the afternoon.

There seemed to be no desire to prolong the sessions more than necessary, for most of the organizations were looking forward to sight-seeing excursions this afternoon, and the Sons of Veterans and the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary to a trip to Revere Beach this evening.

The adjourned session of the national G. A. R. encampment opened at 9.32 this forenoon. Commander-in-chief Patterson was in the chair, and nearly all the delegates were present.

After prayer by Chaplain-in-chief Reed, the question of the meeting-place for the 1918 encampment was taken up; and the convention unanimously voted for Portland, Or.

A resolution was adopted thanking the city of Boston, its executive and its citizens for the hearty welcome extended to the Grand Army during encampment week. The resolution also conveyed the thanks of the veterans to the governor and the State officials, and to the allied organizations for all their courtesies and help.

An amendmetn to the rules, providing that posts and departments shall make annual reports instead of submitting them semi-annually, was unanimously adopted.

The election of Orlando A. Somers to be the new commander-in-chief came just before noon.

Past Commander-in-chief Charles G. Burton placed in nomination for commander-in-chief, Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Indiana. The nomination was seconded by Past Commander-in-chief James Tanner and others, and the adjutant-general was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Somers. Past Department Commander J. Payson Bradley escorted the new chief to the platform and presented him to the encampment. The reception was most enthusiastic, which Commander Somers warmly acknowledged. For the office of senior vice commander, Past Comander-in-chief Tanner placed in nomination Major General John S. Clem, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., the drummer boy of Shiloh. This nomination was seconded by numerous comrades and he was unanimously elected. General Clem promised the new commander and the G. A. R., his best efforts in administration.

For junior vice commander-in-chief three candidates were put in nomination—J. S. Litzenberg of Delaware, John M. Virnin of Illinois and Mr. Haber of Virginia. Two ballots were taken, the second resulting in the choice of Virnin, he receiving 458 votes out of 660 cast.

For surgeon-general, John M. Adams, of Ohio, was elected; for chaplain-in-chief, Rev. C. H. Frady of Montana was chosen.

Past Commander-in-chief John R. King of Baltimore, installed the officers-elect; also his appointed officers: Adjutant general, Robert W. McBride, of Indiana; quartermaster-general, Cola D. R. Stowits, of Buffalo, N. Y.; custodian, J. Henry Holcomb, of Philadelphia.

Just before the encampment adjourned a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, endorsing the patriotic action of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in employing Civil War veterans to guard its properties from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast.

Aug 22 1917.

HAND-TUBS IN PLAYOUT

Veteran Firemen's Parade Viewed by Thousands

Boston Also Shows Her Latest Apparatus

AUG 23 1917

Twenty-Seven Companies Here for Tourney

Play on Common One of Words and Deeds

Hand tubs from twenty to 100 years old were drawn through several of the downtown streets today by proud and stalwart fire fighters of former days. At the end of the long line there appeared several of the latest motor apparatus to be installed for Boston's protection. It was a striking study in contrasts—one of the best that the residents of Boston have ever enjoyed. The occasion was a tournament of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League, held on the Common for $1000 in prizes contributed by the municipality, and it was arranged as a feature of the G. A. R. encampment week.

There have been few tournaments of recent years that have attracted the interest in the ranks of the veterans such as this. There were more than twenty-five veteran companies in line, coming from as far away as Portland, and nearly all of them keen rivals for honors with the stream. The Old Red Jackets of Cambridge were there in force, as well as the White Angels of Salem and the Nonantums of Newton—all well-known contestants for many years. There was plenty of music by band and drum corps, and as for flags nearly every company presented a silk emblem which was saluted as generally as were the flags carried by the G. A. R. on Tuesday. Thousands of shoppers paused on the sidewalks to view the scene, and groups of Grand Army men were interested spectators in the huge stands on Tremont street and at City Hall.

While the parade was the feature which was viewed by thousands compared with the hundreds on the Common, it was the playout that was of chief interest to the veterans and their relatives and friends who had gathered from all over New England. As the engines were hauled onto the Common and clustered around the Frog Pond the crowd gathered on the slope of the hill overlooking the pond, stretched down either side of the roped space and around the latest additions to the Boston Fire Department, which were on view at the corner of Charles and Beacon streets. One of the new motor pumps gave an exhibition of its water-throwing ability which was a credit to it and which, incidentally, must have been of great benefit to the foliage along the side of the Public Garden.

As early as 12.20 o'clock the James W. Plaisted of Portland Me., was in place and apparently all ready for the starting gun. Alongside her on the platform, and with her suction hose placed in the pond, stood the Hancock tub of Brockton, one of the three from that city.

When all seemed in readiness there arose a serious difficulty. The crowd was inside the ropes in large numbers and there were only three or four patrolmen on hand to look after them. The force proved entirely inadequate to cope with the situation, although the patrolmen did their best. Firemen started to help them but this quickly brought complications over authority to order people off. Two young men were ejected with more vigir than courtesy—but they went just the same, which, as one of the firemen did, was what was wanted. The captain of the Portland engine company refused to start the pumps until the crowd cleared the way, the hose sprang a leak, the paper was not placed on time to catch the spray and other interruptions followed in quick succession. It was during this period that the muster took on the real Down East flavor of olden times, when arguments were always conspicuous featurs. They were said by some of the league's members to be the most mixed up contest arrangements that they ever had witnessed.

The little incidents connected with clearing the crowd from inside the ropes, the exhibition of modern apparatus and the hawkers served their one purpose, however, they kept the crowd interested. The children in bathing in the pond also were watched with interest. It was 1.20 o'clock when the Portland engine finally got under way. It set the mark rather low, 169 feet 11¾ inches, especially when one considered that the ground sloped off somewhat from the nozzle station to the paper laid to catch the spray. If the men from the metropolis of the Pine Tree State left chance for encouragement to its followers the next tub up—Hancock of Brockton—gave the twenty-five remaining contestants a hard mark to pass—223 feet 9¼ inches. Ordinarily this would be pretty sure to capture the first prize but there were

Contest on Boston

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many who said that they expected to see one or two tubs beat it.

The third tub to try was the Red Jacket of Cambridge, and it threw water 219 feet 11¼ inches. One of the men fainted just after he had finished pumping and was revived on the grass nearby.

The other handtubs, in order of play were as follows:

Campello Veterans, Protection of Amesbury, Alabama Coon of Stoughton, Live Oak of Somerville, the Roxbury Veterans' tub, Konohassett of Cohasset, Eureka of Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown Veterans' engine, Union of Braintree, Hingham Veterans' tub, Governor Bradstreet of North Andover, Granite of Quincy, Narragansett of Wickford, R. I.; Oko of Marblehead, Fire King of Pawtucket, R. I.; General Tayolr of Everett, Paul Revere of Revere, Watchamoket, East Providence, R. I.; Providence Veterans' tub, White Angel of Salem, Protector 3 of Brockton, Butcher Boy of South Braintree, Winnisimmet of Chelsea, Riverside, R. I., Veterans' tub.

There were several tubs which took part in the parade and did not enter the contest. Each tub was given ten minutes in which to play as many times as it saw fit and the record was fixed on its farthest throw. Except for a slight cross breeze the conditions were excellent for record-breaking distances.

The parade was somewhat late in starting from Charles street owing to the desire to wait the arrival of old Enterprise from Brockton. "I'll give you just five minutes to get that tub out of the wagon," shouted Matthew Cavanaugh of Roxbury, one of the committee in charge. The line had been formed for more than twenty minutes. At the end of ten minutes it started, and the old tub was ready.

First came a detail of mounted police, followed by the Mission Church band, a detail from the Boston fire department headed by Chief Marshal Edward J. Shallow, Deputy Fire Chief Daniel F. Sennott, District Chief A. J. McDonald and a dozen officers and privates. Twenty-five officers of the various associations marched ahead of the open barouches containing the members of the committee and invited guests, Mayor Curley riding in the first carriage with his son and President John J. Stevens of the League. Chief McDonough of the Boston department was in the second carriage.

The old Converse tub of Roxbury had the honor of leading the veterans. This is a tub that has had a career of more than ordinary interest and possibly had attended more "musters" than any other machine in the line today. The James W. Plaisted apparatus from Portland, Me., was the second tub in line, and the red-shirted veterans in full ranks, were given a royal reception. Hancock No. 1 of Brockton had a band and the Red Jackets of Cambridge, with the St. Peter's drum corps of Dorchester, aroused hearty applause. Enterprise of Brockton followed, and then came the Amesbury boys, winners of scores of prizes in New England tournaments and always feared by the smaller tubs north of Boston.

The natty appearance of the St. Mary's drum corps of Stoughton, at the head of the Alabama Coon company, won recognition from the start. The boys, many of them very small, played well and marched well. The Stoughton boys had hosts of friends, particularly on Tremont street. Their machine had been polished until one could see nine in it. There was much straining of eyes to discover the town that claimed the old Union tub of Braintree. This is the smallest machine in line and looks as if it had seen service for at least 100 years. "There's a good punch in it," one of the veterans shouted in response to a quip from the crowd.

Wherever the Governor Bradstreet company from North Andover appears it excites applause, not only for its stalwart, well uniformed personnel, but for the beauty of the machine, but today it was obliged to share its recognition with Washington No. 1 of Wickford, R. I., a machine that for beauty of lines and general utility is unsurpassed, in the firemen's view. Then followed the Marblehead boys, with determination written on their bronzed countenances, for they came to Boston expecting much from the beautiful Okommakamesit No. 2—a machine that is hard to "hold back" once the stream starts through the nozzle.

The Fire King boys from Pawtuxet, R. I., made a striking appearance with their sturdy machine, and their marching was all that could be desired.

The City Band of Everett escorted the excellent General Taylor tub, and a drum corps furnished the step for the Paul Revere company of Revere. Liberty 1 of Providence appeared just ahead of the Nonantums of Newton, and hardly had the applause subsided in recognition of that well-organized company when the crowd caught sight of former Mayor Hurley of Salem marching well in front of old Protector 3, a beautiful machine. Hurley was in his usual mood, smiling and bowing right and left and often waving his silk tile to persons far up in the windows. A little girl dressed in patriotic robes headed Germania 2 of Chelsea. Then came a boy of ten wearing a firemen's cap much too large for him and the St. Vincent Cadets, dressed in white suits.

The Boston fire department's exhibit came at the end, first Engine 17, drawn by three black horses; the hose wagon of Engine 21, horse drawn; pumping engine, No. 20; motor driven; Engine 19, the latest pumping engine; combination hose and chemical, No. 39; Ladder 5 and an apparatus of the Boston Protective department.

The parade moved with only one halt, as the line reached Park street. It moved from the Common through Park Square, Eliot, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston streets to the Common, where the playout took place. Mayor Curley reviewed the parade from City Hall and later hastened to the Common to watch the contest of muscle.

The judges in the playout were William H. Hathaway of Gloucester, President John J. Stevens of the League, former Fire Commissioner George Hunt of Providence, Colonel Edward Brown of Marblehead, James H. Walker of Lowell and District Chief Edward J. Shallow of Boston.

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MAYOR PRAISES TRADE BOARDS

Principal Speaker at Outing of Dorchester and Roxbury Bodies.

AUG 23 1917

PROUD OF LOWER CITY DEBT

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at the outing of the Roxbury and Dorchester boards of trade at Paragon Park, Nantasket, yesterday. In reviewing his administration he stated that the great war had not interfered with the progress of Boston, and added that he would end his four-year term as chief magistrate with the city's debt reduced to $4,000,000, and with no accompanying reduction in the pay of the city employes.

He made the hit of the evening when he announced that Boston's tax rate for the coming year would be $17.70, a 10-cent reduction from last year's rate.

He praised the organizations before which he was speaking and stated that they were of great assistance to any mayor. He asked the members of the boards to consider industrial Dorchester as a place of great opportunities, and closed by stating that the federal government was about to spend many millions of dollars in developing the marsh land along the Neponset river, in the construction of storage and supply depots which will be the greatest on the Atlantic coast.

Quincy Mayor Speaks.

Chairman John J. Dailey, in opening the speaking, thanked all the members for their interest and especially his assistant, Frank S. Lane; Keeper of the Funds Fred J. Carey, and Patrick Ahearn, Richard Tracey, Francis G. Parsell, A. C. Peterson, L. W. Wilbur and E. J. McGovern. Mayor Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy was another speaker.

The outing opened with an automobile parade by the members through the streets of Roxbury and Dorchester. Most of the automobiles were decorated with signs large enough to let the people know who they were as they passed through Dudley street, to Warren street, to Washington street and back to Dudley street, to Dorchester, and from there to the Pemberton Inn.

A program of sports was started which furnished more enjoyable sport than danger to existing records. The results were as follows.

Tug-of-war, Dorchester vs. Roxbury—Won by Dorchester (Alexander McGillvary, Ronald McGillvary, James J. Sullivan, Owen Berry); Roxbury (John Stahl, Harry Hoagland, Joseph O'Connell, E. J. Power), second.

Race on stilts, two sections—First section won by I. B. Hersey, Roxbury; Philip Manney, Dorchester, second. Second section won by Philip Manney, Dorchester; H. S. Hoagland, Roxbury, second.

Fat men's race—Won by L. W. Barry, Roxbury; E. J. Owens, Roxbury, second.

Emptying bottle for speed—Won by Louis Hellear, Dorchester; William Carmichael, Dorchester, second.

Putting shot—Won by Richard Tracey, Dorchester; Richard Myers, Roxbury, second.

Egg race—Won by Louis Sullivan, Dorchester; Bernard Morrison, Roxbury, second.

Pipe race—Won by John Singler, Dorchester.

The sports closed with a five-inning ball game, which was won by Dorchester, 10 to 2. The battery for the winning team was John Ahern and Philip Manney, while Charles A. Zepp and Wilbur Knott were in the points for the losers.

AUG - 24 - 1917

MALDEN GUNNER ESCAPES DEATH

AUG 24 1917

Navy Department Notifies Mayor Curley That James Delaney Is Prisoner in Hands of Germans.

Mayor Curley, through his secretary, Standish Willcox, announced last night that he had received word from the navy department that Chief Gunner's Mate James Delaney of 12 Cleveland street, Malden, was not killed when the Standard Oil tanker Campana was sunk by a U-boat off the coast of England on Aug. 6.

With other members of the gun crew he exhausted the supply of ammunition aboard the American vessel, and with them took to the small boats when it became necessary to abandon ship. Four of the gunners and the Campana's captain were taken prisoners, and the Germans sank the tanker with bombs. The other survivors were picked up by a French naval vessel.

Good News Given to Sister.

Miss Margaret A. Delaney of 163 Huntington avenue, sister of the missing man, called on the mayor yesterday and begged him to find out for her the fate of her brother. Therefore the mayor immediately communicated with Washington, and last night left one of his secretaries at City Hall to keep in touch with the navy department. He was dining at the Copley-Plaza when the telegram from Washington arrived announcing that the Yankee seaman who had stood by his guns so resolutely was still alive.

He at once ordered notice sent to Miss Delaney, who, receiving the message over the telephone shortly after midnight, cried:

"Thank God! Thank God!"

The navy department telegraphed the mayor that it had notified Mrs. Delaney, wife of the gunner, of her husband's safety.

The mayor also announced last night that by intercession today with the United States ambassadors at London and Paris he will make an effort to determine definitely the German prison camp in which Delaney and the other missing members of the Campana's gun crew, if they, too, are alive, have been taken.

AUG - 23 - 1917.

BOSTON'S TAX RATE IS LOWER

Mayor Curley Announces It Is $17.70, a Reduction of 10 Cents.

AUG 23 1917

ASSESSORS FIND $24,806,100

Boston's tax rate this year will be $17,70, or 10 cents less than last year. Mayor Curley made the announcement yesterday, adding that the rate will be the lowest for any city in the commonwealth. Subsequently, he was not quite sure on this point. Last year Springfield and Boston tied with the same rate, $17.80.

When the alarmist "official" statement from the Boston assessors was given out early in the month, to the effect that an increased tax rate must be expected, possibly running up even to a dollar increase, it was pointed out in these columns that with Mayor Curley coming up for re-election it was anything but likely that he would allow any such increase.

Find $24,806,100 More.

The assessors have found an increased valuation of $24,806,100 in the real estate over 1916.

Their valuation of Boston real estate for 1917 is $1,304,581,800, as against $1,279,775,700 in 1916 and $1,261,954,300 in 1915. Their total valuation of the personal property is $152,541,543, as against $328,925,600 in 1916, and $304,443,000 in 1915. Of course the falling off in the personal is due to the workings of the income tax law, under which the commonwealth recompenses the city. Moreover, the paying back in 1917 is done on the basis of the 1915 valuation, when the tax rate was $18.

The state's administration of the new income tax law has resulted in the uncovering of millions of property never before taxed, so that the revenue obtained is far greater than ever before.

There is a falling off in the number of polls, the number being 210,713 as against 210,922 a year ago.

The tax rate of $17.70 is made up as follows: State, $3; county, $1.20; city, $13.50.

Of the city rate $4.34 is for schools.

The state tax in 1916 was $2.48 and in 1915 $2.96. The county tax in 1916 was $1.21 and in 1915 $1.19.

The increased state tax is due largely to extraordinary expenses occasioned by the war, and by the calling of the constitutional convention.

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HONOR LEGION HAS LOVE FEAST

Mayor Curley Presents Gold Locket to Commander Chamberlain.

DEEDS OF DARING RECALLED

Members of the legion of honor and their wives held their annual banquet last night in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. There were speeches by Mayor Curley, Congressman Peter Tague, Commandant Rush, Commander Orville T. Chamberlain of the legion, Mrs. John C. Black of Illinois, widow of the Gen. Black of civil war fame; Col. Samuel B. Horne and Mrs. A. C. Rafferty, re-elected president of the ladies' auxiliary. The legion presented a gold locket to Commander Chamberlain, a pair of gold links to Mayor Curley and a bouquet to Mrs. Curley. James W. Curley, Jr., son of the mayor, delivered an oration on the flag.

Mayor Curley spoke of the dignity of the medal of honor, the highest military award this country can give.

"There is no royalty here," he said, "this country does not give honors lightly, but there are qualities that elevate men in the estimation of their fellows, and for these qualities of character and exceptional service the nation awards the medal of honor." He told of the bravery of Commander Chamberlain in going back under fire for ammunition when the supply had run out, and in the name of the legion presented the locket to him.

Thanks City for Treatment.

Commander Chamberlain thanked the city for the fine treatment the legion had received, and said he would not have been surprised if the mayor had made the legion a present of Bunker Hill.

Commandant William Rush of the navy yard, introduced as "the hero of Vera Cruz," received three cheers. He remarked that it was not the custom of the United States to sprinkle crosses and other decorations around, and declared that the medal of honor was the more distinguished for that reason. He spoke also of the Victoria Cross and the French merit medal.

Congressman Tague spoke of the present war, and asked the veterans to welcome the young men who would shortly show that they could live up to the traditions of the forbears, and who would shortly be repeating in Europe the deeds that won the medal of honor in the civil war.

One of the most effective speeches of the evening was that of Mrs. John C. Black, who spoke of her late husband's high character. She recalled girlhood associations in Newton, referring particularly to the author of "America," whom she knew when she was at school. She asked the company to sing "America," adding a verse now sung in Canada as an additional verse to "God Save the King," and beginning "God Save Our Men."

AUG - 23 - 1917

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS

There are, it seems, those in this city who believed, trusted or hoped that the mayor would veto the ordinance which will give one day off in three to the firemen. Nobody who knows the game of politics as played at City Hall entertained the slightest delusion on that score.

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If the mayor had vetoed the proposition, not only would he have challenged the firemen's political machine to oppose his re-election, but he would have rebuked at the same time his most obedient followers in the city council.

The expected has happened, and the "pledge," solemnly presented by Atty. Lavelle, will have no more intrinsic value in the future than any mayor may care and dare to write into it.

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CITY'S GROWTH WAS UNIFORM

Assessor Daily Says Only Two Wards Showed Decrease Last Year.

AUG 24 1917

PRAISES INCOME TAX LAW

Edward B. Daily, chairman of the board of assessors, in discussing the city tax rate last night, said: "The gain of $24,803,500 in real estate valuation is distributed over 24 out of the 26 wards, and shows a greater increase in building than in any year since 1873-1874."

"The feature of the gain in valuation is its uniformity. The total of 5800 new or improved buildings cannot be paralelled without going back to the boom of the seventies.

"The only two wards showing a decrease are wards 4, which falls off $34,200, and ward 13, which falls off $101,800."

He said he took great comfort in the thought that this year's tax rate of $17.70 will be the lowest since 1914, when it was $17.50.

"But for the embargo on merchandise we should have had an increase in values of $50,000,000," he said. "We have the state to thank for the turning back to us of $3,778,569 through the operation of the income tax law."

He admitted that the state in turning back approximately $1,000,000 more than was expected according to the preliminary estimates, and also had nothing but praise for the workings of the income tax law.

He justified an allowance this year of only 8 cents for the overlay, against 13 cents last year, by the fact that with the income tax law and so many sworn statements there can be little danger of the city's being obliged to give up considerable amounts of tax money in abatements, through swearing off.

"When you have 18,660 detailed statements against the 5000 of former years, you have a bulwark and protection furnished by the tax payers themselves," he said.

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

AUG 23 1917

MAYOR CURLEY signed the Russell Club one-day-off-in-three order for the firemen, just as predicted in these columns. He held it until within 24 hours of the expiration of the 15 days allowed him, under the charter, for consideration, so as to preserve the figment of imagination as to profound consideration, but there never could have been any doubt in his own mind as to his action. Nor could there have been any doubt in the minds of those who observed his behavior, during the last fortnight especially. A few persons did undertake to argue that the mayor would undertake to win the taxpayers because he needs their votes, being assured already of the votes of the hoi polloi; and that he would placate the firemen with a promise to do something for them after the war. But, after the hearing, at which the mayor showed such scant courtesy to the representatives of the chamber of commerce and the real estate interests who appeared in opposition to the ordinance, his real feeling was manifest to all possessed of any perspicuity.

The Russell Club is one of the most powerful organizations in city politics. The firemen never fail to find sufficient time to vote, and what they don't know about politics is not worth knowing. The mayor has always believed in political organizations. His practical experience in politics has convinced him that government is carried on by the few, and that the few can be manipulated by still fewer. The building up of a powerful machine has been his ideal from the first. The one-day-off-in-three means the addition of 192 men to the city payroll. It means promotions and opportunities for playing favorites. It opens a wide vista for rainbow promises, many of which may be forgotten after election, but which "sound good" now and easily beguile.

Mayor Curley has given new evidence of absent-mindedness. A fortnight ago he told Thomas D. Lavelle, counsel for the firemen, that the one-day-off-in-three order would not be signed until after the information was obtained as to the size of Atty. Lavelle's fee.

HERALD - AUG-23-1917

VETERANS SEND WAR MESSAGE TO RUSSIANS

Greetings Will Be Read to Soldiers on All Fronts Within Twenty-Four Hours.

AUG 23 1917

SOMERS TO HEAD G. A. R.

Election of Officers Is Today, and Next Encampment Will Be in Portland, Ore.

Russian soldiers, from Riga to Odessa, today will hear their commanders read this cabled message, adopted yesterday afternoon by the national encampment of the G. A. R.:

"The Grand Army of the United States of America, in national encampment assembled, sends greetings to the soldiers of Russia. As it was ours, a half-century ago to wage a war for the preservation of the American union, the freedom of a race and the perpetuity of a republican form of government, so may it be yours, heroic sons of a mighty people, by your united, devoted and sustained efforts to establish on an enduring foundation in your great country 'government of the people, by the people and for the people,' and to this end we send our prayers to heaven and our sons to the aid of the allied armies in Europe and to your aid on the battlefield."

Through the offices of Russian diplomacy, this courage-stiffening salutation from the oldest soldiers of the oldest republic to the soldiers of the youngest republic will get direct distribution to the armies of Kerensky on all fronts.

It was not intended as a resounding and otherwise harmless bit of convention persiflage. The message carries with it all the weight of the great organization of veterans and it is expected and hoped that its moral effect will be considerable. The aged delegates jumped to their feet in a flash-back of a war spirit that is far from slumbering when the message was read.

Answer Was a Cheer.

They were asked to vote. In answer came one long cheer. Not in years has an encampment had a more electrifying, fervent 15 minutes.

Portland., Or., won the 1918 encampment by one vote over Atlantic City. The tally was 327 to 326 and it was more than half expected that New Jersey would make a fight and rally her cohorts for another fight, but this was not done. The New York and Pennsylvania delegations were solidly supporting the summer resort and the vote of New England was scattering.

This morning, unless all signs fail, when the delegates resume their session at Symphony Hall, Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., past commander of that state, will be elected commander-in-chief to succeed W. J. Patterson of Pittsburgh. Col. J. Payson Bradley of Boston, who has worked indefatigably to make this encampment a success, had been mentioned as a candidate, but he put himself out of the race early in the week. He is regarded as in line for the G. A. R.'s highest honor in 1918.

John Lincoln Clem, a retired major-general of the United States army, will probably be elected senior vice commander-in-chief. He is one of the youngest, if not the youngest member of the Grand Army, enlisting at the age of 10, and known to every wearer of the bronze button as "the drummer boy of Chickamauga." He shot a confederate lieutenant-colonel who attacked him in battle and Gen. Rosecranz made him a sergeant at headquarters. Gen. Grant gave him shoulder straps as a second lieutenant. Gen. Clem served in the quartermaster's department of the regular army for 40 years.

After Consolation Prize.

A number of candidates are out for junior vice comander-in-chief, regarded as the consolation prize of the encampment. Balloting for this office will constitute the only real fight on the floor of the encampment. There are apparently no avowed candidates for surgeon-general and the Rev. O. S. Reed of Manzanola, Col., has indicated he would accept another term as chaplain-in-chief. No other clergymen have come forward. The rest of the offices are appointive.

By speeding up routine, the sessions of the encampment will come to a close at noon today. The afternoon will be devoted to sightseeing and tomorrow there is to be a harbor excursion and a fish dinner at Paragon Park. The great camp fire at Faneuil Hall last night, unusual in its patriotic fervor, put the veterans in fine fettle. What with the inspiring scenes at Symphony Hall in the afternoon and the great rally at night, there was rounded out a day that, of itself, makes this encampment notable.

AUG 23 1917

The afternoon session opened with singing of one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner," led by S. H. Towler. Past Grand Commanders-in-Chief Montfort, Beers and Palmer then escorted to the platform Joseph A. Conry, Russian consul in Boston. Mr. Conry, in an eloquent speech, told of the inspiration of Tuesday's parade when the members of the Russian mission preceded the line of veterans. He recalled that in 1780 Francis Gaines of Boston had been sent to Russia to obtain arms and munitions, and that John Quincy Adams, also of Boston, had been for six years minister to Russia. He referred also to the visit of the Russian fleet in the days of the civil war when the cause of the North seemed dark and when foreign support for the South was feared.

VETERANS SEE MOTION PICTURES ON COMMON

Join in Singing Old Songs of Civil War Days.

Members of the G. A. R. and the kindred organizations which are holding convention in Boston, last night enjoyed a moving picture entertainment at the Parkman bandstand on the Common, given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Seats were reserved for the veterans in front of the bandstand, and a squad of Boy Scouts and a special detail of police saw that no old soldier was without a seat. Pictures were shown of scenes of civil war battlegrounds, the latest pictures of the Russian revolution, and the G. A. R. parade of Tuesday morning.

Music was by the Navy Yard band, the greater part of the pieces being those popular during the war, the veterans joining in the singing. Short addresses were made by Col. J. Payson Bradley, Adjt.-Gen. Fox of South Dakota and Maj. Showers of St. Louis.

AUG-23-1917

CURLEY GOES TO CAPITAL TO BOOST "GAS" INVENTION

AUG 23 1917

Says Process in Which He Has Interest Would Mean Saving of 25 Per Cent.

Mayor Curley left Boston for Washington on the Federal Express last night to interest Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a substitute for gasoline, which the mayor is convinced can be produced at a saving of 25 per cent. and result in a reduction of 33 per cent. in fuel consumption, also eliminating carbonization.

The mayor has acquired an interest in the invention and will be accompanied by the inventor, Dr. Frederick Davis of Rutland square.

The mayor also intends to devote some time in Washington to the promotion of his bill to put lynching or burning at the stake in the same category and under the same statute as counterfeiting, placing any form of mob violence within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, and making it the duty of the United States attorneys to prosecute, with heavy penalties in the way of imprisonment and fines.

The bill was drafted by former Asst. U. S. Atty. William H. Lewis. The mayor, with a smile, admitted that he has not decided what congressman is to have charge of the bill, but insisted that he would find no lack of volunteers, and that the measure will be enacted, despite the fact that the South is in the saddle.

The grandstands which have decorated the City Hall grounds all summer, and those more recently erected on the Common, are to be taken down soon. They cost $10,000.

Building Commissioner O'Hearn will call for bids for the removal, and also for the purchase of the lumber, which is said to amount to about 140,000 feet.

SEP 1-1917.

JAPANESE MISSION WILL BE HERE SEPT. 18 AND 19

HERALD BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1917

The state department announced today that the Japanese mission would arrive in Boston on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18. The mission will remain in Boston Tuesday and Wednesday, leaving for Washington on a special train Wednesday evening.

POST - AUG - 23 - 1917.

FIREMEN WIN DAY OFF IN 3

Mayor Signed for Fear of Platoon Demand

AUG 23 1917

The order providing one day off in three for the members of the Boston fire department was signed by Mayor Curley yesterday. The new ordinance will take effect Feb. 1, 1918.

In a brief comment on his action, the Mayor stated there was danger that the vetoing of the one day off in three order might result in the firemen waging a battle for a two-platoon system. He said that assurance had been given him by Thomas D. Lavelle, counsel for the firemen, that the members of the department will seek no further concession in the matter of time off.

NEED 192 MORE MEN

The Mayor pointed out that the fire department under the new ordinance would be placed on a permanent basis under humane working conditions.

In declaring that the new ordinance would mean a permanent working schedule the Mayor showed the following letter from Attorney Lavelle:

"Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston:

"Dear Sir—At a conference with a committee representing the firemen of the city of Boston, I was authorized to say to your Honor that if the ordinance granting one day off in three for firemen becomes effective, the firemen will seek no further concessions from the city government in the matter of time off, nor will they interest themselves directly or indirectly in the enactment of any ordinance providing that the day off in three plan be changed. Respectfully yours,

"THOMAS D. LAVELLE."

The pen with which the Mayor signed the order was given to Councillor McDonald.

Fire Commissioner Grady has estimated that 192 additional firemen will be necessary when the order goes into effect. The 15-day limit which governed the Mayor's consideration of the order expired yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Mayor affixed his signature two hours before the time limit was reached.

There is a possibility that the Chamber of Commerce will carry the matter to the courts, on a question as to the legality of the ordinance.

AUG - 26 - 1917.

OVERLOOKED $10,000,000

AUG 26 1917

Chairman of Assessors Finds Slight Mistake

The tardy discovery of an error in the 1917 taxation figures compiled by the city assessing department has resulted in a statement from Edward B. Daily, chairman of the Board of Assessors, that the amount of tangible personal property certified to the State was $10,000,000 below what the figure should have been. Daily placed the blame on an adding machine that "failed to register in the tens of millions."

Notification of this error was sent to Tax Commissioner Trefry, and to square accounts with the State, the city will be obliged to return to the State about $180,000 of the income tax money received under the new law.

But there will be no effect on the $17.70 tax rate, declared on the basis of the figures compiled by Chairman Daily, for the city will have $10,000,000 additional tangible property to tax than it was given credit for before the discovery of the error.

AUG - 25 - 1917

TO PICK SAFETY BOARD HEAD

Mayor May Name Bowles' Successor Today

AUG 25 1917

Mayor Curley will today or Monday appoint the successor of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee. The appointment will be made by the Mayor after he has received a report on the matter from the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee. The question of a successor was referred to the executive committee at a conference with the Mayor yesterday.

Three men prominent in the business and public affairs of Boston are being mentioned for the vacancy, which was created by Admiral Bowles being summoned to Washington for duty on the shipping board. They are Major Patrick F. O'Keefe, head of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency; Victor A. Heath of Roxbury, who is president of the Home Furnishers' Association of Massachusetts; and Colonel Charles Pfaff, president of the Massachusetts Breweries Company. All three are members of the Boston Public Safety Committee.

The name of Colonel Francis Peabody was mentioned at the conference held by the Mayor yesterday, but Colonel Peabody explained that owing to the demands of other interests, he would be unable to devote more time than he is now giving as a member of the Public Safety Committee.

AUG - 28 - 1917.

CALLS MAYOR BRAW LADDIE

Kiltie Writes Scotch Poem About Him

AUG 28 1917

"Ye're a gey braw laddie, Jimmie Curley, an' a man right through and through," is the laudatory message conveyed to Mayor Curley in a bit of verse that Private Craig of the 236th Overseas Battalion of the New Brunswick Kilties has written in commemoration of the Mayor's recent visit to the Kilties' camp at Valcartier, Quebec.

Private Craig's poem runs as follows:

There's a chap ca'd Jimmie Curley;
He's the Mayor of Boston Toon.
At the Colonel's invitation,
Tae Valcartier he came doon.
He was gi'en a grand reception
When he landit yesterday.
An' after he had dined that nicht
I heard the Colonel say:

CHORUS.

"Ye're a gey braw laddie, Jimmie Curley,
An' a man richt through and through,
An' I'm pleased tae meet you, Brither Curley,
Wi' a heart that's staunch and true.
We've got nae key tae oor campin' grounds,
Though they stretch far awa' beyont the bagpipes' sounds,
But ye're welcome tae them, Mayor Curley.
Here's our best respects tae you.

SECOND CHORUS.

"Ye're a gey braw laddie, Jimmie Curley,
An' a man richt through and through,
An' I'm pleased tae greet ye, Brither Curley,
Wi' a heart that's staunch and true.
May ye hae guid health an' a gey lang life,
But the next time ye come, I hope ye bring your wife
An' the rest o' the wee Curley Murleys.
They're as welcome here as you."

AUG - 23 - 1917.

OLD TIME FIRE FIGHTERS' DAY

Parade and Playout for $1000 Prizes

AUG 23 1917

From all parts of New England, 3000 members of the New England States' Veteran Firemen's League will come to Boston this morning to take part in a parade through the principal streets, and in a hand-tub playout to be held near the frog pond on the Common.

One thousand dollars in prizes have been offered by the city to the hand-tub organization that plays the strongest stream. More than 30 companies of old-time fire fighters are expected to take part. The hand-tub brigades will line up on the Common immediately after the parade.

The parade, under the command of District Chief Edward J. Shallow of the Boston fire department, will form at Park square at 9:40 o'clock, and will pass through Eliot street, to Washington street, to School, to Beacon, to Boston Common. Several pieces of motor apparatus from the Boston department will be in the parade.

Mayor Curley will review the parade at City Hall.

The judges at the playout will be: William H. Hathaway of Gloucester; John J. Stevens, president of the league; ex-Fire Commissioner George Hunt of Providence; Colonel Edward Brown of Marblehead; James H. Walker of Lowell, and District Chief Shallow of Boston.

RECORD - AUG - 23 - 1917

FIREMEN GET ONE DAY OFF IN THREE

AUG 23 1917

Curley Signs Order at 11th Hour—Chamber Likely to Fight Decision

AUG 23 1917

RUSSELL CLUB SAYS NO MORE DEMANDS

This Is All They Want From City, Mayor Told by Their Attorney

Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon signed the City Council's order which was passed by the Council some days ago, by a vote of 6 to 3, which gives the firemen of Boston one day off in three. The time limit for the Mayor's signature would have expired at 5 p.m. yesterday by law.

Mayor Curley's action follows a letter received from Thomas D. Lavelle, attorney, from the Russell Club, in which it was stated that if the Mayor should agree to the one-day-off-in-three program no further concessions would be asked for members of the fire department.

The pen with which the Mayor signed the order was given to City Councillor Daniel McDonald, who has consistently fought for the passage of this measure.

The ordinance will go into effect Feb. 1st, 1918. Besides providing that no Boston fireman shall be obliged to work more than two days in three, it stipulates that three hours per day shall be allowed each man for meals.

Fire Commr. Grady has asserted that 192 men would have to be added to the department to keep it manned as at present and maintain its efficiency, if this ordinance should become law. The firemen, in their arguments before the City Council, claimed no more men would be necessary.

May Be Brought to Court

The Chamber of Commerce in all likelihood will carry the matter to the courts, to settle the question whether the ordinance is legal or not.

The Russell Club, which has come in for much notoriety in connection with the one-day-off-in-three issue, was sharply attacked by Councillor Hagan at the last public hearing on the matter. He accused it of being a purely political organization, bound on advancing the individual interests of its members even at the expense of department efficiency and municipal economy.

It has been reported that unless Mayor Curley should sign the ordinance, the firemen would turn to and knife him at the polls in the coming municipal campaign.

The only comment that the Mayor made when he put his signature to the ordinance was that he feared if denied the day off in three, the firemen would make another attempt to secure the two-platoon system, which would prove more expensive than to grant them another holiday weekly. He asked for an opinion from the firemen, and through their organization, the Russell Club, he received the letter from Lavell.

AUG - 23 - 1917

PATRIOTIC FERVOR AT G. A. R. CAMPFIRE

AUG 23 1917

Veterans and Their Friends More Than Fill Auditorium In Mechanics Bldg.

OLD SONGS ROUSE GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Corp. Tanner Says Soldiers of U. S. A. Will Teach Kaiser Sharp Lesson

AUG 23 1917

Tremendous enthusiasm for the flag and for its defenders, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, was displayed at the great campfire held in Mechanics Building last evening. Every seat in the great auditorium was filled, and several hundred people stood during the exercises.

The trooping of the colors under the direction of Past Department Commander J. Payson Bradley was the signal for applause and cheers which rocked the building. Grace Hamlin sang "The Star Spangled Banner" during these exercises.

Much regret was expressed when it was announced early in the evening that Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman, who was to have presided and spoken at the campfire, had fallen over a wire in the Public Garden and broken his arm.

Past Department Commander Daniel E. Denney took charge of the meeting, and Past Department Commander Wilfred A. Wetherbee assumed the direction of the music. Rev. Philip A. Nordell, assistant adjutant general of the Massachusetts Department, offered prayer.

The speakers of the evening were Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson, Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner, Mayor Curley and State Treasurer Burrill. The Lotus Quartet, the Lotus Glee Club, Grace Hamlin and the Grand Army Chorus sang patriotic songs of the old and new time. When "We Old Boys," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground" and other favorites were sung, the entire audience joined in with vim and energy.

Teel's Band, which furnished instrumental music for the occasion, offered "The Civil War," by Thomas M. Tobani, as a special feature. This is a tone-picture of the events between the North and South, intended to give a music panorama.

Great Demonstration

It was the most demonstrating crowd of the week. It cheered Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Corporal Tanner and Mayor Curley, encored the singers and generously applauded the band.

Corporal Tanner told the audience that it had a full right to believe that the Blarney stone had been brought him, and he expressed the warmest thanks for the reception of the delegates and other visitors.

Mayor Curley spoke of the remarkable display of vigor by the veterans and said: "Please God, they will never grow too old to honor the flag or revive the traditions which make America what America should be. No person could witness the passage of the G. A. R. through the streets of Boston without a quickening of the pulse and the murmuring of a prayer for the good health and long life of men who made it possible for the nation to continue and for Lincoln, the great emancipator, to become the greatest American of all time."

He urged that the organization still has the duty to assist in the establishment of universal service, declaring that equality of opportunity calls for equality of service, and that universal service would lead to the wiping out of animosities between capital and labor as well as religious and racial feeling.

On motion of Past Department Commander W. A. Wetherbee a message of cheer and encouragement was sent to the Belgian Mission, now in New York.

AUG - 23 - 1917

SONS OF VETERANS FIRM FOR WAR

The loyalty of the 57,000 Sons of Veterans was pledged to back America in its war against Germany at the opening yesterday of the convention of the 36th annual encampment in Ford Hall by Commdr.-in-Chief William T. Church of Chicago. A speech by Mayor Curley on the present crisis aroused great enthusiasm among the members.

AUG 23 1917

"There is but one loyalty today for Americans and that is to our Government and our flag and the freedom for which they fight. There is but one duty," declared the Commander-in-Chief, "and that is to support to the utmost the President and the Government in every move made for national defense and the successful prosecution of the war.

"This utmost is not found in lip service, or heart service or both. They are useful, but in this dire need there must go with them every effort that muscle and mind and fortune can exert, all given with the chastening grace of patriotic self-sacrifice on the part of all our people."

Mayor Curley was introduced to the convention by Past-Commdr. Fred E. Bolton of Boston. A reply to the Mayor's plea for the unity of the nation was made by Past-Commdr. Frank, L. Shepard of Chocago.

During the day reports were read by Senior Vice-Commdr.-in-Chief E. L. Graves of Bridgeport, Conn.; Junior Vice-Commdr.-in-Chief Leon L. Roberts of St. Louis; National Sec. H. H. Hammer of Reading, Pa., and National Treas. A. L. Rake of Reading, Pa.

AUG 24 1917

POST - AUG -23-1917

OLD VETS HAIL BOYS OF RUSSIA

Grand Army of '61 Sends Word of Cheer to Soldiers of New Republic

AUG 23 1917

Representatives of slightly more than 100,000 old men, remnants of an army that fought for union and liberty more than 50 years ago, yesterday sent words of greeting and good cheer to an army of millions of young men, fighting today for the same basic republican principles for which soldiers of the fading army offered their lives in '61. Last night, according to the assurance of Joseph A. Conry, Russian consul in Boston, the cables carried to Petrograd the resolution adopted by the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Duplicates will be made at the Russian capital, and within a week the message of the Grand Army will have been read to every soldier of the new republic along the fighting front from Riga to Odessa.

MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

The resolution was introduced during the afternoon session at Symphony Hall by ex-Congressman Washington Gardner of Michigan, and were immediately adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Conry was then escorted to the platform by Past Commanders-in-Chief Elias R. Montfort of Ohio, David J. Palmer of Iowa and Alfred B. Beers of Connecticut.

In his address Mr. Conry said that a Bostonian, Francis Gainer, was sent as representative of the United States to Russia in 1780, and referred to the friendship that has existed between the two nations ever since.

"We are fighting now in a common cause," he said, "and this further cements the bonds of friendship that have united us so long."

The speaker then impressed upon his hearers the importance that he, as representative in the United States of the new-born republic, attached to the message and to the influence that it would have on the Russian soldiers.

Following is the resolution

"The Grand Army of the Republic of the United States of America in national encampment assembled, sends greetings to the soldiers of Russia. As it was ours a half century ago to wage successful war for the preservation of the American Union, the freedom of a race, and the perpetuity of a republican form of government, so may it be yours, heroic sons of a mighty people, by your united, devoted and sustained efforts, to establish on an enduring foundation in your great country 'government of the people, by the people and for the people,' and to this we send our prayers to heaven and our sons to the aid of the allied armies, and to your aid on the battlefield."

Go to Oregon Next

One vote made a difference of 3000 eyed then as you are now."

The Mayor was heartily applauded.

Among the other speakers was Corporal "Jim" Tanner of Washington, who lost both legs in the Civil war.

Whole Harbor Salutes

Boston Harbor had the opportunity to greet the old soldiers as they left the wharf at 11:20 o'clock yesterday morning, and the water front people made the most of it. As the two steamers swung down the harbor after being given a sea view of the navy yard and the two gigantic transports that used to carry passengers for the North German Lloyd, four harbor fire boats circled the G. A. R. steamers time after time, transforming themselves into floating geysers in a spectacular demonstration. Smart cutters from the navy yard flipped by with the uniformed men at attention, passing steamships toot-tooted their compliments, and passengers on incoming steamers cheered the old soldiers and were answered by a cloud of fluttering handkerchiefs. Even chance seemed to favor the holiday, for on the return trip hundreds of sailors at Bumkin Island were engaged in a flag-led parade, which was viewed from the steamers.

Plenty of Bostonians were scattered among the crowds on the steamers to point out the points of interest. All a visitor had to do was to ask a question and the answer was given or found for him.

The veterans and their families furnished a lot of the fun themselves. Mrs. Olwen Evans of Carbondale, Penn., the "sweet singer of the G. A. R.," introduced some comic specialties, aided by the improvisations of "Johnny" Gardner, a well known Boston veteran. W. F. Henry, veteran and song maker of Ohio, led several choruses, and there were soloists among the women and men. Teel's Band was accompaniment for much of the singing.

AUG 23 1917

Had Never Seen Ocean

Some of the veterans had never seen the ocean, and many of them remained at the beach during the evening. The Oklahoma delegation, which had successfully negotiated Boston's tortuous streets during the week, got lost in Nantasket, and the Mary Chilton had to put back to get them.

There was only one hospital case during the day, and this was a simple case of indigestion. Dr. H. L. Rothblatt of the City Hospital, assisted by Miss Irma H. Weiss, was on hand with a corps of physicians.

AUG-26-1917.

STATUES WILL GET CLEANING

Boston Art Board to Supervise Job

AUG 26 1917

Boston's collection of monuments is to undergo a thorough cleaning treatment, under the direction of the city Art Commission.

Many complaints have been received concerning the unsightly condition of the memorials in the parks and public thoroughfares. The ravages of time get the bulk of the blame for the condition of the statues.

The clean-up campaign will have its start at the Shaw Memorial, opposite the State House. The Art Commission is also considering the placing of an extension top on the memorial for the purpose of preventing rain from using the bronze front for miniature waterfalls.

SEP-3-1917

WORKINGMEN'S CLUB TO OPEN NEW HOUSE

The Workingmen's Club of Suffolk County, Branch No. 1, plans to open its new clubhouse with a reception to members and invited guests today. Among those invited who have promised to speak are Frederick W. Mansfield, Grafton D. Cushing, James P. Timilty, Herman Hormel and Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley.

The Suffolk County Branch was organized early in August with the following officers: President, Joseph E. Clough; treasurer, Augustus Staver; secretary, George W. Arnold.

AUG-28-1917

There is much joy among the children of the Franklin Park playstead gardens now that the crops which they planted in the spring and have faithfully tended during the summer months are about to produce their crops. It has been estimated that the 20 acres will yield 1725 bushels of potatoes and 2000 quarts of New York pea beans, which in course of time will be converted into Boston baked beans. Eighty per cent of those who started gardening have completed their work.

AUG-18-1917.

MARKETS IN STREETS

AUG 28 1917

Approval of the establishment of municipal markets in the [illegible] squares and streets was voted by the City Council at a special meeting held yesterday.

RECORD - AUG - 24 1917

MAYOR TO CONFER WITH COAL MEN

Calls Meeting Today to Consider Securing Supply for City Institutions

Mayor Curley has asked the coal dealers of Boston to meet him at his office in City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of considering the question of insuring a coal supply for the city institutions during the coming cold season.

This will be the second conference of the summer, the previous meeting finding the dealers uncertain whether the coal would be delivered before it is actually needed.

The Mayor says 58,000 tons of coal are required and that of this total amount 17,000 of soft coal and 41,000 tons of hard coal are needed. Up to date he has been unable to secure a bid for this entire amount of fuel, and the city has been buying in quantities sufficient to last from day to day. The Mayor wishes to buy the whole amount in one order, and that is why he asks the dealers to meet him tomorrow.

Yesterday Mayor Curley awarded the contract for 900 tons of coal for the city pumping station at Cow Pasture and a similar amount for the Boston City Hospital. For the pumping station the contract calls for Pennsylvania coal at $8.10 per ton and for the City Hospital New River coal was ordered at $9.25 per ton.

AUG - 23 - 1917

OLD TIME FIRE FIGHTERS HAVE THEIR PARADE

3000 March Streets and Will Have Playout on Common

Three thousand seasoned veterans paraded proudly through Boston's principal streets this morning. Not veterans of battlefields, but of the N. E. States Veteran Firemen's League, here for "Old Time Fire Fighters' Day."

AUG 23 1917

The parade, under command of Dist. Chief Edward J. Shallow of the Boston fire department, formed at Park sq., passed through Eliot st., to Washington, School, Beacon and thence to Boston Common.

Several pieces of modern motor fire fighting apparatus lent color to the parade. Mayor Curley reviewed the parade.

Special interest centers in an old-fashioned handtub playout to be staged near the Frog Pond on the Common. More than 30 companies of old guard fire fighters will compete in the handtub playout for the $1000 in prizes which will be awarded.

AUG - 24 - 1917

ASSESSMENTS GAIN BY BUILDING BOOM

Realty Increase of $24,803,500 Is Explained by Chairman Daily

ESTIMATED INCOME OF CITY IS $6,760,389.22

Chairman Edward D. Daily of the Board of Assessors said yesterday that the increase of $24,803,500 in real estate assessments was a uniform one, not placed in any special locality. He declared that during the year ending April 1 Boston had a building boom which has not been exceeded since the period immediately following the great fire.

AUG 24 1917

There were 5800 new buildings or improvements passed upon in making the assessments. Every ward but two of the 26 increased in real estate assessments. The two showing a falling back were Ward 4, with a decrease of $82,290, and Ward 13, with a decrease of $101,800.

There were losses in the number of polls in 11 of the 26 wards, the remainder showing gains. The greatest loss was in Ward 8, which showed a loss of 662, and the greatest gain in Ward 21, which increased 461. The net loss in the whole city was 209.

The figures given out yesterday show total appropriations of $31,197,173.15. The estimated income of the city is $6,769,289.22, and the amount of the State warrants $4,318,047.39.

The detail of general appropriations is: $7,362,974, schools; $5,296,229.59, public works; $1,096,302.00, sinking funds; $659,976.84, serial debt; $3,454,665.13, interest on city debt proper; $2,821,071, Police Department; $2,195,975.37, Fire Department; $1,002,790.26, Park and Recreation Department; $844,835.62, Hospital Department; $643,484.06, Overseers of Poor; $501,071.43, public institutions; $424,476.99, Public Library; $207,701.38, Consumptives Hospital; $2,343,310.80, general purposes; $[illegible]0,029.22, soldiers' relief; $1,727,673[illegible] county expenses; $37,355, county sinking funds; $43,166.67, county serial debt; $135,085, county interest.

The details of State assessments follows: $3,502,950, State warrant; $26,133.81, grade crossings; $235,799.31, Metropolitan sewers (south); $86,378.26 Metropolitan sewers (north); $219,919.87, Charles River Basin; $769,109.27, Metropolitan parks; $4192.02, highways; $5507.60, smoke abatement; $13,166.21, fire prevention; $6720, Neponset river bridge; $11,337.11, highways (county expenses).

AUG - 24 - 1917

NEWSBOYS TO HAVE CONVENIENCE STA.

At the suggestion of Edward E. Keevin of this city, well known as the friend of newsboys, Mayor Curley has requested the trustees of the Boston Public Library, of which William F. Kenney is chairman, to provide in the basement of the Old South Church, and in connection with the proposed Business Men's Library, a convenience station for newsboys.

AUG 24 1917

Mayor Curley in his recommendation to the library trustees further requested that conveniences be provided there for members of both sexes. The library trustees will act upon the matter in October. Meanwhile tentative plans for submission to the board are being drawn.

AUG - 25 - 1917

Church Holds Garden Party To Raise Funds

AUG 25 1917

Parishioners of St. Ambrose Have Successful Lawn Party

To swell the building fund for the proposed new church, parishioners of St. Ambrose Church, Dorchester, today held their annual garden and lawn party at Degnan Estate, Freeport st., with a record crowd.

During the day Mayor Curley, Senator Lawler and Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, were visitors.

Tables and booths with all sorts of goodies were set up, while dancing and athletics were enjoyed.

AUG - 27 - 1917

According to Mayor Curley, the schools of this city use about 33,000 tons of coal each year, and to date not even one pound has been purchased. Last year at this time about two-thirds of the supply was safely tucked away in the city coal bins, but the price and the scarcity of the "black diamonds" this year is some different from last season.

AUG - 24 - 1917

Quite a few of the G. A. R. veterans from distant points of the country made personal calls on the Mayor's office and were greeted very kindly by Sec. Charlie Power, who escorted them into the throne room, where his honor made them feel at home. One of the many souvenirs or favors that they requested his honor, was that he sign his name on the back of their personal cards. He didn't refuse one.

AUG 24 1917

The Looker-On.

RECORD - AUG - 24 - 1917

FARMERS WILL GET PERMIT TO SELL PRODUCE

Curley Sure Boards Will Grant Permits to Producers

Mayor Curley has called a special meeting of the City Council for noon tomorrow as the result of information received from Atty. Gen. Attwill's office stating that it will be necessary to secure from the City Council and the State Board of Agriculture lawful permission to issue permits to the farmers to sell their goods on the public squares of the city.

The Mayor is positive that he will get the sanction of both boards, and with that in view, has announced the following days and districts where the much welcomed farmer may sell to the people direct from his farm at a cost that is bound to effect the terrible strain on the poor families at the present time.

Saturday—Christopher Gibson Playground, Dorchester and Geneva aves., Dorchester.

Monday—Madison Park, Roxbury.

Tuesday—Columbus ave., Roxbury Crossing.

Wednesday—Central sq., East Boston.

Thursday—Andrew sq., South Boston.

Friday—Monument sq., Charlestown.

Selecting the one day a week in each district, which, by the way, will be permanent, Mayor Curley states, is the result of information received from Asst. Supt. of Markets Peter J. Connolly, about many of the pedlars buying from the commission houses in Boston and then driving to the nearest Municipal Market place and unloading on the people, goods not up to the standard.

Farmers, according to Mayor Curley, are perfectly satisfied to come to these marketing places, providing they are not hindered by the pedlars. At Dorchester, recently, a farmer sold cabbage for five cents a head, that at nearby stores was calling for four and five cents a pound, and corn for 20 cents a dozen that brought 35 cents at a nearby store.

AUG - 24 - 1917

CHELSEA VETS WIN HANDTUB PLAYOUT

Winnisimmet Shoots Over 234 Feet—Brockton Firemen Are Second

AUG 24 1917

N. E. RED JACKETS HAVE BIG PARADE

AUG - 23 - 1917

VETERMEN FIREMEN FROM N. E. HOLD ANNUAL PARADE AND HAND-TUB PLAYOUT IN BOSTON

Thousands View Line of Old Fire Fighters as They March Through City Drawing Ancient Apparatus

AUG 23 1917 AUG 23 1917

A long, thin line of red, dotted here and there by gleaming brass and shining steel, wound its way through the downtown business streets this morning, receiving the plaudits of the thousands that lined the streets, while thousands more from office windows, galleries and other points of vantage cheered.

The red line was no battle front, but a veteran army of 3000 old-time fire fighters from all parts of New England, members of the N. E. Veteran Firemen's League, guests of the Hub for their annual handtub playout near the Frog Pond on the Common.

AUG 23 1917

With mounted police as a vanguard, bands playing and flags streaming, the veteran firemen passed in review with District Chief Shallow of the Boston Fire Department at their head. Chief interest was the old fire fighting apparatus and its contrast with the powerful motor fire trucks of today.

An interesting bit of by-play was furnished by Mayor Curley as the parade formed at Park sq. Three old heroes of the G. A. R. stood watching the formation. "Why don't you old scouts join in," he flung at them. The old veterans squared their shoulders, and one shouted: "We can do it, b'gosh! We came here to show you folks." The crowd applauded the old soldier's ready retort.

A thin mist and lowering skies failed to dampen the ardor of the veteran firemen. Up through Eliot street they marched, the nto Washington street, to School, Beacon and back to Boston Common for the hand-tub playout contests.

The parade was reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Curley, his son James M. jr., Chief Peter McDonough of the Boston Fire Department and John G. Stevens, president of the N. E. Veteran Firemen's League. Relatives and admiring friends of the veteran firemen filled the grandstands flanking both sides of City Hall entrance.

As a subtle compliment to the Mayor in signing the "one day off in three" ordinance, the veteran firemen doffed their hats.

A line of carriages for the aged veterans, followed the several pieces of modern motor fire fighting apparatus.

Prizes aggregating $1000 were awarded to the winers in the hand-tub playout contests. More than 30 companies from all parts of New England took part in the contests.

The judges at the playout were: William H. Hathaway of Gloucester; John J. Stevens, president of the league; ex-Fire Commissioner George Hunt of Providence; Col. Edward Brown of Marblehead; James H. Walker of Lowell, and District Chief Shallow of Boston.

The Chelsea veteran firemen, using the old pump Winnisimmet, won the playout of the N. E. Veteran Firemen's League on Boston Common yesterday afternoon with a final "shoot" of 234 ft. 6 in., or 4 ft. 10¾ in. more than the Protector Co. of Brockton, who tallied second.

The Chelsea winners accomplished the feat with 35 men under Pres. Frank McDonald, Capt. Thomas McGeary, 1st Lieut. Edward Haggerty and 2d Lieut. L. J. Bernard.

The Okommakamesit veterans of Marblehead were third. With more than 50 men on the pump, they sent a stream 239 ft. 2½ in.

The remaining scores follow:—Stoughton, 226 ft. 9¼ in.; Hancock of Brockton, 226 ft. 9¼ in.; Red Jackets of Cambridge, 219 ft. 1¼ in.; Union of Braintree, 218 ft. 6in.; Revere Vets, 218 ft. 5in.; White Eagles of Salem, 218 ft.; Providence, R. I., Vets, 215 ft. 5¼ in.; Cohasset Vets, 214 ft. 10¾ in.; East Hingham Vets, 210 ft. ½in.; Pawtucket, R. I., Vets, 209 ft. 3in.; Amesbury Vets, 203 ft. 5¼ in.; Everett Vets, 201 ft. 11 in.; Somerville Vets, 197 ft. 3½ in.; Wotchomoket Vets of East Providence, R. I., 197 ft. 3½ in.; Portland, Me., Vets, 169 ft. 11¾ in.; Charlestown Vets, 169 ft. 5 in.; and Roxbury Vets, 128 ft. 9¼ in.

AUG 24 1917

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Continued last page

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AUG-24-1917

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AUG-22-1917

BOYS IN BLUE BEHIND DRUMS CAPTURE CITY

AUG 2 1917

8000 of Civil War Army of 3,000,000 March Through Streets Flanked by Cheering Host

McCALL REVIEWS THINNING RANKS

Russian Mission Also Sees Triumphal Procession Of Men Who Saved The Union

AUG 2 1917

For three hours yesterday, downtown Boston was under unconditional surrender to the blue uniforms of the Grand Army of the Republic. Eight thousand veterans of that mighty host of 3,000,000 fighting men who liberated the slaves and saved the nation from destruction more than half a century ago marched through the streets to the thunderous plaudits of 100,000 men, women and children. Up Beacon Hill tramped the thin blue line—past the Governor of the Commonwealth; down School st., to be reviewed by the chief executive of the city; and thence by the great stand on the Tremont st. mall of the Common, where their own commander-in-chief, with the visiting Russian War Mission as his guests, stood waiting to receive them.

From Arlington st., in the Back Bay, where they fell into line for the start, to the point of dismissal in Park sq. it was a triumphal procession for the heroes of the '60's. There was one continual roar of acclaim for them all the way. And while the bands played the old thrilling tunes to whose strains they charged into the thick of the fray in those crimson days of the Civil War, from a thousand-and-one staffs along the route there crinkled and glistened in the summer sunlight the Stars and Stripes of "the only flag in the world"—the same beautiful banner which they preserved in all its pristine brightness by their gallantry on a hundred bloody fields of battle in those dread years when North and South were at each other's throats.

AUG 1 1917

Yes, it was G. A. R. day in Boston yesterday. While the survivors of Chancellorsville, of Fredericksburg, of Antietam, of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, of Shiloh and Vicksburg, of Chickamauga and Gettysburg, were on parade, downtown Boston thought of little else. Business went by the board in stores and offices and the city employees dropped their duties, by official order of the Mayor.

All joined with a will in paying the heartiest of tributes to the men who saved the republic once and would eagerly "do their bit" in the front firing line to save it again in the present crisis but for limitations of age and infirmity which cannot be overcome.

Dozens of persons were prostrated, including several veterans of the G. A. R., during the progress yesterday of the last and, in some respects, the greatest parade ever held in Boston by members of that fast fading organization.

Before the parade had been in progress half an hour, people were dropping in the crowds and the old men, trudging through the streets, were halting in their steps.

Although the day was cool, the official thermometer registering only 79 at noon with a humidity slightly below normal, many persons were overcome in the crowds along the line of march from heat and excitement.

Within 10 minutes, during the noon hour, four women succumbed on the sidewalk in front of the Old South Church in Newspaper Row. They were given first aid treatment by Boy Scouts and the police and later removed to the Relief Hospital, where 15 cases were reported.

Ovation for Vets

The last parade of the fast fading G. A. R., so far as this city is concerned, finished shortly after 1 p. m. after one of the most enthusiastic receptions in its history. The parade is the principal feature of the 52nd annual encampment of the organization now being held here.

There has probably never been a parade in the city which caused so much enthusiasm as this marching through town of the old boys of the Grand Army of the Republic and saviours of the country in '61. No regiment of youths starting out for war has come anywhere near attaining the tribute paid today to these limping old men who sturdily kept at it walking, some of them, further than they have walked at one time in months.

AUG 1 1917

Boston's goodby to the G. A. R. was fitting the occasion. It paid its tribute of cheers and plaudits in full measure running over and no old vet plodding along in the heat but must have felt that this city has not forgotten what these old men did when they were boys and would do again if they could.

No Fighting Ninth or Dandy Fifth which ever paraded the streets of the Hub even when, two years ago, they feebled old men, treading, many of them, their last march, were thrilled by it. The civilians who bared their heads to the passing colors or cheered or wept were moved by it. Even the young felt something extraordinary gripping the chords of their emotions as they gazed upon this panorama of patriotism incarnate.

AUG 1 1917

The Spirit of America, aroused again after a slumber, girding on its armor, polishing its sword. The Spirit of America, inspiring the young, preparing the women for sacrifice and sorrow, steeling the heart of the Nation.

Nor was it unfitting that as heralds of this spiritual rebirth there should have ridden the official representatives of a new recruit in the camp of democracy, the infant republic of Russia, whose passionate aspirations for freedom among men promise reinforcements of incalculable worth in the coming battles against despotic power.

It may be that most of those who saw this great pageant will never look upon its like again. It, indeed, seems improbable that its like will recur for at least another 50 years. To this generation, therefore, the scene will be historic and profoundly memorable. But from it comes a supreme satisfaction. The Spirit of America is alert again.

AUG-23-1917.

FOUR ADDITIONAL STATE GUARD UNITS

Following a visit from Mayor Curley, Gov. McCall yesterday announced that Boston will be allowed four more companies of the State Guard, and that this number of additional companies allowed the city may be increased to six.

AUG 23 1917

Mayor Curley asked for recognition of seven new companies in addition to the seven now already recognized.

The four companies to be taken in have been drilling for three months and the other three have been organized and drilling for about 30 days.

JOURNAL - AUG - 24 - 1917. AUG - 23 - 1917. AUG - 2 - 1917.

CHELSEA FIRE VETERANS WIN ANNUAL MUSTER

AUG 24 1917

Throw Stream Over 234 Feet in Lively Contest on Common.

With a play of 234 feet 2¾ inches, the hand tub of the Winnissimmet Vets of Chelsea won the annual muster of the New England Veteran Firemen's League, held yesterday on Boston Common. Many thousands through the afternoon saw the red-shirted crews work the brakes of their engines in the spirited competition for the four prizes.

The light rain of the afternoon handicapped the contestants but little, and the favorable wind that blew enabled 17 of the 24 companies to do better than 200 feet. The machines drew their water from the frog pond, and the playing board was laid parallel with Beacon street. The Winnissimmet play was within 16 feet of the league record, made two years ago by the Newton Veterans.

Foremen Amuse Crowd

Mounted on the machines were the foremen or captains, each of whom, in turn, afforded amusement for the big crowd by the manner in which he exhorted his men to "put just a little more beef" into the work as they pumped for victory.

The Chelsea company was next to the last to throw its stream toward the board. The Protector of Brockton, with a play of 229 feet 9¼ inches, had just nosed out the play of the Okos of Marblehead, 229 feet 2½ inches. These two companies took second and third prizes, respectively. The Alabama Coon of Stoughton, with 226 feet 5¼ inches, took fourth money.

The prizes were: First, $250 and the league trophy; second, $150; third, $50, and fourth, $25.

The Roxbury Veteran Firemen's Association was host for the big event. A parade, starting at Eliot street, and proceeding through Washington, School and Beacon streets to the Common, preceded the playout. Mayor Curley reviewed the 3000 veterans at City Hall. District Chief Edward Shallow was chief marshal. Several pieces of the most modern apparatus in the Boston Fire Department were in line.

Distance of Streams

The streams played by the 24 companies were:

	Ft.	In.
Winnisimmet of Chelsea	234	2¾
Protector of Brockton	229	9¼
Oko of Marblehead	229	2½
Alabama Coon of Stoughton	226	5¼
Enterprise of Brockton	224	3½
Hancock of Brockton	223	9¼
Red Jacket of Cambridge	219	11¼
Union of Braintree	218	6
Paul Revere of Revere	218	5
Washington of Wickford, R. I.	215	6¾
Providence Veterans	215	5¼
Konohasset of Cohasset	214	10¾
Hingham Veterans	210	½
Fire King of Pawtuxet, R. I.	209	8
Protection of Amesbury	205	5¼
Gen. Taylor of Everett	201	11
White Angel of Salem	200	1⅝

ONE DAY OFF IN THREE ORDINANCE SIGNED BY MAYOR

Will Become Effective on Feb. 1 Next—Plan to Be Permanent.

AUG 23 1917

The Boston Fire Department will be placed on a one-day-off-in-three basis, beginning Feb. 1, 1918.

Mayor Curley yesterday attached his signature to the ordinance passed by the City Council on Aug. 6, and gave the pen he used in making the ordinance valid to Councilman Daniel J. McDonald, who successfully led the two-year fight for the firemen's change in hours.

Yesterday was the last day the mayor had in which to act under the law and a number of members of the fire department were waiting in the City Hall corridors to learn whether he would veto or accept the ordinance.

Mayor Declines Statement

The mayor declined to issue any statement to the press other than to assert that his action spoke for itself, that the fire department was now on a permanent and stable basis under human conditions, and that it was possible that the vetoing of the one-day-off-in-three might lead to a subsequent battle by the firemen for the two-platoon system. The members at present receive one day off in five.

The mayor's reference to the new ordinance being a permanent one was based on the contents of a letter submitted to him at his request by Former Assistant District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle, who acted as counsel for the firemen.

Will Be Permanent

This letter, which will be kept on file at City Hall, reads as follows:

"Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston:

"Dear Sir—At a conference with a committee representing the firemen of the city of Boston, I was authorized to say to your honor that if the ordinance granting one day off in three becomes effective, the firemen will seek no further concessions from the City Government in the matter of time off, nor will they interest themselves directly or indirectly in the enactment of any ordinance providing that the day-off-in-three plan be changed. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS D. LAVELLE.

A bitter opposition presented itself against the firemen in the form of the Chamber of Commerce and various civic organizations, demanding that the change be deferred until after the war. When the ordinance was adopted by the City Council, James J. Storrow, Henry E. Hagan and Walter L. Collins opposed it, the other six members voting for it.

Although the placing of the executive of this city upon the ness stand after being legally monsed and placed under legally ministered oath would be an unusual procedure for the Boston Finance Commission to adopt, such action should be taken immediately.

In fairness to Mayor Curley, to Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic city committee and to the perplexed citizens of this municipality, the present embarrassing situation regarding a trifle of $10,000 should be settled once and for all, thereby ending the gossip that is at present in extensive circulation or, possibly, establishing its truth.

Mayor Curley some months ago, before the ramifications of the bonding scandal probe extended into an obscure but profitable land deal engineered by Treasurer Daly, announced his anxiety to be a witness before the Finance Commission. Give him his chance!

If Treasurer Daly lied under oath when he repeatedly declared that Mayor Curley never received a cent from his partnership with Mr. Daly in the plumbing supply business of which Mr. Daly is now the sole owner, he should be prosecuted for perjury. If Mayor Curley lied in a formal statement to the public through the newspapers of Boston declaring that he received $10,000 from Mr. Daly, the public should know it.

Inasmuch as Mayor Curley has not seen fit to accept The Journal's offer of its columns for an explanation of this unfortunate case of crossed wires, and inasmuch as Treasurer Daly has not seen fit to accept The Journal's offer of its columns in case he ever happens to remember what became of the $10,000 two paving contractors handed him to invest in a land deal, the matter is clearly up to the Finance Commission.

If the Boston Finance Commission desires to maintain its self respect, this foggy situation must be cleared up. If it does not summon Mayor Curley, it will have degenerated into the toothless watchdog of the treasury of this city that the professional politicians have so long sought to make it.

AMERICAN Aug 24 - 1917

WARN MAYOR OF COAL FAMINE FOR BOSTON

AUG 24 1917

Continued from First Page.

"You'll have to go into the open market," they said.

The mayor then turned to H. P. Cannon, the coal broker.

"Have you any coal to sell?" he asked.

"About 15,000 tons on the wharf," answered the broker.

"How much?"

"About $10 a ton."

"We won't do business with you to-day," concluded the Mayor.

The Mayor told the dealers that the city, including the public schools, faced a serious situation, but he received slight comfort from the coal men.

"What I would like to see," broke in John L. Batchelder of Batchelder Brothers, "is the coal. I can't see any chance for price reduction. The big problem is to get the coal."

Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, told the Mayor that most of the big consumers had received only about 60 or 70 per cent. of their usual supply.

SEES NO RELIEF.

"Transportation is tied up and I can see no relief," said George H. Caperton, the New River coal man. "I believe that New England and the rest of the country will be in the grip of a coal famine this year."

Boston school children will not be allowed to freeze, coal men said. If the situation becomes grave the coal heat the schools will be obtained from some quarter.

Boston shipping men agree with the coal dealers that a famine is apt to come.

"Our trouble is lack of transportation," said one shipping man. "The coal fleet has been growing smaller and smaller for many months through the withdrawals of vessels for foreign trade and ocean tugs for navy uses. The railroads have been staggering under heavier burdens than they could carry ever since the early months of the war. Every ship taken off the coal routes to send abroad further cripples the already overburdened railways.

"It required all sorts of pressure upon the navy officials to prevent the seizure of all the ocean tugs which tow hard coal barges to New England. As it is, half of these tugs have either been seized or will be shortly. This means that the 750,000 tons of coal which they would tow to New England will have to be brought by rail, if it comes at all. It seems manifest that the railway cannot assume this extra load and that a hard coal shortage is bound to result.

TRANSPORTATION CRIPPLED.

"It will not be much comfort to New Englanders to have the government fix a reasonable price for coal if coal cannot be bought. It is quite as important that means for transportation be found as that the price be fixed. If new means of transportation cannot be found it would be wiser not to further disturb the small means already in use and to restore the tugs taken by the navy.

"Every shipping man realizes that the government needs vessels, and that vessels must be seized whenever it is imperative. But it should be mighty certain that the need is absolutely imperative before coal transportation is upset any further."

Herbert W. Manson of No. 120 Franklin street, a member of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the coal situation for New England, declared today that the government's attempt to regulate the price of coal was absurd. He said:

"The entire affair is a farce. The mine owners have contracts for coal that must be filled.

CONTRACTS MUST BE FILLED.

"The government does not interfere with these contracts. To me it looks as if those who have contracts will get their coal first. "I do not believe that there will be a shortage of soft coal this Winter. The factories of New England have a very large supply on hand. This is also true of the manufacturers.

"The conditions are different in the case of hard coal. The supply is limited and even those persons who are willing to pay a high price are having trouble in getting their orders filled.

"I have been trying to purchase anthracite for the use in the schools and library of a small town. I have been able to fill only a small percentage of the order.

"It will be difficult to get hard coal this Winter. It may even be necessary for those who have a large supply to divide it with those who are unable to fill their orders. I advise all to purchase a supply of hard coal now if possible.

"Although the government can fix the price at the mines, it has not any way of reguating the water transportation rate.

"I believe that some of the mine owners would be happy if the government took over their properties."

E. G. Bailey of No. 141 Milk street, a member of the same committee, said:

DOUBTS NEW LAW.

"I think it is silly for the government to try to regulate the price of coal at the mines. The question of most importance is, has the new law any teeth? What is the use of making a price for coal at the mines if it is impossible for the government to force the miners to work their properties?"

Officials of the Consolidated Coal Company stated today that the price of coal for the coming Winter depended a great deal on how much coal the government would require for the navy and also how many boats would be withdrawn for uses other than the carrying of coal.

Aug 24 - 1917

DEALERS WARN OF SHORTAGE

AUG 24 1917

Leading coal dealers in Boston today told Mayor Curley that New England with the rest of the United States would face a serious coal famine this Winter.

The school department needs 33,000 tons of coal and has not a single pound in its bins, it is announced.

Other city departments must have 43,000 tons to carry them through the Winter, but are unable to receive bids from the dealers.

These alarming statements were made today at a conference between Mayor Curley and twenty-five Boston dealers at City Hall.

Coal dealers flatly told the Mayor that the price was now a secondary matter. The big outstanding problem, they declare, is to get coal into New England at any price.

SEEK ADEQUATE SUPPLY.

While Mayor Curley was pleading with coal dealers to bid for the city business, forces were hard at work to save Boston and the rest of New England from a fuel famine.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is working night and day to bring in an adequate supply. They do not expect a sharp drop in price even if the coal is obtained, despite President Wilson's action in regulating the price of the product at the mines.

Coal dealers at the mayor's conference practically refused to do business with the city.

Aug 24 - 1917

Boston Shows Big Real Estate Gain

AUG 24 1917

Edward B. Daily, chairman of the Board of Asessors, in discussing the city tax rate said: "The gain of $24,803,500 in real estate valuation is distributed over twenty-four out of the twenty-six wards, and shows a greater increase in building than in any year since 1873-1874.

"The feature of the gain in valuation is its uniformity. The total of 5,800 new or improved buildings cannot be paralleled without going back to the boom of the seventies.

"The only two wards showing a decrease are Ward 4, which falls off $84,200, and Ward 13, which falls off $101,800." He said h took great comfort in the thought that this year's tax rate of $17.70 will be the lowest since 1914, when it was $17.0.

"But for the embargo on merchandise we should have had an increase in values of $50,000,000," he said. "We have the State to thank for the turning back to us of $3,778,569 through the operation of the income tax law."

TRANSCRIPT - Aug-24-1917.

ASSESSORS MAY BE SAFE

Good Showing on Tax Rate May Mean Reappointments

Mayor Curley Highly Pleased Over Reduction

Three Assessors Are Hold-Overs for Months

Meanwhile, Politics Centres in Office

AUG 24 1917

Boston's decreased tax rate is of decided interest to the politicians interested or opposed to the candidacy of Mayor Curley for reëlection. Friends regard the achievement of the assessors as one of the best campaign arguments that could be advanced, particularly as the tendency of tax rates is upward. Opponents admit that the argument is strong but they are inclined to believe that valuations, notwithstanding the very heavy new construction, have been inflated, as in past years, to make this year's showing especially interesting.

The assessors' report has another item of interest bearing on the mayor's attitude toward the department. The mayor is well pleased, of course, with what the assessors report, but the leading question is whether he will show his pleasure by reappointing three of the principal assessors whose terms of office expired a year ago last April. These hold-over assessors are Chairman Edward B. Daily, Fred E. Bolton and Philip O'Brien. Nobody can recall a similar situation in the history of the city, though Charles E. Folsom and Frederick H. Temple were obliged to serve as hold-overs several months after their terms had expired.

Last year, a few weeks before the tax rate was due, the mayor answered all questions with regard to the reappointment of Daily, Bolton and O'Brien by asking his inquirers to wait until the tax rate had been declared. When the announcement was made that the rate had been lowered twenty cents, from $18.00 to $17.80, people felt that the question had been answered to the assessors' satisfaction. Months passed and nothing was heard in the mayor's office as to his intention. Then followed rumors that the mayor was holding off until the public accountants' examination of the office had been concluded, and would base his action on that report. The report was made several months ago, and no action followed. The report has never been given to the press, and no intimation of its contents has been disclosed.

Naturally, the assessors went at their work on the first of April in anything but a pleasant frame of mind, not only because of the uncertainty concerning the status of the three men involved in hold-over sanction, but because the entire department realized that the mayor did not approve the way the office was conducted. Time and again he had criticised the methods as archaic, unbusiness-like and wholly inadequate for a large city, as compared with the management of other assessing departments that he had investigated. Up to the first of April none of the three men had received an intimation from the mayor that his job was safe. No intimation has since been given, and the work has gone along for nearly a year and a half under the most deplorable conditions of uncertainty. From time to time the mayor has suggested reforms in the matter of assessment. Chairman Daily has received the suggestions with approval or disapproval, as the case might be, and the mayor has remained dissatisfied.

Though having little confidence in the assessing department, the mayor has failed to direct a complete reorganization, which he believes to be necessary. When he took office he dismissed two of the principals—Edward G. Richardson and Andrew J. Badaracco. At that time he knew little about the office, so his action was regarded as purely political. Richardson was replaced by William A. Creney, a first assistant, and Badaracco by John B. Martin. Then came a more pressing political demand and the mayor transferred Mr. Martin to the election department and appointed in his place William H. Cuddy, a first assistant and one of Martin Lomasney's lieutenants. Changes then ceased and the board has remained intact to this day, but on the first of last May the term of Mr. Cuddy expired. The mayor did not delay his reappointment, however, though the terms of Daily, Bolton and O'Brien had expired just a year previous.

Many persons have believed that the mayor is using the assessors' office purely for politics. That idea covers numerous aspects. Is the mayor holding off on these men for the purpose of promising the positions next year to active politicians whom he desires to attract to his standards? Or has he the intention of making the changes or of reappointing the men in the midst of the political campaign? Nobody can answer those questions but the mayor himself. The last few months have seen many men mentioned for the positions, several assistant assessors, two of the clerks and others outside. It has come to such a pass that the politicians regard the office as a most fruitful field for bargains.

There is no gainsaying the established fact that the three assessors have hosts of friends whom the mayor would find it difficult to disappoint. It may be that the friends of the assessors will win, or it may be that more influential aspects will cause the mayor to name new men. Anyway, the politicians are busy and may cause the mayor much uneasiness as the campaign develops. Only in one other city position does a similar situation exist John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department, is a hold-over. But Dillon's case is different, inasmuch as Curley wants him there and appointed him for the second time, only to withdraw his name when he learned that the Good Government Association had asked the Civil Service Commission for an opportunity to discuss Dillon's appointment at a hearing.

The new tax rate, a reduction of ten cents, from $17.80 to $17.70 per $1000, is proclaimed by the mayor as most satisfactory to him. It was an achievement that he had regarded as possible for many weeks. He did not share the views of the chairman of the board that an increase appeared inevitable. In fact, he cannot see how Mr. Daily could have made that prediction a few days before the books were proved that the real estate loss would amount to millions. Other officials at City Hall having a knowledge of real estate conditions for the last year, such as the assessors possessed during the four months and more of their assessment work, laughed at the chairman's pessimism. The increase amounted to $24,803,500, or about the normal increase year to year, and, what is of particular interest, the gain in real estate valuation is distributed over 24 of the 26 wards, according to Mr. Daily's own statement, and shows a greater gain in building than in any year since 1873-1874, the year following the great fire. There was a total of 5800 new or improved buildings, and, while a great majority of them were comparatively small items, there were many apartment houses in Brighton and Dorchester that swelled the total.

The department admits, however, that the tax rate was helped by the [illegible] nce this year of only eight cents overlay, as compared with three last year, and it justifies this n by the belief that abatements fewer in view of the income law. There were 18,000 detailed statements on intangibles this year, compared with an average of 5000 in former years. The State turned back to the city approximately $1,000,000 more than was expected, or $3,778,569, and, but for the embargo on merchandise, an increase in values of $50,000,000 would have been figured, the department estimates.

Aug-29-1917.

BOOMING PUBLIC MARKETS

Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman O'Keefe of Boston Committee Working to Secure Steady Volume of Vegetables

Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman O'Keefe of the Boston Committee on Public Safety had a conference today for the purpose of booming the plan of public markets in Boston. The schedule of public market days at different points throughout the city is as follows:

Mondays at Madison park, Roxbury.
Tuesdays at Roxbury Crossing.
Wednesdays at Central square, East Boston.
Thursdays at Andrew square, South Boston.
Fridays at Monument square, Charlestown.
Saturdays at Gibson Playground, Dorchester.

Major O'Keefe enthusiastically agreed to give his personal support and that of the Boston Committee to the extension of this public market idea.

"We are trying to help both the farmer and the consumer by this public market plan," said Mr. Endicott. "There comes a time when the price of such things as corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables drops to a point where it does not pay the farmer to harvest these crops and haul them to market, if they are to receive only the ordinary wholesale price. The consequence is that the consuming public fails to get the considerable portion of crops the farmer would like to turn over to them if he could, but is prevented from doing so because of the actual financial loss involved.

"By bringing their corn, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., to these various public markets, the farmers are able to receive a fair retail price, without the intervention of any wholesaler, jobber or middleman.

"The farmers, who thus far have brought their goods to the public market, have disposed of their stock very rapidly. The chief difficulty now is to secure a reasonably constant supply of goods. Some of the farmers seemed to be a little fearful that the wholesalers and jobbers would blacklist them if they attempted to carry any of their surplus stock to the public market. I think that fear has been pretty well dissipated, however. I think we might have something to say if evidence of any such fact were brought to us. We are working with the Market Gardeners' Association to see if we cannot arrange a definite number of truck loads to appear at these different market places on the days indicated. We do not want to glut any of these markets and thereby cause a loss to the farmers who are coöperating with us.

"The Roxbury Crossing experiment on Tuesday was a most pronounced success. The only criticism directed at it is that the five truck loads sent there were disposed of so quickly that many could not share in the distribution. We have had no report as yet from the East Boston market, scheduled for today. Tomorrow's market at Andrew Square, South Boston, ought to be a good one, and we have equally good expectations for the Charlestown market on Friday and particularly for the Dorchester market on Saturday."

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 24 - 1917

COAL OUTLOOK SERIOUS

Boston Dealers Fear Famine for New England

Rail and Water Service Bound to Diminish

War Demands Said to Be Fast on the Increase

Loss of Tugs Means an All-Rail Service

New Schedule Results in No Drop in Prices

New York, However, Expects Some Cuts

Boston Institutions to Be Provided For

AUG 24 1917

No encouragement as to the coal situation in New England can be given the public by the Boston coal dealers. They believe, in fact, that a famine is inevitable this winter, despite the efforts being made in Washington to control production and establish prices. Boston is extremely short of coal, and there is bound to be a reduction in deliveries as the weeks go by, the dealers say, on account of the pressing need of coal carriers, both by land and sea, for war demands.

All the leading coal dealers were in Mayor Curley's office this noon to confer with him as to the probability of furnishing the city with 43,000 tons of coal forthwith—29,000 tons of bituminous and 14,000 tons of anthracite. This is for the winter supply, a smaller amount than usual because the city has been buying from "hand to mouth," in the open market, because of the impossibility to secure bids, after three attempts. The coal men agreed, however, that the municipality would not suffer, as all were of one mind regarding the duty of providing fuel for its various uses, such as the hospitals, Deer Island House of Correction, Long Island Almshouse and Hospital, police and fire stations and schools.

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City Will Not Suffer

The immediate question was whether this coal could be delivered at once, and the only solution appeared to be in the suggestion of Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, who urged the mayor to make the specifications sufficiently elastic so that the various dealers could bid on supplying small lots. "They would gladly coöperate with the city," he said, "and I have no doubt but the city could secure its coal at a fair price. We realize the responsibility of seeing that the schools, hospitals and other institutions do not suffer and we would do our best under all reasonable conditions to supply the coal as needed."

When the conference was called to order the mayor asked what the prospects were for a reduction in price, in view of the Government's schedules.

"I see hardly any prospect of reduction," said John L. Batchelder of Batchelder Brothers. "I'd like to see more coal in Boston before being troubled as to cost."

"What difference in price might result from the new schedules?" the mayor pressed.

"I couldn't say, but it looks as if prices would be practically the same as at present."

"You wouldn't be prepared to offer $1.25 or $1.50 a ton reduction?" the mayor inquired.

"I certainly should not," was the reply.

The mayor then reviewed the efforts he had made to secure bids. Nothing came of the first attempt and the specifications were changed to suit the coal dealers. Still on two advertisements there were no bids. The mayor appealed to the Public Safety Committee, but all he got was "advice," he declared. As to soft coal, 6000 tons will be needed this winter at the North and South ferries, 4000 at the pumping station at the calf pasture, 4000 at the City Hospital, 4000 at Deer Island and 4000 at the Long Island institutions. Hard coal is needed mainly for the police and fire stations. The School Committee secures its supply, this year 33,000 tons, independently.

Price Depends on Quantity

"I received word this morning that a man would be present from Pennsylvania to offer coal at $4.50 a ton," the mayor announced. Nobody arose as that man, and the mayor then asked Mr. Hamlin what the prospects were for a reduction, the city having closed two small contracts yesterday at $9.25 for New River and $8.10 for Pennsylvania.

"It all depends on how much coal comes here," Mr. Hamlin replied. He then went on to explain the situation as the coal men know it. He said that all large consumers buy their year's supply of soft coal from April 1 to Jan. 1 each year. They get from sixty to seventy per cent of the regular supply. Mr. Wilson's proclamation will guarantee those men their full supply, but the average consumer can get no advantage from it. In the past the big consumers had to pay enormous premiums for the extra percentage of coal secured. In New England it is not a question of price at all. Nobody cares whether he will be obliged to pay $1 more this year, business being what it is. They must get more coal any way, to do business. The question now is how many tugs will be taken away for other service. If there is any considerable curtailment of the water service it means trouble."

"Can you see any possibility of an increase in transportation service in the next six months?" the mayor asked.

"No," Mr. Hamlin replied. "There is bound to be a shortage."

Could Not Buy Less Than $9

In answer to further questions, Mr. Hamlin said that the schedule of prices would, of course, be maintained for it would be treasonable to charge more. It would not be advisable for the city to wait for the entire supply, despite the present prices. The city would probably be unable to buy at less than $9.

"Would you be willing to supply the city with 25,000 tons round $9?" Mr. Hamlin was asked.

"I would if I could get the coal, and that is doubtful," he replied.

"Is there any chance to get reasonable competition?" the mayor asked.

"One way to get cheaper coal is to contract with the Pennsylvania operators," was the reply. "The railroads are to be used for coal carrying more than ever before, but there will be less and less coal for New England by rail, and we must get back to water."

The mayor then asked if anybody in the room had any New River coal to sell, and there was no answer. It was at this point that Mr. Hamlin declared that the coal dealers would see that the city is supplied the best they could, and stood ready to help the city at any time.

Mayor Got an Offer

The mayor said that he would have no hesitancy in closing a bid notwithstanding what might result from President Wilson's action, as he was convinced that much trouble would come from transportation, scarcity and labor. Henry P. Cannon of Castner, Curran, Bullitt, Inc., then made the mayor a proposition. His firm had 15,000 tons of New River coal here and 30,000 tons in Providence. He would guarantee to supply the city with one-half its requirements if George H. Caperton, president of the New River Coal Company of Charleston, W. Va., would supply the other half.

"We will advertise Saturday," was the mayor's smiling reply.

"You won't get a bid," was Cannon's rejoinder.

"If it was my personal coal I'd close with you in a minute," the mayor said, "but we've got to advertise."

The mayor then turned to Mr. Caperton and asked at what price he would sell the city 20,000 tons of New River coal, and Mr. Caperton made a lengthy reply, saying that he was not in a position to make the city a tender. His company ships 1,250,000 tons of coal into New England through the New England Coal & Coke Company. All his coal is contracted for. The Government, which has used about 700,000 tons a year, is today calling for 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons and may need as much as 5,000,000 tons. That must be provided. It was not a question of price but of transportation.

"My fear is that action at Washington will decrease production 25 per cent in the next thirty days, and contractors who get their coal will be lucky despite the price," he said. "You will find the New England Coal & Coke Company ready to do their part as always."

Called Situation Serious

"Then there is a strong possibility of a coal famine in Boston?" the mayor inquired.

"It is a very serious situation," Mr. Caperton replied. "All over the country the outlook is bad. The efforts to rush coal to the Lakes will naturally decrease deliveries to Hampton Roads. The situation has been acute for months. There has been a shortage of 40 per cent on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and since July 1 there has been no increase in shipments."

"How about conscription at the mines?" the mayor asked.

"They are drafting miners all the time," Mr. Caperton replied.

W. B. Phinney, president of the City Fuel Company, told the mayor that he could supply the city immediately with 3000 or 4000 tons of coal if the School Department did not accept an offer he had made, while Mr. Batchelder said that his company expected to take care of the city at market prices.

Then followed an offer by W. J. Benger of the Union Supply Company, Scranton, Pa., a newcomer in the Boston retail coal trade. He offered the city 30,000 to 35,000 tons of anthracite, steam sizes, and could guarantee delivery. He is a jobber and privately declared that he and his brother have a large supply of coal on hand at the mine. Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn talked with him later and found that the coal ran from very large to small and might not be available for the city.

The mayor closed the conference with the announcement that specifications would be advertised next Saturday and bids would be opened on Sept. 5. Later he talked with Business Agent William T. Keough and found that the School Department had not a single ton of coal in the bins, though 33,000 tons are needed.

RECORD - AUG - 24 - 1917

G. A. R. BUSINESS BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Elect Officers, Then Take Trip To Concord and Lexington In Automobiles

ORLANDO A. SOMERS IS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Many Visitors Will Prolong Stay in Boston—Harbor Sail Today

AUG 24 1917

With election of officers and adoption of resolutions the business sessions of the G. A. R. national encampment were brought to a close yesterday. Immediately after adjournment the veterans, their wives and other visitors were taken in 200 automobiles on a ride to Lexington and Concord, over the Paul Revere route. On the way they stopped at the Cambridge City Hall, and were welcomed by Mayor Rockwood and members of the city government.

The business meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps and the other allied organizations were also concluded yesterday. Members of the famous Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island and Newberg, N. C., held a reunion in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, throughout the day.

Last evening the veterans were given a complimentary entertainment on the Common by the Boston Y. M. C. A., and the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion held a banquet at the Copley-Plaza.

The encampment of 1917 is now history, though many of the visitors will prolong stay in Boston through today and Saturday, improving the opportunity to take various sightseeing trips. A harbor sail to Nantasket Beach, with dinner at Paragon Park, is planned today for members of the Grand Army, the Relief Corps and invited guests.

DELEGATES ELECT NATIONAL OFFICERS

Extend Thanks to Gov. McCall And Mayor Curley

Honor of being the next commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was yesterday bestowed on Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind. lando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., at the session of the great G. A. R. encampment in Boston.

His election, which was unopposed, was made at Symphony Hall at the adjourned session of the encampment.

John Lincoln Clem, major-general of the U. S. A., retired, was elected to the post of senior vice-commander-in-chief. He was a drummer boy in the Civil War, enlisting at the age of 10, and is known as "the drummer boy of Chickamauga." After the war he served for 40 years in the quartermaster's department.

Other Officers

Other national officers elected were:—

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, John W. Virgin, Illinois.

Surgeon-general, John M. Adams, Ohio.

Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. C. H. Frady, Montana.

Adjutant-general, Robert W. McBride, Indiana.

Quartermaster-general, Coler D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y.

Custodian, J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia.

Retiring Commdr-in-Chief Patterson installed both the new officers and the new appointees of the new commander-in-chief.

The convention adopted resolutions praising the Union Pacific R.R. for using G. A. R. men to guard its property from the Missouri river to the coast.

Unanimous votes of thanks for the enthusiastic reception given them in the city were extended to Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, officers of the local posts and G. A. R. posts and citizens of Boston.

A warm address of gratitude for the hospitality shown the G. A. R. by the people and officials of Boston was given by Col. J. A. Watrous of Wisconsin, of the Committee on Resolutions. He said in part:—

"People of Boston, the only Boston in all the world; not alone the Boston of Massachusetts and New England, but the Boston of the entire nation, the Grand Army of the Republic, through its representatives here assembled, in the 51st National Encampment, would give you evidence of our keen appreciation of and our deep gratitude for all that you have done for the honor and glory of our beloved order, upon this, our fourth visit to your city for National Encampment activities and pleasures.

"Your welcome, your smile of approval, your hand-clasp, your hospitality, your manifestation of patriotism and undivided love for and devotion to the republic that is dearer to us than our lives, all of these, and more, are so firmly impressed upon the plates of memory that they will be a valued possession and an inspiration to the end of our days.

"And, Boston, historic Boston, you rejoice the Grand Army of the Republic that stood by the Nation in the long ago, by the brave and patriotic way in which you are standing by the Government and backing the President in the present war, that means so much to our country and all mankind and by the emphatic way in which you frown upon and condemn passiveism and all signs of disloyalty to the best Government the world ever has known.

"Boston, goodby, and God bless you."

AUG - 24 - 1917

THAT REDUCED TAX RATE

A cut of 10c in the Boston tax rate coincides with streets that would shame a backwoods town. We shall no doubt hear much of our low tax rate during the next municipal campaign and it is perhaps well for the incumbent administration that the canvass will come while snow covers the pitted pavements, else one ride in an auto would cancel the credit. A low tax rate is most desirable when joined with efficiency; but to purchase it at the expense of comfort and convenience is a questionable bargain. Moreover, with prices as they are, it is a moral certainty that any saving engineered this year for campaign effect will quite certainly have to be made up, with compound interest, in the future. As a tide-over until after election Mayor Curley's achievement represents a certain adeptness in political cunning upon which we suppose he will expect to be congratulated; but as a substantial contribution to the welfare of Boston it needs to be judged with reserve.

AUG - 23 - 1917

AUG 24 1917

VETERAN FIREMEN PARADE TODAY

The New England Veteran Firemen's League, composed of 30 companies, will parade through Boston streets and later hold a competitive playout on the Boston Common today, in connection with the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The parade will start at 9.40 o'clock and will move from Park sq., through Eliot, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston sts., to the Common. It will be reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Curley, the public being invited to take seats in the grandstands, and on Tremont st. by the G. A. R. officials, veterans and their families being invited to occupy the stands there.

The Boston fire department will not only exhibit old and new apparatus, to show the contrast in equipment, but will give exhibitions on the Common. The tubs will compete for $1000 as prizes offered by the city.

AUG - 24 - 1917

PLEDGE TO FLAG AT PARK SHOW

Several hundred veterans and friends of the G. A. R. turned out at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, last night, for the municipal park show in honor of the aged visitors. The program included selections by the United States Navy Band, motion pictures of events associated with the Grand Army and brief addresses on patriotism by well-known local orators.

A feature of the evening was the pledge to the flag, led by the Grand Army veterans and Boy Scouts, representing "Old America" and "Young America," respectively.

POST - AUG - 24 - 1917

VETERANS' GATHERING NEARS END

Installation Closed Official G. A. R. Encampment

AUG 24 1917

G. A. R. Programme Today

11 and 11:30 a. m.—Boats reserved for G. A. R. delegates and their friends leave Rowe's Wharf for a harbor excursion, followed by a fish dinner at Nantasket. There will be singing by the veterans at Nantasket. General Thomas R. Mathews of the G. A. R. and Flora S. Chapin of the Woman's Relief Corps have charge of arrangements.

With the installation of national officers at Symphony Hall yesterday the 1917 encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic passed into history. Today and tomorrow are included in the programmes as convention days, but the work of the delegates is done, and the boys in blue will devote the rest of the week to their Boston friends, who are entertaining them on a large scale, to seashore trips and automobile rides.

MANY HAVE LEFT

Last night's trains out of Boston carried many delegates, most of these being from New England towns. The Westerners are staying until the finish and a number of the visiting veterans have planned to remain in Boston over Sunday.

The simple but impressive installation ceremonies of the Grand Army were conducted by Past Commander-in-Chief John R. King of Baltimore. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., as commander-in-chief; Major-General John A. Clem, U. S. A. (retired), senior vice-commander-in-chief; John M. Vernon of Illinois, junior vice-commander-in-chief; Charles H. Frady of Montana, chaplain-in-chief, and Dr. John M. Adams of Cincinnati, surgeon-general.

True to tradition in G. A. R. encampments, a battle of ballots, although not a particularly strenuous one, developed. In the choice of the junior vice-commander-in-chief it has heretofore been the custom to favor departments which are weaker numerically. This year the Illinois delegation determined to grab a national office as a prize and put forward John M. Vernon to oppose J. S. Litzenberg of Delaware. The first ballot failed to elect, Vernon receiving 325 and Litzenberg 284 of the votes cast, a majority being needed to elect. Litzenberg supporters swung almost unanimously to the Illinois man on the second ballot.

Commander-in-Chief Somers appointed Robert W. McBride of Indiana, adjutant-general; Cola D. R. Stowits of Buffalo, N. Y., quartermaster-general, and J. Henry Holcomb of Philadelphia custodian.

Thanks to Boston

A resolution thanking Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and the people of Boston for entertainment of the delegates, the work of Colonel J.A.Watrous of Wisconsin, was adopted amid wild applause. Resolutions of condolence to be sent to Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman, who broke his arm in the Public Garden Wednesday, were adopted.

In the afternoon about 200 delegates piled into automobiles for a visit to shrines of American patriotism—the scene of the Minute Men's historic battle on the Lexington road, the Washington elm at Cambridge, the Concord Green and other historic points. In Cambridge the delegates were received by Mayor Rockwood and city officials, who escorted them around the Harvard University.

Last night the old soldiers were escorted to reserved seats at the Parkman bandstand in Boston Common, where they saw themselves in their now historic parade of last Tuesday through the medium of the movies. A navy yard band furnished a concert and accompaniment to the old soldiers' singing, the Boy Scouts took part, and a big crowd of Bostonians swarmed around the reserved seats and cheered the veterans.

Today the big event is the boat ride to Nantasket and a shore dinner there. Orville T. Chamberlain of Elkhart, Ind., was re-elected commander of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion at a meeting at the Copley-Plaza. Other officers elected were John McClay of Charlestown, senior vice-commander; Herman W. Kuehmeister of Winthrop, junior vice-commander; William S. Hubbell of New York city, chaplain, and Benjamin B. Levy of New York city, chairman of the executive committee. At the annual banquet, which took place last night at the Copley-Plaza, the speakers included former Governor Samuel E. Pingree of Minnesota, Congressman Peter F. Tague and Captain William R. Rush, commandant of the first naval district.

AUG - 20 - 1917

VETERANS' WEEK

This, by the grace of a kindly providence that keeps so many of our old soldiers still alert and staunch, is veterans' week. And when we say "veterans" nowadays we instinctively think of the splendid "old boys" who as boys indeed marched and fought and bled and died and saved the Union now 50 years and more ago.

It may be the last time that Boston will see an annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic—though we hope not. Still, time, the great agency for "mustering out," never ceases issuing its orders, and by and by it will give the last veteran hail and farewell. We have had three of these visits in the past—a generous allowance for any city—and before our turn comes again the encampments may be given up.

Bearing this in mind, let our people show even more than their always finely expressed heartiness of welcome. Let everything be done that can be done for the pleasure, the comfort, the well-being and the good cheer of these thousands of grizzled but still unconquered patriots. Let the flags fly from factory and office and store and home. Let the little emblems on the coats multiply themselves a thousand fold. The boys in blue once showed their country what they meant to do and could do; let us of a younger generation show their survivors what we can do.

For the first time since 1898 the G. A. R. marches through the streets of an American city with the country at war. Boston's opportunity for patriotic demonstration is, therefore, notable. And as our Governor so fitly says: "At a time when our young men are going forth to do battle at the call of this country it is fitting that we should call to mind and keep before us the shining deeds of the Grand Army and that we should draw inspiration from their glorious example."

Welcome, veterans, and may all good things, both of body and soul, be yours while here in this city of the ancient tradition of devotion to country. May time press lightly upon you all.

AUG - 14 - 1917

GEORGE E. JUDGE NATIONAL HEAD

Order of Humility and Perfection Elects Officers

AUG 14 1917

George E. Judge of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected supreme monarchos at the annual election of officers of the Oriental Order of Humility and Perfection when the closing session of the convention was held yesterday in the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. Judge was jumped from the office of supreme scheriff, which he has held the past year. Other officers elected were: Supreme khalifah, George Tilly of Mechanicsville, N. Y.; supreme sheik, Richard J. Lippy of Easton, Penn.; supreme scheriff, Arthur C. Pearce of Rochester, N. Y.; supreme clericus, John L. Hayden of Schenectady, N. Y.; supreme vizier, Oscar F. Slayton of Albany, N. Y.; supreme fiscus, Frank M. Van Ritter of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

At the invitation of Mayor Curley and Commandant Rush of the navy yard, several hundred of the red fezed delegates and their ladies went to Charlestown yesterday afternoon and were entertained at the navy yard.

JOURNAL - AUG-25-1917

MAYOR PROMISES LAW TO PREVENT NEGRO LYNCHING

Is Cheered by G. A. R. Veterans at Nantasket Clambake.

AUG 25 1917

Mayor Curley brought 2000 veterans of the War of the Rebellion, and their friends to their feet cheering yesterday afternoon at Nantasket after the big clambake at the Palm Garden, when he thundered forth, "The members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be pleased to learn that the black man will be respected in the manner that you men intended, despite the prejudices and the madness of southern mobs, when a law will soon be drafted which will make the lynching of a single Negro a federal crime, and punishable to the fullest extent of the law.

"I have requested former Assistant United States District Attorney William H. Lewis to draft the bill that will make lynching as criminal against the government as counterfeiting. We will place lynching in the same category as the worst crimes against the federal government. It is high time for something to be done to safeguard and preserve the work you men did after 4 long years of suffering and sacrifice, bloodshed and death.

"You planted first the seed of real patriotism and taught to the world that all men are born free and equal. You proclaimed the black man free by the power of your arms, by your blood and your lives. With the united support of the Grand Army of the Republic, this bill will be passed, a bill that should have been on the statute books 40 years ago.

"On behalf of the 800,000 people of Boston and as mayor of that great city, I wish to thank you with all my heart for your visit to Boston at this critical hour in the history of our nation. The inspiration you gave us last Tuesday by the parade through our streets will never die in our memory. You men have made to exist in us a livelier and truer, a greater and stronger patriotism than we have ever known before. Boston is grateful to the Grand Army, and with one accord we acclaim to the G. A. R., may God bless you and keep you with us for many years to come."

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Cheers for Mayor

The utterances of the mayor regarding the bill making lynching a federal crime were received with cheer after cheer from the veterans. En masse they rose and in an instant demonstrated they were in hearty accord with what Mayor Curley and Attorney Lewis have undertaken in behalf of the black man.

Corporal James Tanner, after praising Mayor Curley and the people of Boston for the reception they have given the G. A. R., said, "If the parade of our hosts of aged men through your streets proved an inspiration, then I have no doubt as to the result. Boston has led the nation in the past in every crisis. She was first in '76, she was first to shed her blood in '61, and today deep down in my heart I believe she will be first again in this crisis. I have the utmost confidence in her manhood—they will not fail America in her hour of need. Boston and Massachusetts will again lead the nation."

The newly-elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Orlando A. Somers, when presented received a tremendous ovation from his comrades. He praised Mayor Curley and the reception and entertainment he accorded the members of the G. A. R. since their arrival, and said: "We may have given an inspiration to the people of Boston, but let me say that we will leave, ourselves inspired by the visits to your sacred shrines at Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall. We shall leave with regret, and with the hope that it will not be long when we may once again meet in this great historic city of Boston."

Salutes Along the Way

The trip to Nantasket yesterday was thoroughly enjoyed by all—young as well as old. There were indeed quite a few youngsters present—if not in years, at least in spirit—as was frequently demonstrated during the sail down the harbor and back again. At 11 o'clock the steamer Mary Chilton started her cruise around the harbor. Half an hour later the steamer Rose Standish trailed the Chilton around the bay.

Both boats were greeted constantly with salutes from passing vessels. As they sailed by the navy yard several thousand jackies along the docks and on the battleships waved and cheered, sending volley after volley of welcomes to the aged guests of the city. This welcome was so vociferous that it caused many an eye on the boats to suddenly become blurred.

The three powerful Boston fireboats, Engines 31, 44 and 47, blew their sirens and sent streams of water high into the air. The demonstration delighted everybody on board the steamer.

Fire Commissioner John Grady was on the Rose Standish and was much gratified with the showing made by his men.

The steamer docked at Nantasket at 1 o'clock.

Headed by two bands the veterans marched to the Palm Garden in Paragon Park, where a fish dinner was served. There were approximately 2000 seated about the tables, and if anybody believes that members of the G. A. R. have no appetites, let them peruse what was devoured by the hungry hordes. It included: Clams, 32,005; potatoes, 2628; chowder, 173 gallons; rolls, 4111; crackers, 3273; milk, 986 quarts; coffee, 2009 cups; clam broth, 134 gallons; onions, 1200; cream, six cans; table butter, 208 pounds, and cooking butter, 116 pounds.

The dinner over the crowd separated and amused itself in various ways. Some strolled along the beach and watched the bathers. Some expressed a desire to join them, but as the time was short it was impossible. Others ventured over to the big roller coaster, and "took a chance" and then took another, it was so good. Then they sauntered over to the merry-go-round and like a bunch of kids, the vets with gray hair, and some without any hair at all, were just kids again, the boys of more than half a century ago.

At 4 o'clock both steamers headed for home, with merry crowds singing and cheering. As the boats neared Rowe's wharf the band played "Perfect Day," while all joined in.

It really was the end of a "Perfect Day."

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ADDRESSES ON THE NEW RUSSIA THRILL THRONG

Ambassador Bakhmetieff of Mission and Rabbi Wise Bring Cheers.

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The visit of the Russian mission to Boston came to an end last night at one of the most thrilling mass meetings seen in this city. The meeting was held at the Tremont street mall of the Common, and about 10,000 men and women, emotional Russians mainly, heard Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff tell of the new freedom that has come to the land of the Czar.

Mayor Curley, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall of New York, Joseph Conry, Russian consul in Boston, and F. J. Bagocius were among the other speakers who addressed the enthusiastic crowd from the wooden edifice that had been used as a reviewing stand earlier in the day. Rabbi Wise made a notable address, and Louis Marshall, too spoke with eloquence of the new, glorious republic of Russia, but the principal interest attached to the person of the smiling ambassador who was there as the official spokesman and representative of the new order.

Speaks in English

Mr. Bakmetieff spoke for many minutes in excellent English, reciting all the benefits the revolution had brought in. But then, when he announced that he would address his countrymen in their own native tongue, Russian, a great grateful ovation broke forth, the most spontaneous of the night. Mr. Bakhmetieff spoke for about 10 minutes in Russian, with fervent gestures and frequent use of the word, "swoboda," meaning "liberty." The crowd greeted the word with cheers whenever it was mentioned, and it was shouted again

AUG-22-1917.

MAYOR IS "MOVIED" FOR RECRUITING FILM

Mayor Curley was "movied" yesterday for a recruiting film showing the return of the Pilgrim Priscilla to New England in 1917 and her patriotic work in aiding to raise a big army.

The mayor was caught as he passed City Hall with the Russian war mission. He alighted from his automobile, shook hands with Priscilla in the person of Mrs. Lawrence Grant, an actress, and then introduced Ambassador Bakhmetieff to her.

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MONITOR - Aug-25-1917

G. A. R. VETERAN FROM MICHIGAN CITY HELPS BOYS

Griffin Lewis, Bugler in Civil War, Is Now Chief Probation Officer of Bay City

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Griffin Lewis of Bay City, Mich., who served as bugler in the Sixteenth United States Army Regulars during the Civil War, and who is attending the national G. A. R. Encampment in Boston, has been chief probation officer in the Eighteenth Judicial Court in his home city for the past eight years and also county agent. Ninety per cent of the boys who have come under his supervision have made good, and in all his experience, he says, he has never yet had a boy go back on his word.

"The first thing I do," said Mr. Lewis, "is to win their confidence. I talk to them in a friendly way, and ask them if they ever knew of an instance where wrong-doing ever accomplished anything for any boy.

"I try to show them it always pays to do right, and that it is a satisfaction to have the public respect and sympathy. Often a boy will be in tears by the time I finish, and after that it is easy to win him over.

"A large part of the trouble is due to lack of home training," said Mr. Lewis. "Parents don't do their duty, and one thing leads to another, until the boy, or it may quite as often be a girl, is well started upon the downward path. Then it is my work to reclaim them, and I think I've been pretty successful, judging from some of the letters I've received after the boys have gone out into the world."

Mr. Lewis places many of the children under his supervision in private homes, for adoption if possible, and in this way home environment does much for the average child. He visits them at regular intervals, and if the child and foster-parent are not mutually satisfied with conditions, he places the child in some other home in cases where the child is merely taken into the family and not adopted.

Often where parents have failed in making their boy or girl a success, appeals have been made to Mr. Lewis to try his efforts, and in every case the children have turned out most promising, he says. Court officials have complimented him upon his success, he continued, and throughout the county the children everywhere regard him as their friend.

"I guess I have found just the work for which I am fitted," said Mr. Lewis. "It's a satisfaction in knowing that I've been instrumental in saving boys and that those I started right years ago are still on top and have not forgotten me."

Mr. Lewis was stationed at Ft. Ontario at Oswego, N. Y., when he entered the service at the age of 20 years, and on his return from Boston he plans to visit the place which he has not seen for over half a century.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE UNIONS CONVENTION

AUG 27 1917

Two hundred delegates will gather at Wells Memorial Hall next Saturday afternoon for the opening of the annual convention of the National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees' Unions. The business of the convention, which is expected to continue through Sunday and Monday, will releate strictly to governmental affairs, including legislation as to wages, hours of labor, working conditions, vacations, etc. It is anticipated that the organization will take some stand with regard to international affairs as well, probably considering war resolutions.

At 2 p. m. Saturday the gathering will be called together by M. F. O'Brien, president of the organization. At 8 p. m. dinner will be served at the Revere House. Speakers expected at this dinner include Governor McCall, Mayors Curley of Boston, Haines of Medford, Childs of Newton and Cliff of Somerville, also Edward F. Murphy, Boston commissioner of public works; James A. Sullivan, superintendent of highways; John Dillon, park commissioner; D. F. Byrnes, secretary of the park and recreation department; State Senators James P. Timilty, Edward F. McLaughlin, James Cavanaugh; and Edwin Mulready, state commissioner of labor, and Joseph Parks, of the Industrial Accident Board.

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The federation is made up of 71 different organizations. M. D. Collins is secretary.

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MAYOR OFFERED PLENTY OF COAL

Agent of Union Supply Company of Scranton Says He Can Furnish Boston With 30,000 Tons of Anthracite at Once

AUG 25 1917

A new note was sounded in the local situation today when, at a meeting of 25 agents in Mayor Curley's office W. S. Benger of the Union Supply Company, Scranton, Pa., offered to supply 30,000 tons of anthracite, provided steam sizes could be used.

"How can you get the coal to Boston?" asked the Mayor, recalling the reiterated arguments of the dealers that they can get only a part of the coal that they order.

"I can get it here all right on any railroad and deliver you all you want," Mr. Benger replied. Some of the reporters present were reminded by Mr. Benger's confidence of the emphatic statement of E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that it was prepared to move all the coal that was offered to his lines.

Sufficient coal for the needs of the institutions of the city of Boston for the coming eight months was offered Mayor Curley today at the meeting. It was stated however that the price could not be fixed at this time, and the Mayor announced he would again advertise for bids for 43,000 tons of bituminous coal and anthracite and will open the bids on Sept. 5.

A number of the dealers were pessimistic regarding the outlook for coal for Boston on the ground that it is not the question so much of price as of supply. Mayor Curley stated that Mr. Benger's offer will be submitted to the schoolhouse commissioner and officials in charge of other city institutions to see if such sizes could be used. It was stated that the city's needs were 29,000 tons of bituminous coal and 14,000 of anthracite.

H. P. Caperton, for the firm of Castner-Curran & Bullitt, offered to sell the city 15,000 tons of New River coal, which he said he had on the wharf. He offered to sell more provided the New England Coal Company, of which the president, E. H. Capen, was present, would offer a similar supply. Mr. Capen replied that his company was not in a position to go in with any such offer, as 90 per cent of his coal was under contract and it was expected the United States Government, which took 700,000 tons last year, would increase its demands to 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons.

Those dealers who look on the coal situation as serious, if not critical, were John L. Batchelder of the firm of Batchelder Brothers, and Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, both of Boston.

Mr. Batchelder said the coal dealers of Boston could see no chance of a reduction of prices at the present time, and he could not say what effect the prices fixed by President Wilson will have on hard coal, although he expected there would be no decrease. Mr. Hamlin stated it depended more on whether the dealers could obtain coal, rather than the price. In his opinion the people of Boston were indifferent to the price, so long as they could get the coal.

Mayor Curley broke in with the remark that the people of Boston are very much interested in the price of coal and would refuse to pay any exorbitant demands.

Mr. Hamlin replied that in the opinion of the dealers the question of supply was more important than that of price. He could see no promise of increase in the amount of coal brought by water to Boston in the next six months. He admitted it would be treasonable to raise prices and said he would be willing to supply the city at $9 per ton, provided he could get the coal.

He said the railroads were practically blocked and that to supply the city would be a matter of accommodation rather than competition. Mayor Curley reiterated his statement that he intended to advertise immediately for bids and said he did not believe the coal situation was as serious as some of the dealers implied.

RECORD - AUG-29-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

The Mayor is expected to return from Washington this evening prepared to report the results of his three-headed campaign in the capital. The success of his explanation to government officials of a substitute for gasoline, his bill to make lynching a federal offense and his support of some federal conscription bill are expected to benefit directly or indirectly the mayoralty campaign of James M. Curley this fall. But just how much, no one can say.

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There was much speculation at City Hall whether the Mayor's palpable play for the negro vote by his anti-lynching bill would be successful. Memories of the "Birth of a Nation" still rankle in the breasts of the leaders of the negro politicians. Fitzgerald and Gallivan, political wiseacres believe, have made too much headway on the alien conscription problem to be overtaken by Curley.

By the way, what's become of that old-fashioned politician who remarked that the only thing Curley could get in Washington was the next train for Boston?

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Not content with his fights for gasoline substitutes, anti-lynching bills and alien conscription measures, the Mayor is expected to bring back reports of a gorgeous entertainment at the hands of the Belgian Mission. When the Belgians were in Boston they were so delighted with their reception that they invited Boston's Mayor to be their guest at the capital. When leaving, the Mayor thought he would find time to accept their invitation.

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Mayor Curley announced this morning that he had accepted the invitation of the Rev. Michael J. Cuddihy, pastor of the new St. Joseph's parish, Quincy, to attend the first reunion and field day next Saturday evening. Together with Mayor Whiton of Quincy he will arrive at the grounds at 8 p.m.

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PAVING CONTRACT TO J. A. SULLIVAN

AUG 27 1917

Dorchester Man Lowest Bidder On Commonwealth Ave. Improvements

The contract for improvements on that section of Commonwealth ave. centering on Muddy River has been awarded to James A. Sullivan of 35 Melville ave., Dorchester. His bid was $98,703 for bitulithic pavement and $96,993 for sheet asphalt. The bids were opened Saturday.

Michael Meehan, who was allowed to withdraw his first bid because of a clerical error in his estimates, submitted a new bid of $99,900 for bitulithic and $100,328 for sheet asphalt.

The highest bidders were Coleman Bros., with an estimate of $113,942 for bitulithic.

The work to be done includes a new bridge across Muddy River, the moving of the Leif Ericksen statue, and the straightening and widening of the avenue to a uniform width, with turf and trees in the center.

The Commonwealth ave. improvements were begun three years ago, and are supposed to be completed Nov. 1, involving a total expenditure of about $400,000 and the construction of smooth surfaced roadway from Arlington st. to Lake st.

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G. A. R. VETERANS GO ON HARBOR SAIL

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Enjoy Fish Dinner at Paragon Park With Members of Relief Corps

FIREBOATS PERFORM FOR EXCURSIONISTS

"Lynching of Southern negroes, which, I think, is one of the most conspicuous stains on the American flag today, will soon be a thing of the past," declared Mayor Curley at the shore dinner given to about 2000 G. A. R. veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps at Nantasket Beach yesterday afternoon. "I have just received word," he said, "that William H. Lewis, former Asst. U. S. Attorney, is drafting a bill that will severely punish lynchers and place them in the same category as dynamiters and counterfeiters." The inspiration for this new legislative step, according to the Mayor, was generated principally by the spirit of the G. A. R.

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Corp. Tanner, past commander-in-chief, heartily thanked every Bostonian for the kindness shown to the veterans and said that every one of the "old boys" was deeply touched.

Two steamers, the Mary Chilton and the Rose Standish, were required to convey the excursionists to Nantasket. The two boats stopped a little way out in the harbor while the city fireboats 31, 47 and 44 circled twice around the pleasure-seekers, giving a demonstration of speed and the carrying distance of the hose. Many of the veterans and ladies were witnessing the performance of a fireboat for the first time in their lives.

After arriving at the beach the party went directly to the Palm Garden and to one of the largest dinners the Palm Garden chef has served this summer.

The diners consumed 32,005 clams, 2628 potatoes, 173 gallons of fish chowder, and 3275 of extra large Boston crackers, 6 cans of cream, 324 lbs. of butter and 2009 cups of coffee.

Good care was taken of the veterans and the members of the W. R. C. by a delegation from the Sons of Veterans, but there was no fog and the water was calm, and, therefore, was literally smooth sailing.

On each boat were 15 players from Teele's Band, so that there was plenty of music all the way down. Vocal music was not lacking, either; and long before the steamers started, the strains of "Marching Through Georgia" were plainly heard by those about the wharf.

The trip for most of the Grand Army men was a special treat, for many of them had never been down Boston harbor; so, in order that they might see the harbor under the best possible conditions, the steamers, on leaving the wharf, made a detour to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Continued on Page

Vets Leave Boston

Many of the members of the G. A. R. started for their homes yesterday. Some will remain here over Sunday.

John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who fell and broke his one remaining arm, left the Vendome yesterday for his home at 13 Schuyler st., Roxbury. Supported by loving comrades, he made his way to an automobile. Great bowers of flowers filled the car. An informal reception was held by "Johnnie" Gilman from his seat amid the flowers.

One aged veteran from Missouri, escorted to the train by two Boy Scouts, expressed his opinion of the 1917 encampment in these words:—

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"I've attended many encampments during the last 12 years," he said, "but nowhere have I seen the hospitality, the attention and respect shown the old guard as it was here. It's a long way to Missouri, but any one from Boston will sure get a royal welcome from me."

Supplementing the official resolution offered at the convention, which thanked the members of the State and City Government and the citizens of Boston for the reception, current opinion is common among members of the Grand Army that the Boston encampment just passed has been in many ways one of the most successful ever held.

Praise Boston

Although the numbers this year have been relatively small and the weather unpropitious, every vet who is asked about it is loud in his praise of the week in Boston. No small part of the success of the encampment has been due to the police, particularly the members of Station 16, who, under Capt. Goode, have had the brunt of the work. Many instances are to be found where individual policemen have gone out of their way to do favors for veterans and the organization of the Station 16 police force in handling some of the awkward problems connected with the affair has been so thorough and run so smoothly that none has been aware of the constant guard and foresight of the officers.

S. of V. Officers

AUG 25 1917

F. T. F. Johnson of Washington, D. C., was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, and other officers were chosen as follows: Senior vice commander, Charles H. Young of Rhode Island; junior vice commander, Henry Bender of New Jersey. The council-in-chief will consist of William M. Anderson of New York, Charles B. Martin of Kansas and William F. Chambers of Ohio.

At the final business session of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary the following officers were elected: National president, Miss Mayme Dwyer of New York; vice-president

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bel Ham of M[illegible]setts; national treasurer, Mrs. Lizabeth Hansen of New Jersey; national patriotic instructor, Mrs. Minnie Groth of Wisconsin; national chaplain, Mrs. Blanche Beverstock of New Hampshire; national inspector, Mrs. Frances Stevens of Vermont; national I. and I. officer, Mrs. Linda T. Wood of California; national press correspondent, Miss Jennie Thole of Illinois; convention stenographer, Miss Adelaide Wallace of Indiana. The national council consists of the retiring presidents, Mrs. Mae E. Clothier of Illinois, Miss Bertha Steckham of Ohio and Miss Elizabeth McKelvey of Pennsylvania.

G. A. R. veterans will be special guests at the picnic to be held at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, this afternoon, for the benefit of the "Guardian," the official "equal rights" organ of Negroes. The veterans will assemble on the field while Charles H. Miller sings "The Passing of the G. A. R." Following this, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" will be sung by Mme. Flowers, known as the "Bronze Melba." A baseball game, tug-of-war and relay race, entered by hotel employees, will be features of the program.

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M'CALL ADDS THREE TO HIS COMMITTEE

Selects Ex-Senator Haigis and Ex-Councillors Keith and Frothingham

AUG 25 1917

BUCKLEY SPRINGS SURPRISE OF THE DAY

Withdraws and Leaves Sullivan to Fight With Timilty For Councillorship

Gov. McCall has added three more names to his campaign committee: former Senator John W. Haigis, former Councillor Frothingham of Haverhill and former Councillor Eben S. S. Keith of Bourne. Other members are soon to be added, and Cushing also will enlarge his committee.

One politician has likened it to a card game with each candidate playing a trump. First came Charles S. Bird from Cushing, then Joseph Walker from McCall. Then came Edmund Cote from McCall, giving McCall an extra "trick."

Cushing took a trick, however, in the first instance when he flashed Herbert Parker of Lancaster. This game will keep up for a week or so, until active campaigning starts.

Councillor Timothy J. Buckley of Charlestown sprung a surprise on the politicians of the city yesterday by withdrawing at the very last moment from the contest for councillor.

This leaves Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan and Sen. James P. Timilty to fight it out, Francis M. Ducey of Charlestown, a city employee, having also withdrawn.

Although Buckley's friends who were present at the office of the Secretary of State denied it, it certainly was one of the clever little coups of Boston politics, arranged to allow Timilty a clear field. Sullivan, it is true, stayed in the fight, but there are circumstances that may force Sullivan out. He declares he will stick.

The arrangement, however, prevented any strong man slipping in to oppose Timilty because they feared Buckley.

As for Buckley, he will probably be a candidate for the City Council again. Buckley running for the Council next year, with Mayor Curley also a candidate, will be a great help to the latter, because of Buckley's vote-getting powers. Buckley is a member of about every fraternal order in the city and has the reputation of never having offended anybody.

There were other withdrawals, but of minor importance. They were as follows:—

Republican.

Councillor, 4th district, Harvey E. Frost, Somerville.

Senator—7th Suffolk, Fred W. Cornolly, 7 Fenno pl., Boston; 6th Suffolk, James P. Fox, 104 Calumet st., Boston.

Representative—26th Suffolk, Lewis J. Hewitt, 116 Brocks st., Boston; 10th Suffolk, William A. Whittemore, 559½ Fifth st., Boston; 24th Suffolk, Samuel Rosenbaum, 27 Lorne st., Boston.

Clerk of Courts, Essex County, Frederick H. Tilton, Haverhill.

Democratic.

Councillor, 3d district, Francis M. Ducey, 8 Adams st., Boston, and Timothy J. Buckley, 7 Lawrence st., Boston.

Senator — 7th Suffolk, Henry B. Board, 132 Marsh st., and Edward J. Brown, 18 Mapes st., both of Boston; 2d Suffolk, James A. Gilbride, 72 Winthrop st., Boston; 3d Suffolk, Thomas J. Casey, 851 Broadway, Boston; 9th Suffolk, Augustus W. Perry, 31 Rockwell st., Boston, 4th Suffolk, John T. Nolan, 141 Winthrop st., Boston; 6th Suffolk, James F. Hanley, 20 Cedar Park, and Thomas F. Dolan, 128 Day st., and P. Joseph McManus, 274 Ruggles st., all of Boston.

Representative—Second Suffolk, R. Joseph Jones, 116 London st., Boston; 14th Suffolk, Thomas Killeen, 887 Huntington ave., ahd P. Joseph McManus, 274 Ruggles st., both of Boston; 24th Suffolk, Augustus W. Perry, 31 Rockwell st., and John H. Martin, 680 Hyde Park ave., both of Boston; 13th Suffolk, John H. Craven, 5 Sumner pl., Boston; 19th Suffolk, Thomas P. McMorrow, 309 Adams st., and John F. Fitzpatrick, 345 Neponset ave., both of Boston; 6th Suffolk, John F. Sheehan, 28 Milford st., Boston; 12th Suffolk, John N. Murphy, 40 Orchard st., Boston; 5th Suffolk, John T. Gibbons, 107 Green st., Boston.

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Coal

The coal men appeared to be pessimistic, at the coal hearing at City Hall yesterday. There was much talk, as there is outside, of the danger that coal will be scarce at any price, and that those who do not get their coal in at once won't get any at all. It is pointed out that the transportation facilities are far below normal, that one road carrying coal from the mines to tidewater is doing only 40 p.c. of normal service of this commodity, and that as the war progresses there will be so extensive a conversion of commercial cargo boats to naval purposes that coal will not come at all.

Which is very interesting. But let one point not escape attention: The government has the power, and will not hesitate to use that power, to seize every coal mine and deliver the coal to those parts of the country where it is needed at a fair price. That is the crux of the whole situation, and the coal men blunder in omitting to consider or discuss it.

We believe that the great majority of the men engaged in all stages of the coal business are showing the co-operative spirit and are working loyally and earnestly to further the best interests of the country. If they continue so to do, if they charge a reasonable price and are satisfied with a fair profit, if they deliver a reasonable amount of coal and meet the proper demands of the consumer—business concern or individual—the government's power to commandeer and conduct may be held in abeyance.

But let it be thoroughly understood that when the government was given authority to run the coal business of the country if necessity pointed that way, it made up its mind to do just that. If there are any misguided coal men inclined to block the way, let them take warning and get off the track at once or they will be smashed.

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MASS MEETING TO AUG [illegible]ST FARES

To protest against what they have termed unjust rates of car fare between Hyde Park and Boston, citizens of Hyde Park have called a public mass meeting to be held in Cleary sq. Friday night. Mayor Curley will be among the speakers.

Francis W. Darling, President of the Business Men's Assn. of that district, will preside. Other speakers will be William L. F. Gilman, Robert B. Martin and E. W. Hassan.

HERALD - AUG - 25 - 1917

A BRAND-NEW FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

Mayor Curley's proposition to make lynching punishable by a federal law aroused the Grand Army of the Republic to intense enthusiasm, but it is hardly probable that Mayor Curley personally will see to it that Congress does what he wants it to do.

In all probability, when William H. Lewis, a well-known lawyer, who is to frame the federal statute which Mayor Curley intends to have adopted, has completed his task, the mayor will invite Representative James A. Gallivan to his office and request him to introduce the measure, pass it through both houses of Congress and sign it for the President.

That would give Representative Gallivan a chance to show his intense devotion to the measures and methods of the chief executive of this city, who was Mr. Gallivan's predecessor in the national House. Seriously, however, why did the mayor perpetrate such an ill-timed joke before a body of patriotic men who consider the subject of lynching, North and South, a serious matter, and of whom very few are conversant with the game of politics as played in this city?

AUG - 28 - 1917

ONE PROBLEM AND ANOTHER

Mayor Curley's interest in a substitute for gasoline is not to be lightly judged. Rarely has he taken hold of any business enterprise which has not proved to be successful beyond the promises of its promoters. And a practical, economic substitute for gasoline may well enlist his activities in Washington.

With that problem solved, there will still be facing the people of Boston the pressing necessity for providing a municipal substitute for hot air. But that, too, we believe, will be achieved in the near future. Nothing is impossible to the American inventor.

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Mayor Curley Going to Capital to Boost His Gasoline Substitute

Will Try to Interest Secretaries Baker and Daniels in Invention in Which He Has a Part Interest.

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Mayor Curley will leave Boston for Washington on the Federal Express tonight to interest Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a substitute for gasoline, which the mayor is convinced can be produced at a saving of 25 per cent. and result in a reduction of 33 per cent. in fuel consumption, also eliminating carbonization.

The mayor has acquired an interest in the invention and will be accompanied by the inventor, Dr. Frederick Davis of Rutland square.

The mayor also intends to devote some time in Washington to the promotion of his bill to put lynching or burning at the stake in the same category and under the same statute as counterfeiting, placing any form of mob violence within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, and making it the duty of the United States attorneys to prosecute, with heavy penalties in the way of imprisonment and fines.

The bill is being drafted by former Asst. U. S. Atty. William H. Lewis. The mayor, with a smile, admitted that he has not decided what congressman is to have charge of the bill, but insisted that he would find no lack of volunteers, and that the measure will be enacted, despite the fact that the South is in the saddle.

The grandstands which have decorated the City Hall grounds all summer, and those more recently erected on the Common, are to be taken down soon. They cost $10,000.

Building Commissioner O'Hearn will call for bids for the removal, and also for the purchase of the lumber, which is said to amount to about 140,000 feet.

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

AUG 25 1917

"ALL things to all men" is the Mayor Curley motto this year above all years, with the city election in sight. He even sympathizes warmly with the much maligned coal men. On the news from Washington of an impending cut in the prices of coal he promptly calls a conference of Boston dealers, scoffs at the possibility of a reduction in price, and generously offers to pay the present market price for 15,000 tons, at least.

"It may be treason, in view of the assurances from Washington," remarks the mayor, "to doubt the promises, but I had rather have some assurances from Boston coal dealers."

"Bread, and the circus," clamored the ancient Romans, and he who was most generous in providing the populace with feasting and entertainments was most sure of retaining the purple. Mayor Curley boasted of his ability in making Boston a "convention city," of the number of conventions he has attracted to Boston this year and the promise has been made that if elected mayor again he will see to it that the record already broken, as to the number of conventions in one year, will reach a new figure—300 being mentioned as the goal for 1918. But conventions cost money, and money comes out of the pockets of Boston taxpayers when conventions are entertained as lavishly as has been the case this year.

Mayor Curley continues to ignore the Peter W. Hill case. The finance commission on Aug. 13 called on the mayor to put an end to the extraordinary favoritism by which Mr. Hill, on an investment of $1300, was allowed to draw $4230 from the city treasury since May 1, 1914, for the rental of an engine, derrick, buckets and drill, and still own the machinery; not only that, but allowed to increase his rental rates twice, without regard to depreciation. Public Works Comissioner Murphy's only reply to the finance commission's charges was a tu quoque argument. "In 1909, Mr. Emerson, now engineer of the finance commission" (but then in the public works department), "spent nearly three times as much for the hire of this class of machinery in one year as I have spent in three years, and Mr. Rourke spent in each year from two to three times as much as I have spent in three years." Mr. Emerson denies the truth of the statement, but a battledore and shuttlecock argument is beside the mark. The question is, Will Mayor Curley continue to allow such gross favoritism, by which the business of the city is carried on in the most extravagant manner, while the pockets of a henchman are lined, a henchman, moreover, who three years ago was charged by the finance commission with "removing" city property from a city yard, and never denied the charge?

TO START B... AGAINST LYNCHING

Mayor Curley, back from Washington, stated at noon, at City Hall, that Senator Lodge has agreed to present in the United States Senate the anti-lynching bill, drafted by Atty. W. H. Lewis. It would make mob violence an offence against the federal government, and if the local authorities cannot or will not ake action within three months then it shall be the duty of the federal prosecuting officers to bring the of... prits to justice.

POST - AUG - 25 - 1917

COAL MEN PREDICT A SHORTAGE

Little Prospect of Drop in Price Dealers Tell Mayor

AUG 25 1917

A coal famine for Boston and entire New England was predicted by leading coal dealers at a conference presided over by Mayor Curley at City Hall yesterday. Furthermore the dealers expressed the opinion that the entire United States will feel the pinch of coal shortage.

The question of price was declared by the dealers to be of secondary consideration. They flatly told the Mayor that the paramount question that must be decided was the getting of coal to New England.

AUG 25 1917

FORECAST HIGH PRICES

Despite the plans formulated at Washington for the control of the production and the fixing of prices, the dealers expressed the opinion that a shortage throughout the United States was inevitable. Dealers stated that indications pointed to present prices being maintained.

The dealers assembled in Mayor Curley's office to discuss the prospects of supplying the city with 43,000 tons of coal at once, this supply to consist of 20,000 tons of bituminous and 14,000 tons of anthracite.

Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, assured the Mayor that the coal dealers of the city would take upon themselves the duty of seeing that the city is supplied, to the best of their ability, so that institutions would not suffer.

The conference, which was attended by 25 dealers, closed with the announcement from the Mayor that specifications for the city's coal supply would once more be advertised next Saturday, and that bids would be opened on Sept. 5. Mr. Hamlin suggested that the Mayor so arrange the specifications that the various dealers could bid on supplying the city small lots. This would be a means toward securing the supply needed, he said.

AUG 1917

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE NORTH END

Arrangements have been made by Mayor Curley for the building of a new public school in Snow Hill street, North End, near Copp's Hill. The contract for the building of the first unit of the school was yesterday awarded by the Mayor to Joseph Slotnick at an estimated cost of $166,000. The total cost will be about $335,000.

The new structure will bear the title of Michelangelo School in honor of the great Italian sculptor.

AUG - 23 - 1917.

GREATEST CAMP FIRE

AUG 23 1917

Mighty Crowd Cheers Salute When Flag Is Carried Down Aisle of Mechanics' Building—Night of Fun and Frolic

Old eyes spoke admiration and wrinkled hands were placed at attention when 30 comrades of the G. A. R. carried the best flag on earth down the central aisle in the opening ceremonies of the great Camp Fire held last night at Mechanics' building.

The great audience, which packed the immense structure as never before, stood as a man during the most impressive feature of the whole week's convention and then burst into a cheer which sounded like a mighty blast from the throats of juveniles. It was their salute to the Stars and Stripes.

But last night was a merry-making night. The veterans told stories and sprung jokes and laughed and cheered and poked their fingers into their comrades' ribs, these good old fellows of '61-'65. And how they sang, those good old songs, and they really cried along with mother, who hugged an arm of blue just a little bit closer.

But it was some night. And it will go down on the big books of the G. A. R. as "That great Camp Fire we held in Boston in '17."

And when Mayor Curley, the speaker of the evening, cried out that the only way to preserve the freedom of America and uphold the traditions that his audience had fought for was through universal military service alone, every one of the "old boys" rose to his feet and shouted, "We're with you, Mr. Mayor."

"Through universal military service alone can the highest, purest and best ideals of democratic government be achieved," he declared. "That alone will inspire the height of good feeling among our boys of today, and today, with this havoc-making bitterness, animosity and hatred which otherwise pops up when two classes are brought together."

John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the veterans, was down on the list as one of the speakers at last evening's function, but owing to his serious accident on the Common in the afternoon, was unable to attend. The aged soldier tripped on a wire and broke his arm.

Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson thinks there isn't another city in the country like Boston. He said so in his address. And he said he never saw such enthusiastic crowds as had greeted his men and added: "It does my old heart good, and I want to thank you great, big, noble Boston folk and the 135,000 men that I represent want to have me thank you, too. You people are certainly killing us—with kindness."

The G. A. R., said Commander Patterson, was never more venerated and esteemed in its history.

"This terrific struggle of today," he added, "brings back what the boys in blue endured some 50 years ago. When our people look forward now to where the boys of today are going, they are reminded of the conflicts my comrades went through in the long ago."

Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner just "kidded" his old pals to death. "I just don't know what to say to you has-beens," he announced by way of a start. "If you old fellows haven't lost your senses entirely by this time, at least you are sure they have transferred the blarney stone from the shores of Ireland to the city of Boston.

"You fellows have been told you are heroes and what wonderful creatures you are until now you are really surprised that no wings have as yet sprouted from your shoulder blades. If you believe you are half as good as you have been painted, you are too good company for yourselves."

Then this old army man took a wallop at our country's enemy. One of the things he said which brought a round of applause from the house was: "In a few years hell will be overflowing with the Kaiser and his cohorts."

AUG - 25 - 1917.

PLAN FOR FREE CITY MARKETS

Mayor Wants to Open Six Next Week

At a special meeting of the City Council to be held at noon today, Mayor Curley will urge the passage of an order permitting the establishment of free market locations in various districts of the city.

After the City Council gives approval, there is only needed the sanction of the State Board of Agriculture for the municipal street markets to be placed in operation. This approval is in the nature of mere formality.

The Mayor's programme provides for the opening of a market each day next week. The programme is as follows:

Monday, Madison Park, Roxbury.

Tuesday, Columbus avenue, at Roxbury Crossing.

Wednesday, Central square, East Boston.

Thursday, Andrew square, South Boston.

Friday, Monument square, Charlestown.

Saturday, Christopher Gibson playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester.

AUG - 26 - 1917.

GETS CONTRACT ON PAVING JOB

Sullivan to Finish Commonwealth Ave.

AUG 2 6 1917

The contract for paving Commonwealth avenue, between Charlesgate East and Massachusetts avenue, was awarded last night by Mayor Curley to James A. Sullivan of Dorchester. The work is to be done by Nov. 1, and its completion will mark the last stretch of the $400,000 street improvements entered on three years ago. The street improvements embrace that section of Commonwealth avenue from Arlington street to Lake street.

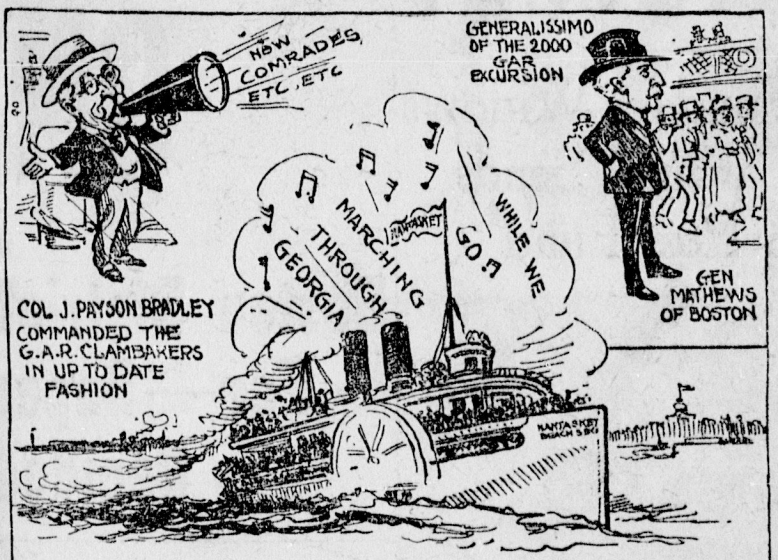
Contractor Sullivan filed a bid of $98,703 for the bitulithic type of paving, and $96,993 for sheet asphalt paving. The highest bidder was Coleman Brothers, whose figure for bitulithic was $113,492.

Contractor Meehan who recently cancelled a $90,000 bid for the work after being awarded the contract was a competitor yesterday with a bid of $99,900 for bitulithic, and $100,328 for sheet asphalt. In forfeiting the award several weeks ago Meehan stated that his $90,000 bid was based on figures in which a clerical error had been discovered.

Post - Aug-25-1917

HARBOR SALUTES VETERANS OF '61

1800 G. A. R. Men Spend Day at Nantasket—National Encampment at End



"BOYS" OF THE G.A.R. MADE THE HARBOR RING WITH THE MELODIES OF '61



Boston bade an official farewell to the boys of '61-'65 yesterday in a Nantasket outing that will live always in the memories of the 1827 veterans, sons of veterans and members of women's auxiliaries who took the boat ride and enjoyed the fish dinner at the Palm Garden. From the moment that a grim gray destroyer from the United States navy yard, with the Stars and Stripes whipping in the breeze, shot athwart the steamers Mary Chilton and Rose Stanish, its siren howling "hello" to the boys in blue, until the two boats docked at Rowe's wharf at 5:20 in the evening to the strains of "The End of a Perfect Day," there wasn't an untoward incident to mar the harmony of it all.

RAKED SEA FOR G. A. R.

Filled to repletion with clams and chicken lobster, Commander-in-Chief Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., stood on the stage at the garden and told the Bostonians just what he thought of them.

"Yesterday the comrades said that there wasn't anything on earth that the people of Boston hadn't done to make our visit here pleasant," he declared, "but today they've raked the bottom of the sea to make us happy.

"There never was an encampment like this," the speaker continued, "never a city where every man, woman and child seemed so eager to go out of his way to aid us, to make us comfortable, to show us hospitality in every way. There may be entertainment furnished us in future encampments that will equal this, there never can be anything to surpass it. Men have talked to me and I have read in your newspapers of the inspiration which the visit of us old fellows and our march through your streets have furnished the people of Boston, but I tell you that we ourselves leave here with an inspiration that will be felt in every corner of this great land. We carry to the people back home the story of your patriotism, your whole heartedness, your generosity. We can't thank you. God bless Boston and the people of Massachusetts."

A yell went up that shook the rafters of the big dining hall and it was 10 minutes before General Thomas R. Mathews, chairman, could halt the delegates' vociferous indorsement of their commander's words.

Mayor Speaks for City

Mayor Curley represented the city of Boston, and in his opening words he started to retell the story of the anti-lynch law that is being drafted, but the old soldiers weren't much interested in this yesterday. They had fought four years for a similar principle, and they applauded, of course, but all that was in the past, and they had worked hard in their convention. They were out for a gala day. They wanted to hear the band play, to listen to Grace Hamlin's songs, to enjoy the Lotus Club Quartet numbers, some of the old boys even wanted to straddle the wooden horses in the carrousel and to ride the roller coaster. So the Mayor tried another tack.

AMERICAN aug-26-1917

SAYS BREAD LABELS TEND TO DECEIVE

AUG 26 1917

Boston Sealer Finds Only 14 Loaves Out of 234 Reweighed Which Are Correctly Marked

Charles B. Woolley, Boston Sealer of Weights and Measures, yesterday charged some Boston breadmakers with deliberately deceiving the public in marking "corrected weight" figures on bread wrappers in a conspicuous manner.

He declared it the duty of Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to prosecute in such cases.

In a formal report to the commissioner upon the results of three days' investigation by inspectors of his city department, Mr. Woolley said that out of 234 loaves which were re-weighed, 14 were correctly labelled.

With his report to the State Commissioner, Mr. Woolley forwarded nine wrapped loaves of bread as sample violations of the law.

CHARGES IN REPORT.

The report, which was rendered yesterday, said:

"Acting upon instructions from your office, this department has reweighed 234 loaves of bread, and finds that of that number only fourteen loaves were correctly labeled,—the contents being in harmony with the printed weight on the outside wrapper.

"This department finds that in many cases a statement of so-called 'Corrected Weight' has been printed upon the wrappers, where no attempt has been made to blot out or erase the old printed weight.

"Said 'Corrected Weight' is placed upon the wrapper used in such a manner that it is almost impossible to see it and, as a result, the purchasing public are led to believe that they are receiving a loaf which weighs the weight of the original stamp. This is very misleading.

"We are sending nine of the loaves which in our opinion are in violation of the present law, to you as evidence in support of the condition which exists to a widespread degree."

CASE OF DOUBLE LABELS.

Some bakers have been using wrappers stamped "1 lb. 2 oz." That was the assumed size of the loaf. When loaves came out of the ovens under or over that weight (mostly under) the bakers had stamped a "Corrected weight" on the wrappers.

Attention was called by the Boston AMERICAN to the point that the original "Weight 1 lb. 2 oz." was on the top of the wrapper, while the "Corrected weight" figures were stamped, usually lightly and inconspicuously, on one end of the loaf where the customer would not be so apt to see it.

Mr. Woolley said, concerning the investigation and its results:

"The whole scheme appears to be a palpable deception on the part of the concerns selling such wrapped bread. In such cases it is the duty of the commissioner to prosecute.

"We have done our duty as requested by Mr. Hanson; now it is up to his department to follow the thing up and put a stop to it."

PROSECUTION EXPECTED.

Mr. Hanson is on vacation until the day after Labor Day. Upon his return it is expected that he will summon for a hearing all bakers against whom evidence has been secured, and then begin prosecution of all who are unable to explain away the accusations lodged against them.

The manager of the John T. Connor chain of stores yesterday announced that he would cut the price of their twenty-eight-ounce wrapped loaf, which now sells for 12 cents, to 10 cents, "just as soon as we can buy $10 flour." The price of this loaf was formerly 10 cents. This will be 1 cent better than the drop reported last week by several other companies which bake and retail their own bread.

AUG 26 1917

AUG-24-1917

City Markets to Be Opened Here Next Week

AUG 24 1917

The city market problem has been solved.

After weeks of quibbling over statutes, sites and other details, it was announced today by Mayor Curley that the farmers alone would devote one day each week in different sections of the city to sell their products direct to the people.

A special meeting of the City Council has been called by the Mayor for tomorrow to act on the statute which gives farmers the right to sell in the public squares.

Permission will also be obtained from the State Board of Agriculture.

These moves are made at the suggestion of Attorney-General Attwill's office to the Mayor that the city would be acting within its rights if permission was obtained from these two bodies.

The Mayor said that every effort would be made to operate the first market Monday.

The new plan was suggested by Peter J. Connolly, assistant superintendent of markets, who, after investigation, found that in two markets that have been active during the past week articles of poor quality were sold to consumers. He suggested that the farmers exclusively be allowed to sell, thus assuring the people of fresh products.

Consequently the following city market days have been decided on:

Monday, Madison park, Roxbury.

Tuesday, Columbus avenue, at Roxbury Crossing.

Wednesday, Central square, East Boston.

Thursday, Andrews square, South Boston.

Friday, Monument square, Charlestown.

Saturday, Christopher Gibson playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester.

Mr. Connolly assured the Mayor that the farmers would gladly establish these markets providing they could sell exclusively. This assurance was given them and they will be ready for business next week.

aug-26-1917

Hark! Mayoralty Boom--Perhaps?

AUG 26 1917

Three hundred sterling Democrats from Charlestown and other sections of the city today will motor to Glen Echo Park, Stoughton, and listen to some of the foremost spellbinders of the nation, State and city uncork some fire and brimstone oratory.

The occasion will be the annual Summer outing of the Northern Club, a Charlestown political organization, of which Congressman Peter F. Tague of the old "Fighting Ninth" is a leading member.

There will be a string of "rubberneck" automobiles leave at 8:30 a. m. from in front of the Northern Club's quarters, Bunker Hill and Perrin streets, and it was rumored that a lusty-lunged megaphone man will be on hand to announce places of interest along the route to the grove.

Some militant Democrats from the Mt. Pleasant section of Roxbury yesterday said they contemplated visiting the grove to get a line on "some mayoralty talk," which is scheduled to crop out during the day.

There was some talk that the outing will be nothing more or less than a political boom for mayoralty honors for a certain man who has been in the limelight of late. But that is only "Roxbury shop talk," as they say in the rear of City Hall.

Present as invited guests will be Congressman O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island, a brilliant orator, and the "Hon." Mr. Kennedy from the same State. The subjects on which they are to talk have been left to themselves. Congressman Tague will tell of the doings of the "War Congress" and incidentally touch on local conditions.

Each person who attends the outing is expected to pay a fee of $2 for a handsome ticket which is to be worn in the label. The ticket is of cardboard and printed thereon is a handsome picture of Congressman Tague. The last word on the ticket is spelled "R-E-F-R-E-S-H-M-E-N-T-S."

"Yes, this outing will be a great affair," said a member of the club. "Peter Tague will be on hand. He will be master of ceremonies. Take it from me, it will be a bang-up outing."

AMERICAN aug 26-1917

SHEEHAN OUT FOR SENATOR

With Aid of "Philosophical Book" He Hopes to Beat "Ned" McLaughlin.

AUG 26 1917

Endowed with a philosophical book" which opens to him all the secrets and mysteries of the game of politics, "Little Johnnny" Sheehan, pride of the South End and fistiana, has thrown his Panama into the Senatorial primary against "Ned" McLaughlin, who has held the job of Senator from the district several years.

The district, which includes Ward 2 of East Boston, Ward 6 of the South End and Ward 12 of Roxbury, has been thrown into a furore of excitement by the entrance of Sheehan into the contest because he walked off with a House fight two years in succession in old Ward 9.

Up in a club at Dover and Washington streets, where the members play ping pong, ox and pitch and forty-fives, for neither love nor money, they were saying that Sheehan will give McLaughlin a heal and toe race for the Senatorial nomination.

"I do not fear Sheehan as a candidate against me," says McLoughlin. "My record speaks for itself. Sheehan cannot find a flaw in it."

DEPENDS ON BOOK.

But Sheehan is going to depend on that "philosophical book," as it pulled him through in his House fights, and, as there are references in that compendium of political information about Abraham Lincoln dealing with a "government for and by the people," the chances are the electorate will receive considerable enlightment from it concerning McLaughlin's record.

"Handsome Tom" Donovan, leader of the Pelhamites, does not know what to make of Sheehan's candidacy for the Senate. Neither does the rank and file of the Glass Tumblers' Association, of which Charley Mealey, who rescued several human beings from drowning some time ago, is chieftain. The Pelhamites and Tumblerites may meet this week to talk over Sheehan's candidacy and what action they should take in giving the "Little Bantam" a lift.

Donovan is a candidate for re-election to the House and hates like the deuce to meddle in the Senatorial fight.

Down on Harrison avenue, between Wareham and East Dedham streets, where the boys have a "touching" habit, they were planning a reception for Sheehan the other night.

"Say, fellows," said one of the proletariants, "when Sheehan comes down here to talk up his candidacy he better bring along a pork barrel. We're sick of hot air and promises."

SMOKE HOUSE VOTERS.

Rumor had it that McLaughlin's friends paid a visit to that section lately and pulled off a stunt which, it is claimed, will swing the militant Democrats of the old Smoke House locality in line for the present Senator.

"Jimmy" Murphy, who used to represent the old ward in the House, will keep his hands off Sheehan's candidacy. Murphy is in the insurance business and he would like to insure Sheehan's chances for the nomination.

As old Ward 17, now Ward 12, figures in the district, and as McLaughlin has the backing of Mayor Curley, the chances are ten to one that Sheehan will get the united support of the "101 leaders" of the opposition there.

But many of the others, particularly those who are candidates for the House in Ward 12, are from Missouri and will have to be shown. Sheehan may do so with his book.

aug-27-1917

MAYOR TO BACK "MOB" BILL AT WASHINGTON

AUG 27 1917 N1

Mayor Curley leaves for Washington tonight for a three-day business trip, his chief purpose being to get some action on a proposed bill which will put lynchers and those who burn people at the stake in the same class as counterfeiters.

The Mayor stated that he would go into the alien draft situation and do all that he could for the bill that really "meant something." He said:

"There are at present thirty bills on the proposition, and apparently no concerted action has been taken on any. I shall make an effort to get the bill, regardless of what Congressman filed it, that really 'means something,' and get behind that bill."

The Mayor, accompanied by Dr. Frederick L. Davis of the South End, will see about obtaining a patent on a gasoline substitute in which he has an interest. The Mayor states that the proposition will reduce the cost of gasoline to the government about 25 per cent. and consumption about one-third.

In speaking of the anti-lynching bill the Mayor said:

"Lynching and burning at the stake must cease.

"When the mob leaders and instigators of mob violence find out that the Federal authorities are to handle their cases, I know that such atrocities will cease.

N2

"As it is now the local and State powers are the only ones who act. If a counterfeiters' band is located, the Federal Government goes to every extreme to run down the culprits. Former Assistant United States Attorney-General will draw up the bill for me."

aug 27-1917

SEPT. 17 TO BE JAPANESE DAY

Mayor and Committee of Citizens Plan Reception to Members of Mission.

Plans for the reception of the Japanese Mission in Boston on September 17 were made yesterday at a conference in the Mayor's office.

Fifty prominent citizens attended the meeting. Dr. Morton Prince was elected chairman of the executive committee. At the close of the session Mayor Curley instructed that a telegram be sent to the mission at Washington inviting it to the city on the day that Boston celebrates its 287th anniversary of re-naming, from Tri-Mount to Boston.

Consul General Yada of New York attended the meeting and addressed the members.

The day's activities will include visits to Harvard, Technology, the Fore River Shipyards, the various historical spots of the city and the Art Museum. There will probably be a banquet at the City Club.

The Mayor selected the following members to act as the committee:

Dr. Morton Prince, chairman; Addison L. Winship, Moorefield Storey, J. J. C. Flamand, French consul; Harunishi Yatsuhashi, Larz Anderson, Colonel Harry Hawthorne, Professor Cecil Hobart Peabody, Dr. John R. Slattery, representing the cardinal; General Francis Peabody, Guy Currier, F. Lothrop Ames, Joseph C. Pelletier, ex-Governor David I. Walsh, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, Commandant William T. Rush, Colonel George A. Benyon, Governor's representative; Michael Corcoran, Edward McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union; Colonel R. L. Howze, chief-of-staff of the Department-of-the-Northeast; Lieutenant Colonel Paul Azan of the French instructing force now at Harvard; Major D. Walkley of the British recruiting office.

Brigadier General John A. Johnson, new commander of the Department of the Northeast, with Governor McCall will be ex-officio members.

aug 27-1917

W. T. A. FITZGERALD MAY RUN FOR MAYOR

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, will probably be a candidate for Mayor against James M. Curley. He says:

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty. I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real program of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage. I believe Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

AMERICAN aug 26-1917.

GENERAL RISE IN TAX RATES

AUG-26-1917

Returns from a number of cities and towns in the Commonwealth indicate that real estate owners will be even more heavily burdened with taxes next year than heretofore.

Most of the cities and towns will impose a higher tax rate than last year. The most important exception is Boston, where the tax rate will be $17.70, a reduction of ten cents per thousand from last year. The largest reduction is at Peabody, where the tax rate drops $7.60 per thousand, due to the increased valuation of the stock in leather factories.

Newton, Melrose, Beverly, Amesbury and Dedham have all jumped their rates. In Amesbury the rate is $26.60, which is the largest in the history of the town.

Boston's lower tax rate is attributed to the operation of the new income tax law, as a result of which more revenue is being collected from intangibles than hitherto. Formerly the various cities and towns collected on the intangible property owned within their limits. As a result of the State's taking over this work a material increase in payments has resulted.

HIGHER STATE TAX.

This year the combined real and personal valuation is $1,457,123,343, a decrease of $151,577,357 from 1916, when the similar combined total was $1,608,701,300, and showed a gain of $42,304,000 over the year before.

In 1916 the city tax was $17.80 per $1,000 and the year before was $18 per $1,000. The State tax of $3 this year is higher than it was last year, when the rate was $2.48. In 1915 the rate was $2.96.

The total number of polls this year shows a decrease for the first time in many years.

Newton's tax rate will be $19.80, an increase of ninety cents over last year, due to exceptionally heavy appropriations. For instance, to run the city's busines this year will cost $2,138,537, against $2,002,827 in 1916. The estimated receipts from corporation taxes, water receipts, 12,256 polls, State income tax, etc., is $703,588, leaving the balance to be raised by taxation of $1,434,749.

The value of real estate is $63,685,450, an increase over last year of $3,027,650. According to the assessors' figures personal property shrank in value from $28,333,360 to $8,775,660 because of the income tax.

An increase of $1.40 in the tax rate of Melrose was announced. The assessors have fixed on $23.40 as the figure for this year. Increased city, State and metropolitan assessments are the cause. Real estate is valued at $17,242,000, compared with $16,849,000 a year ago; personal property, $1,530,000, compared with $2,795,000; total, now, $18,772,000; last year, $19,644,000. The number of assessed polls this time is 5,061.

The rate of Winthrop is $20.20 which is $1 less than a year ago, the decrease being brought about by good income tax returns and taxation from $321,000 worth of additional real estate.

WOBURN RATE DECREASE.

Woburn assessors have again lowered the city's tax rate—this time $1.10. This makes $4.80 cut from the Woburn rate since 1914, a record probably unequalled by any similar community in the State. The showing has been made in the face of heavier expenditures. State, county and Metropolitan taxes are higher this year. The real estate shows a gain from $10,143,741 to $10,714,078, an increase of $570,337; personal property (due to income tax) slumped from $3,791,627 to $2,613,849, a loss of $1,177,778. Polls decreased from 5,015 to 4,970, a loss of forty-five.

MAKEUP OF THE BIG PARADE

The program for the parade of the "thin blue line" tomorrow follows:

9:15 a. m.—Form in Commonwealth avenue.

10 a. m.—Start of parade.

Head of column will be on Commonwealth avenue, right resting on Arlington street.

The line of march follows: Arlington street to Beacon street, Beacon street to School street, School street to Washington street, Washington street to Temple place, Temple place to Tremont street, Tremont street to Boylston street, Boylston street to Park square, where parade will be dismissed.

The line will form as follows:

Platoon of mounted police.

Chief Marshal J. Payson Bradley and mounted national aides.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., William T. Church, commander-in-chief. Escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, N. Y. Personal escort to commander-in-chief.

Commander-in-chief, G. A. R., William J. Patterson.

National officers, executive committee and past commanders-in-chief, G. A. R., in automobiles.

National aides-de-camp.

Departments [illegible] Army of the Republic in order of seniority of organization:

Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, *Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California and Nevada, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia and South Carolina, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma.

*Massachusetts being the entertaining department will be the last department in line.

Aug. 22-1917.

MAYOR FAVORS 5-CENT BREAD FOR BOSTON

AUG 22 1917

Cheaper bread for Boston and support in the fight for a reduction in bread prices was advocated today by Mayor Curley. Mayor Curley said:

"More than a month ago I called upon Governor McCall to urge upon him the desirability of cheaper bread. At that time there did not seem to be any way to give the public the cheaper loaf which I advocated, owing to the extraordinary price of flour. Since then the AMERICAN, I am glad to see, has taken up the fight, and it looks now as if victory were in sight.

"A great many factors have recently conspired to bring down the price of bread, and I certainly hope that 5-cent bread will soon become a fact. It is good work."

FAVORS 'SUBWAY LOAF.'

Bread at five cents a loaf can be made and sold at a profit at the present price of flour if the bakers will specialize on the so-called "subway loaf," Harry Bresky, treasurer of the Banner Baking Company of No. 809 Albany street, South End, declared today.

"By selling 18 ounces of bread in the form of a double loaf, unwrapped, for ten cents, the wholesale bakers could make it possible for the people to purchase half of such a loaf by the mere act of the retailer breaking it in two pieces and selling one-half for five cents.

"In fact, many people prefer the 'subway loaf' because of the fact that the break in the middle of the loaf, lengthwise, does away with the crust on one side of the smaller loaf. This represents a distinct saving to those families that are accustomed to cut off the crust before eating.

EASY FOR BAKER.

"It is little, if any, more work for the baker to put two pieces of dough in the pan lengthwise, than it is to make a single lump of dough of twice the size (and the same weight) as the smaller ones.

"This company would be willing to bake and sell the twin loaf, commonly called the 'subway loaf,' to the retailer for eight cents, unwrapped. We are in fact, already selling the same weight loaf, that is, eighteen ounces, to the retailer for eight cents.

"If the bakers would agree to make such a loaf as I suggest we would give the public the five-cent loaf which is demanded. But there is no profit at the ruling price of flour in making and selling a five-cent wrapped unit loaf, such as was formerly on the market."

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AUG-27-1917

PLAN BALL TO SWELL K. OF C. WAR CAMP FUND

Many Local Councils Are Co-operating to Make Event Success.

The Knights of Columbus are planning a big ball to aid in raising the Knights of Columbus $3,000,000 war camp fund, and six of the leading councils are to manage the affair, which has been set for Sept. 28. It will be held at the Crescent Gardens ballrooms, Revere Beach, and the councils that have signified their intention of co-operating to make it a success are Elm Hill, Rose Croix, Roxbury, Pere Marquette, Fitton and Shawmut.

The Norwood council has completed plans for a big field day to aid the fund, and on Labor day at Berwick Park, Norwood, a gala time is assured. The Norwood council has already contributed $400 to the fund. There will be a ball game in the forenoon, and in the afternoon athletic contests for young and old. Gaelic football will be played between the local club and another strong team. Dancing in the Press Club, band concerts, fireworks and speeches from leaders of the Knights of Columbus are also on the card for the afternoon and evening.

Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley, was the principal speaker at the noon rally yesterday at the Knights of Columbus tent on the Common. Representative William H. Sullivan also delivered an address. The speakers for the rally this noon will be former Representative Frank M. Ducey of Charlestown and Edward J. Joyce, a Boston merchant. An elaborate entertainment is planned. On Thursday members of the Catholic Truth Guild, David Goldstein, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery and Arthur B. Corbett, with the Guild auto-van will be on hand to assist the knights in the campaign.

PUTS BOY POLICE FORCE UP TO MAYOR

Roberts Gets Little Encouragement—Legislation Necessary.

William L. Roberts of Holden place, Dorchester, who formulated plans some time ago for a junior police force for the city, appeared at City Hall yesterday and outlined his proposition to Mayor Curley. The department would comprise 106 youngsters and would cost the city about $42,000. The force, which would assist the regular police department in detecting and punishing juvenile crimes, would act without uniforms and would be known only by badges.

The chief, according to Roberts' plan, would receive $14 a week, the deputy $12, the clerk $7, captains $9, lieutenants $8 and patrolmen $6.

Without much encouragement from the mayor, the lad next went to police headquarters to see Commissioner O'Meara.

The commissioner being out of town, he received information from the secretary that the matter would have to pass through the State Legislature, either as a special bill for the city of Boston or as a general measure for such cities as would want to adopt it.

CITY HIRES TEAMSTERS FOR 60-DAY PERIOD

The employment of 107 temporary teamsters for a period of 60 days by Public Works Commissioner Murphy was yesterday authorized by Mayor Curley. The men will receive $3 a day and will do teaming and other forms of labor.

The real reason for the employment of these men is apparently the intention on the part of the mayor to furnish the labor for the men holding teaming contracts for the city. At present these contractors agree to furnish teams and men for varying prices, and, according to the belief of Commissioner Murphy, the contractors are making their profit by paying the men less than the $3 a day minimum wage stipulated by the city to its own laborers. Hereafter the city intends to furnish the men and hire only the teams from the contractors.

From Business Page

The Dorchester avenue paving contract, for relaying recut paving blocks between Freeport and Park streets, was yesterday awarded to the lowest bidder, Bernard E. Grant at $27,855. The highest bid was $33,310, and Public Works Commissioner Murphy was elated at the low price be obtained.

The Lord Electric Company was awarded a $6841 wiring contract for the west wing of the City Hospital and Frank Drinkwater was given a $4600 water main contract for Hyde Park avenue.

Aid for soldiers' dependents for the month of June was $17,076.14, according to a bill approved by the mayor yesterday. The fiscal year will have to bear an enormous drain for this justifiable expenditure, according to the mayor, as even at the June rate the annual expense would be more than $200,000.

As a matter of fact, July's figures will be greatly in excess of June's and August will be greater than either, according to city officials in charge of these disbursements.

AUG 30 1917

William F. Garcelon of Newton called at City Hall yesterday and had a lengthy conference with the mayor in connection with his appointment from Washington as director of recreational activities for Massachusetts soldiers and sailors.

The mayor ordered Hugh McGrath, head of the bath department, to cooperate with Garcelon in every way possible, especially in the matter of loaning gymnasium instructors.

AUG-24-1917.

SOMERS ELECTED COMMANDER OF THE GRAND ARMY

Indiana Veteran Unanimous Choice at Symphony Hall Session.

VETERANS WILL TAKE HARBOR TRIP TODAY

Mrs. Risley of Missouri Re-elected Head of Army Nurses.

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., a sturdy veteran of 73 years, was yesterday unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the session at Symphony Hall, amid a demonstration of enthusiasm that capped the climax of the most successful encampment the Grand Army of the Republic has ever had.

Immediately after the election of Commander Somers, Portland, Ore., was unanimously chosen as the scene of the

Continued on page

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AUG-31-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

That substitute for gasoline, in which Mayor Curley is "interested," was regarded "very, very favorably" by the authorities at Washington, according to his statement upon his return to Boston yesterday.

Accompanied by the inventor, Dr. Fred Davis of the South End, the mayor portrayed the new mixture in such glowing terms at the capital that Dr. S. W. Stratton of the Bureau of Standards is now making tests of it.

The Japanese Mission may be invited to visit Boston within a few days, according to advices from Washington and Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon admitted that he has under consideration such a proposition, although he is not yet ready to confirm the rumor.

The French, Russian, Italian, Belgian and English missions have visited Boston this year, and a royal welcome has been extended by the city in every case.

The mayor's private exchange in City Hall is now in charge of Miss Alice Leonard, who has been the supervisor of the big City Hall exchange in the Annex.

Miss Mary B. Callahan, who was recently married to William Finneran, a City Hall employe, has been replaced by Miss Celina O'Brien as clerk, and Miss Leonard was shifted from the general City Hall exchange to the mayor's private switchboard, one of the most trusted jobs in the city service.

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encampment of 1918. Other officers chosen for the coming year were Maj. Gen. John Lincoln Clem, U. S. A. (retired), senior vice commander, who is known and loved in G. A. R. circles as the "drummer boy of Chickamauga," having enlisted at the age of 10 in the war; junior vice commander, John N. Vernon of Chicago, Ill., who was chosen after a spirited three-cornered contest; chaplain-in-chief, the Rev. C. H. Frady of Montana; surgeon general, John M. Adams of Ohio; adjutant general, Robert W. McBride of Indiana; quartermaster general, Cola D. R. Stowitz of Buffalo, N. Y. (re-elected); custodian, J. Henry Halcombe, Philadelphia, Penn.

New Officers Installed

Retiring Commander-in-chief Patterson installed the newly-elected commander-in-chief and other officers, both elective and appointive.

The convention adopted resolutions lauding the Union Pacific railroad for employing G. A. R. men as guards of its property from the Missouri to the Pacific coast. After the remaining business was cleared up, the convention adjourned for a brief luncheon, after which the veterans with their

The meeting yesterday of the Union of Ex-Prisoners of War, held in the Prince School, Exeter street, was featured by a set of resolutions passed unanimously by all the delegates, in which they pledged their support and loyalty to the country during the crisis with Germany, and their services in any capacity in which the State or Federal authorities would see fit to place them.

Gen. White Re-elected

Gen. Harry White of Pennsylvania was unanimously chosen national commander again, with Col. James D. Walker of Pittsburg as adjutant general.

Orville T. Chamberlain of Elkhart, Ind., was yesterday re-elected commander of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion at the convention held at the Copley-Plaza. Other officers elected are John McClay of Charlestown, senior vice commander; Herman W. Kuchmeister of Winthrop, junior vice commander; William S. Hubbell of New York city, chaplain, and Benjamin B Levy of New York city, head of the executive committee. After the meeting the delegates with their ladies journeyed to City Hall and paid a visit to Mayor Curley.

Today the members of the G. A. R. and the members of all the allied organizations of the G. A. R., will sail down the harbor on special steamers to Nantasket and have a fish dinner and clam bake at the beach. The steamers will leave Rowe's wharf at 11 and 11.30 o'clock this morning, returning at 4 o'clock this afternoon. This will close the week's entertainment and business for the G. A. R.

AUG-24-1917

BOSTON'S TAX RATE GOES DOWN A DIME

The decrease in the tax rate from $17.80 in 1916 to $17.70 for this year is as welcome as it is unexpected. It is the last year of Mayor Curley's first term and a reduced rate meant much to him politically. The question as to how it was accomplished and what the future will bring if the war continues may well be asked.

The real estate valuation of the city has increased by nearly $25,000,000, mainly from building developments in 24 out of the 26 wards. In 1918 building development will be virtually at a standstill because of the high price of all materials, scarcity of labor, and apprehension of financial stringency.

A windfall of approximately $1,000,000 has been given Boston by the State in the form of surplus revenue received by the new system of income tax over the minimum amount assured this city when this form of taxation of intangibles was taken over by the Commonwealth. This unexpected windfall takes care of the additional $1,000,000 Boston must pay the State because of the increased State tax levied upon the cities and towns. Next year the intangible revenue will undoubtedly be reduced through the investment by Bostonians of millions of dollars in Liberty bonds which are untaxable. In addition, there is still uncertainty as to how the income tax will be adjusted next year, as the 1917 apportionment was tentative and experimental.

AUG 24 1917

There is another feature in this year's tax rate that the Curley administration has offered no comment upon. It concerns the so-called "overlay," something the average citizen knows nothing about. Worded simply, the situation is this: "Overlay" is a margin of safety left by the city's assessors to offset any abatements of taxes or other unavoidable contingencies. Had the assessors this year allowed the same percentage of overlay that they did last year, the tax rate would have been higher than 1916, instead of 10 cents lower. The overlay in 1916 was 3¼ per cent., as compared with a bare 3 per cent. this year.

Another matter that should not be forgotten is the fact that Mayor Curley started the present fiscal year with $1,200,000 surplus in the treasury which he has been able to spend in addition to every possible cent the law allowed him to raise for municipal purposes under his control. This stupendous sum was virtually driven into the treasury during the last few weeks of the 1916 fiscal year by the mayor's brother City Collector John J. Curley. Without it, the mayor could never have handed out salary increases by the thousand this year. Next year whoever is mayor will probably start the year with a deficit instead of $1,200,000 cold cash in the treasury.

The city election occurs in December and if Mayor Curley is defeated he will have approximately six weeks in which to put the municipal treasury in exactly the same condition he has so redundantly charged his predecessor with having left it.

In signing the ordinance giving the firemen one day off in three instead of one day off in five, which he signed for flagrantly obvious political reasons, he has dumped a stupendous financial burden upon the shoulders of the 1918 administration, as the expense of appointing nearly 200 additional men to the fire department will not be assumed until next February.

All the thousands of salary increases granted by the mayor this year, out of the $1,200,000 balance driven into the treasury at the lapse of the fiscal year of 1915, were not borne in full this year. He only had to bear the bills for two-thirds of the year. Next year's mayor must bear them in full. In addition it must be remembered that the mayor this year has appropriated every cent possible under the law, which grants him the right to spend $6.52 out of every $1000 of average valuation for the past three years. Last year, apparently in the flush of municipal prosperity, he overlooked a matter of some 17 cents in the total amount he had a right to appropriate.

With the war continuing, with payments for relief, hospital maintenance, mothers' aid and soldiers' dependents soaring to fabulous figures, with the city seeing that every employe who has enlisted receives the same income that he would have received had be remained at work for the city, with everything at the highest of prices, with the firemen to be provided for, with a full payroll of salary increases to be provided for, instead of a two-thirds year, with the income revenue fading away, building development at a standstill, and with a tight money market causing the big realty trusts to leave their tax bills unpaid at 6 per cent. interest in order that their money may be used elsewhere at 7 or 8 per cent., the city has none too promising an outlook for 1918, despite the present drop of a dime in the tax rate.

AUG 1917

We still have available, however, chapter 264 of the Acts of 1917, which permits, during the progress of the war, the floating of a five-year bond issue to borrow money by the city "to conserve health and to protect persons and property," if this is any consolation to posterity.

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Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

AUG 27 1917

Sunday Night, Aug. 26, 1917.

Dear Mike:

The Good Government Association is searching around in a bewildered manner looking for a candidate for mayor, and Secretary Bob Bottomly makes me think of a perplexed hen wandering through a railroad roundhouse looking for a corner in which to lay an egg.

From present indications, the Goo-Goos are dizzy. Andrew J. Peters is still the favorite, but a story is going the rounds that Peters has already stated that if he becomes a candidate, he will run on his own hook regardless of what the Goo-Goos think or desire. This must come as quite a shock to those State street reformers who four years ago, when Peters was itching to be the candidate for mayor, took his backers by the throat and forced them to stop circulating his candidacy.

Tom Kenny, who is sitting tight and saying nothing, is another desirable candidate who doesn't give a continental diddle-de-dad whether the Goo-Goos indorse him or fight him if he runs. I think if the Goo-Goos tried to indorse his candidacy before he entered the field he would go to court and ask an injunction to restrain them.

Sheriff John A. Keliher is now being flirted with by the Goo-Goos, as it has been rumored that he has discovered that the job doesn't bring the huge income from fees that is generally believed. Keliher is getting stronger every day and if he did run, would give Curley a wonderful battle.

White House Against Curley

There is also talk that Postmaster "Billy" Murray may run, but if Murray is a candidate, it will be because Washington ordered him to. I think the White House is out to lick Curley. There is a story going the rounds at City Hall that the mayor was yanked up short on his attitude toward conscription. I have noticed that he is not going out of his way to praise the Democratic administration at Washington as enthusiastically as he used to do on every occasion.

John F. Fitzgerald is generally conceded to be out of the race for mayor, but those who have been talking on the street corners during the past few weeks that he is "yellow as a banana and as spineless as an oyster," have a shock coming to them. The political page in Fitzgerald's weekly magazine, in which he used to pound Curley into political pulp, has been missing for weeks and Fitz has been so silent on Curley's candidacy that the pols have been imagining that he has been scared into silence by threats to expose some skeleton in his closet.

Mark my words, Mike, Fitzgerald is just keeping silent so that when he does start in, he will sound especially loud. That political page is coming back and Fitz will make so much noise that a screech owl in a lonely wood will sound like a chickadee with the pip in comparison.

I honestly think that John F. Fitzge ald would take the stump for a Chinaman if he thought it would lick Jim Curley. The Kilkenny cats were a couple of cooing doves besides these two battlers.

Curley Stronger Than Ever

There is a story going the rounds that the birthday party held at Dan Coakley's summer home at Buzzard's bay in honor of Joe Dennison was a gathering of the old gang and that Curley was given the hint that if he pulled out, Coakley would run for mayor. The story is so utterly absurd that it spread like wild-fire. Curley was never stronger than he is today. Who wouldn't be strong, in office, making every possible play for votes, even by the handful, with dozens of things breaking perfectly, and without a candidate of any sort with enough red blood to step up to the plate?

There is one whale of a fight coming in the primaries between Representative Lewis R. Sullivan and Senator "Diamond Jim" Timilty for the Governor's Council. Frank Ducey and "Cozy Tim" Buckley both withdrew, Buckley displaying the coldest pair of feet that ever sat under the political table. Tim don't like a fight, and quit even after Sheriff Keliher had pulled Pat Bowen out of the field for Buckley in return for Buckley's vote, which enabled him to get through the Governor's Council as the appointee as sheriff to succeed poor old John Quinn.

Timilty is on the skids and if Sullivan don't make the old mandarin sweat blood out of every pore and sweat coin out of every pocket, then I'll pour sugar over my old straw hat and eat it for breakfast food at high noon on the Parkman Bandstand.

As a campaigner, Sullivan is a riot. He makes Charley Chaplin, custard pie and all, look like an undertaker. One of his first campaign stunts is going to be throwing a thousand of his cards from the top floor of the Ames Building onto Washington street during a noonday rush in the hope that Police Commissioner O'Meara will have him arrested. Anything to get advertising.

Sullivan's Cards Out

His cards are already out, and contain five pictures of himself sitting around one table playing poker with himself without cheating. The word "governor" on the card has a letter missing, thus making the yap who gets one think it is an accident and wander around through his district showing his discovery to his friends. Two years ago Sullivan issued a campaign card which stated that he first went to the House of Representatives in 1814. That also was done purposely, although the printer thought Sullivan was nuts.

One of the first things I think Sullivan will pull on the stump will be a charge that Timilty, as the head of the Central Construction Company has just been handed a million dollar contract by the New Haven for work on the South Boston cut, and that this plum was handed out without competition. Inasmuch as Timilty has been on the committee on railroads in the Senate, it would be very awkward in case the charge is true.

"Have you any campaign funds?" I asked him Friday night.

"Not a nickel," he said, "I had to pawn my right leg to pay for having these cards printed. Timilty wanted to toss up a coin with me to see whether I would withdraw along with Buckley, but I didn't have a cent and all he had was $100 bills, so we didn't toss. I'll take Timilty in this fight the way Grant took Richmond. My wife is going to be my campaign manager, and she's a wonder. I'll get you her picture. Only woman campaign manager in the world whose husband admits the fact. Great story. See you later."

There was another withdrawal from the primary fights last Friday that was interesting. Jimmy Gilbride of Charlestown pulled out of the Senate fight, leaving Martin Lomasney's man, John I. Fitzgerald, alone in the field except for John Farley, the perpetual anti-Lomasney candidate. It spoiled a good story, as I was going to publish a picture of the signatures on Gilbride's nomination papers. Can you imagine a Charlestown man running for the Senate with every signature except his own from the heart of the West End? Lomasney didn't want a Charlestown man in the field and Gilbride's presence kept all the others out. Then Gilbride withdraws his papers and Lomasney has put over another bit of inside stuff. Maybe the Charlestown gang isn't sore, though.

Curley Resents Cheering

But they aren't a bit sorer than Curley was on the morning of the G. A. R. parade. He stood impressively on the reviewing stand in front of City Hall. Directly across the street is a barroom and in the saloon a gang of his rooters had been trying to cure lame feet by resting one of them on a brass rail for an hour.

AUG - 25 - 1917.

Mayor Curley, addressing the veterans yesterday, "thundered" in his well-known ringing tones:

"The members of the Grand Army will be pleased to learn that the black man will be respected in the manner that you men intended, despite the prejudices and the madness of Southern mobs, when a law will soon be drafted which will make the lynching of a single Negro a federal crime and punishable to the fullest extent of the law. I have requested former Assistant United States District Attorney William H. Lewis to draft a bill that will make lynching as criminal against the government as counterfeiting. We will place lynching in the same category as the worst crimes against the federal government. It is high time for something to be done to safeguard and preserve the work you men did after four long years of suffering and sacrifice, bloodshed and death."

G-r-r-r-reat! It almost makes the community forget that Curley is the mayor who, despite his promises, sanctioned "The Birth of a Nation," which the colored people were united in denouncing as a vicious piece of race-hate inciting propaganda.

Mr. Curley is now after the colored vote, but his grandstand play last night is so palpably cheap and hypocritical that it will deceive no one.

AMERICAN Aug-27-1917

O'KEEFE HEADS SAFETY BOARD

Major Patrick F. O'Keefe was today elected chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee to succeed Admiral Francis T. Bowles, retired, who resigned to accept a position on the Shipping Board at Washington.

The election of Major O'Keefe followed a session that lasted for two days. There were numerous names placed before the executive committee. Each candidate had supporters. The supporters of Major O'Keefe, however, finally won their point and he was elected.

Major O'Keefe was a member of the staff of former Governor Douglas. He has always taken an active part in public and business affairs and his friends believe he will make an ideal head of the board.

Aug 27-1917

To Use Public Squares for City Markets

The City Council today at its special meeting voted in favor of allowing farmers to use the public squares for the purpose of selling their products to the citizens.

This action put the municipal markets one step nearer actual operation, the only other permit needed now being from the State Board of Agriculture.

The secretary of the board stated today that as soon as he heard from Mayor Curley, relative to the Council's action today, that they would inspect the proposed market sites and act immediately.

Aug 27-1917

$10,000 REVIEWING STANDS MAY BE SOLD

The Tremont street and City Hall grandstands are to be torn down this week and the lumber sold by the city or used by the Public Works Department. The cost was about $10,000. It is estimated that they contain about 140,000 feet of lumber. Bids for the dismantling of the stands will be made public immediately.

Aug 29-1917

SUBSTITUTE 'GAS' GETS U. S. TEST

The gasoline substitute in which Mayor Curley is so much interested that he went to Washington with the discoverer to interest the government officials, is to be given a two weeks' test by Dr. S. W. Stratton of the Bureau of Standards.

Dr. Frederick L. Davis of the South End has discovered what he believes to be a perfect substitute for gasoline, claiming that he can cut the government's cost about 25 per cent. and the consumption about one-third.

Aug-27-1917

Asks for $42,000 Boy Police Force

William L. Roberts, Jr., a Dorchester youth, appeared before Mayor Curley today with plans for a $42,000 juvenile police force. The Mayor referred him to Police Commissioner O'Meara.

Asked if the contemplated force was to be paid William smiled and said: "Oh, yes, it is planned to have the city pay the force."

Here's his list as it would appear on the city payroll:

Chief, $14 per week.
Deputy chief, $12 per week.
One clerk, $7 per week.
Captain, $9 per week.
Ten lieutenants, $8 per week.
Eight sergeants, $7 per week.
Eighty patrolmen, $6 per week.

Roberts was informed later that Commissioner O'Meara was on a vacation, but was told unofficially that to create such a force would require legislation.

Undaunted, he left for Dorchester for the purpose of getting the proper politicians interested so that the bill could be prepared.

Aug 29-1917

CURLEY MAY INVITE JAPANESE ENVOYS

Mayor Curley today stated that he was considering sending the Japanese Mission, now in this country, an invitation to visit Boston.

Aug 29-1917

MAYOR AWARDS PAVING CONTRACT

The paving contract for Dorchester avenue from Freeport street to Park street, Dorchester, where old paving blocks are to be used, was today awarded by the Mayor to Bernard E. Grant at $27,835.

Aug 30-1917

WAR DEPENDENTS RECEIVE $17,076.14

Boston's aid fund for dependents who are at arms against Germany for the month of June alone was $17,076.14, according to Mayor Curley. According to these figures he states that the total for the year will be about $25,000.

Aug 30-1917

GARCELON SEEKS AID FROM MAYOR

William F. Garcelon, former graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, recently appointed director of recreation for the Soldiers and Sailors in New England, called upon Mayor Curley to solicit his co-operation in this work. Mayor Curley had Hugh McGrath, head of the Bath Department, get in touch with Garcelon in order that he assist him in every detail possible.

Aug 29-1917

ALL-SOLD SIGN AT MUNICIPAL MARKET

Boston's municipal markets have already proved successful, according to an announcement made today by the originators of the plan.

The market today was established in Central square, East Boston, and trading was so brisk that the farmers were sold out before noon.

Peter Connolly, deputy superintendent of markets, brought in four truck loads of vegetables, gathered by farmers in Reading, Watertown and Tewksbury. Potatoes sold for 50 cents per peck, corn at 15 cents a dozen, cucumbers three for 10 cents, and beans at 5 cents a quart.

P. Henry Graham, superintendent of markets, said farmers were completely satisfied with conditions and would continue to come to the public markets as long as produce is plentiful.

Tomorrow the farmers will hold the market in Andrews square, South Boston; Friday, at Monument square, Charlestown, and Saturday, at the Christopher Gibson Playground, Field's Corner.

Food Commissioner Endicott and Chairman O'Keefe of the Boston Public Safety Committee conferred on the market plan today.

LODGE GETS CURLEY ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Mayor Curley today, upon his return from Washington stated that Senator Lodge would handle his proposed bill which calls for an abatement of lynching and burning human beings at the stake.

Aug 30-1917

Public Market Schedule Named

Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman O'Keefe of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, after a lengthy conference for the purpose of booming the plan of public markets in Boston, announced the following schedule of public market days at different points throughout the city:

Mondays at Madison Park, Roxbury.
Tuesdays at Roxbury Crossing.
Wednesdays at Central square, East Boston.
Thursdays at Andrew square, South Boston.
Fridays at Monument square, Charlestown.
Saturdays at Gibson street, Dorchester.

MONITOR - AUG-27-1917

JUNIOR POLICE FORCE FOR BOSTON PROPOSED

AUG 27 1917

William L. Roberts of 12 Holden Place, Roxbury, laid before Mayor Curley today a scheme for the establishment of a junior police force in Boston at a cost of $42,000 annually. The plan calls for 80 patrolmen under a chief, a deputy chief, nine captains, eight lieutenants and eight sergeants. It would be the duty of the junior police to report infractions of the city ordinances that now, it is claimed, do not come under the notice of the police. The pay of the junior police, according to the plan, would range from $6 to $14 weekly for each member. Somerville has a small junior force supported by private subscription.

1917

AUG-22-1917

MAYOR CURLEY TO SUPPORT BILL

Mayor Curley is going to Washington tonight to lend what influence he may to pushing in Congress a bill aimed to place lynching under the federal statute that governs counterfeiting. The bill has been drawn up by former Assistant Attorney-General William H. Lewis. It is believed that the number of lynchings will tend to be reduced if they come under the jurisdiction of federal rather than local authorities.

AUG 27 1917

AUG-28-1917

BOSTON SCHOOLS PLAN FOR OPENING

AUG 28 1917

Public schools of Boston will open for the year on Monday, Sept. 10. All regular day schools will begin on the morning of that day. Evening schools are to open the first week in October and evening centers a week or so after that.

On Friday, Sept. 14, candidates for admission to the four-year courses in the Public Latin or Girls Latin schools will be examined at the Normal School on Huntington Avenue in English, including reading, writing, spelling, grammar and composition; history and civil government of the United States, geography and arithmetic.

Next Tuesday at 9 a. m. examinations for admission to the one-year course at the Normal School open to graduates of approved colleges and universities will be held at the Normal School.

For admission to the six-year course in the Latin schools, examinations will be held Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 9 a. m. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School on Warren Avenue, and girls will be examined at the Girls Latin School, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

SEPT-14-1917

A FULL statement, at an early date, of the cost and returns of the City of Boston's agricultural experiment in Franklin Park, where the municipal golf course was plowed up to afford opportunity for gardening, would be welcomed by many citizens, and would, it is surmised, make very interesting reading.

SEP 14 1917

AUG-9-1917

EVENING CLASSES FOR NEW CITIZENS CLOSE

Evening classes in citizenship which have been conducted by the Boston Public School department since July 9, will be brought to a close this evening. These classes have been well attended and English has been taught so that a large number of candidates have been able to secure their first and second papers. The work has been in charge of N. J. Downey, director of the Boston Evening Schools.

These classes have been held in different parts of the city, including the Eliot School in the North End, the Washington School, West End, the Theodore Lyman School in East Boston, Hyde Park School in Hyde Park. Results attained have proven the value of the experiment, it is said.

AUG 9 1917

AUG-10-1917

CHANGES IN BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

AUG 10 1917

Many changes in the Fire Department took effect at 10 o'clock this morning, including promotions, transfers and two retirements. Sixteen officers and privates are affected.

The retirements announced are of District Chief William Coulter of Mason Street and Lieut. Charles H. Cosgrove of Ladder 26, Longwood Avenue. The promotions are: Capt. William E. Riley, to district chief; Lieut. Henry J. Power of Ladder 1, to captain, and Lieut. Patrick G. Goggin, to captain.

The privates made lieutenants are: George A. Waggett of Ladder 3, Harrison Avenue; George P. Smith, Engine 10, River Street, West End; William F. Holdt, Engine 40, East Boston; Edward McDonough, aide to the chief.

The assignment of the new officers and the transfers are: District Chief Albert J. Caulfield from East Boston to Mason Street; District Chief William E. Riley, to East Boston; Capt. Henry J. Power, to Engine 8, Salem Street; Capt. Patrick F. Goggin, to Engine 4, Bulfinch Street; Lieut. Patrick H. Kenney, Ladder 12 Tremont Street, to Ladder 26, Longwood Avenue; Lieut. John H. Leary, Chemical 12, to Ladder 12, in the same station; Lieut. George A. Waggett, to Chemical 12 Tremont Street; Lieut. George F. Doyle, from Engine 9 to Ladder 1, Friend Street; Lieut. George P. Smith, to Engine 8; Lieut. William F. Holdt, to Engine 36, Charlestown; Hoseman John P. Butler, Engine 18, to Ladder 23; Timothy F. Cannon, Ladder 23 to Engine 18; Edward H. Harrington, Chemical 9, to repair shop.

AUG-13-1917

G. A. R. CONVENTION WEEK IN BOSTON

Arrangements are rapidly being made for entertaining about 10,000 Grand Army of the Republic veterans who are expected to be in Boston during national encampment week which opens next Sunday at 4 p. m., with patriotic services in Old South Church. William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., national commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., will speak, as will also O. S. Reed of Colorado, national chaplain-in-chief; Corp. James Tanner of Washington and the Rev. Willis W. Butler. This service will be open to the public.

Another open meeting is to be held in Mechanics Hall Monday at 8 p. m., at which John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, is to be the chief speaker. Addresses of welcome are to be made by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Daniel Denny, Massachusetts commander; William J. Patterson, national commander-in-chief; Corporal Tanner and others. A chorus of 12 will furnish music, and there will be solos.

AUG 13 1917

The parade will take place Tuesday morning, starting at Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street and proceeding through Arlington and Beacon streets to School Street, Washington Street, Temple Place, Tremont Street, Boylston Street and Park Square. The veterans will be reviewed at the State House by Governor McCall, at City Hall by Mayor Curley and at the grandstand in Tremont Street opposite West Street, by Mr. Patterson, national commander-in-chief.

On Wednesday, there will be sessions of the various organizations at the encampment and at 8 p. m. the National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, will give a reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. At the same hour the big camp fire will be opened in the main hall of the same building, Governor McCall and Mayor Curley being among the speakers. There will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music.

On Thursday morning, the closing sessions of the encampment will be held and afterward there will be automobile trips to Concord, Lexington and Cambridge, returning by way of Cambridge and Harvard College. The Cambridge City Government will extend a welcome to the visitors. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a concert at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common.

A harbor excursion with a fish dinner, will be held Friday and bring the entertainments to an end.

RECORD - AUG - 27 - 1917

OHIO CONGRESSMAN GUEST OF CURLEY

Congressman Alfred G. Allen of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived in Boston this morning and was the guest of Mayor Curley at lunch this noon. Congressman Allen and the Mayor served together in the House of Representatives at Washington, and became very staunch friends. The Ohio Congressman announced today that he was a candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati and although the city is Republican by about 18,000 he expects to land an easy victory.

AUG - 27 - 1917

GRANDSTANDS TO BE TORN DOWN

Mayor Curley announced today that the grandstand on Tremont st., and the two on School st., in front of City Hall, were to be taken down within the next 10 days.

These stands were put up at a cost of $10,000 and had been used by the various committees in reviewing the many parades held in Boston this summer. The Mayor stated that the lumber, about 140,000 feet, from these three stands would be used by the Public Works Dept. for sewers, bridges, etc., unless some one offered the city a good price for them.

AUG - 28 - 1917

BOY WANTS JUVENILE POLICE FOR BOSTON

Were it not for the fact that Police Commr. O'Meara is away on his vacation, some official action might be taken in the case of young William L. Roberts, who interviewed several city officials yesterday on the feasibility of establishing a juvenile police force of 106 members. Commr. O'Meara's secretary told the boy that to carry out such a plan legislation would be necessary. AUG 28 1917

According to Roberts' plan, the force would be without uniform and would be known only by badges. Its duty would be that of assisting the regular police in detecting and punishing juvenile crimes. The boys would be from 15 to 17 years old. The chief would receive $14 a week, the deputy chief $12, the clerk $7, captains $9, lieutenants $8, and the patrolmen $6. Eighty boys would serve in the latter class.

Young Roberts told the Mayor that he had given several years' study to the plan and had found public sentiment for it. He believed that it would be possible to apprehend hundreds of offenders every year who now evade the law.

AUG - 30 - 1917

Former Rep. John F. Sheehan of old Ward 9 is out for the scalp of Senator Edward F. McLaughlin of the fourth district, who is seeking a third term. Sheehan declares that he has not done a thing for the district in spite of the fact that he has been chairman of Mayor Curley's pocket edition city committee for two years, and supposedly close to the latter.

On the other hand Eddie says that he is going to clean up the candidates against him in one speech, which is undoubtedly true from a survey of the field.

AUG - 28 - 1917

BOSTON SCHOOLS OPEN SEPT. 10TH

Over 100,000 Boys and Girls Will Report That Day For 1917-18 Term

SPECIAL EXAMINATION DATES ANNOUNCED

AUG 28 1917

Monday, Sept. 10, is the day set for more than 100,000 school children of Boston to renew their studies in the local public institutions of learning. Teachers and members of the supervising staff will be notified this morning to report for duty on that day.

On the Friday following candidates for admission t othe four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin schools will be examined in the following subjects at the Normal School, Huntington ave., near Longwood ave.: English, including reading, writing, spelling, grammar and composition; history and civil government of the United States, geography and arithmetic, the subjects required for admission to high school.

Next Tuesday at 9 a.m. examinations for admission to the one-year course open to graduates of approved colleges and universities will be held at the Normal School.

For admission to the six-year course in the Latin schools, examinations will be held Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 9 a.m. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School on Warren ave., and girls will be examined at the Girls' Latin School, Huntington ave., near Longwood ave.

Candidates for the above course are requierd to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English, including reading, writing and spelling; geography and arithmetic.

AUG - 29 - 1917

NEW WATER MAINS FOR HYDE PARK

AUG 29 1917

Mayor Curley today approved the contract for relaying water mains in Hyde Park, between Collins st. and Cleary sq., which has been given to Frank Drinkwater, the lowest bidder. He offered to do the work for $4600. The Mayor also approved of the contract for the repaving of Dorchester ave., between Freeport and Park sts., with recut granite blocks. This contract was given to B. E. Grant Co., the lowest bidder, for $27,835. The highest bid was $33,310.

AUG 29 1917

AUG - 25 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Several of the veteran clam diggers who claim headquarters on the banks of Dorchester Bay made a visit to City Hall yesterday, looking for permits to carry on their successful business on the mud flats. It was some shock to them when informed by Deputy Health Commr. Davis that, at the request of the State Board of Health, no more permits are to be granted.

AUG 25 1917

A slight rumor is making headway that many of the clam diggers claim they dig the clams to be sold later to the many fishermen for bait, owing to the high cost of the latter, but in truth they unload their day's supply at certain stores in Boston, where free lunches are one of the main attractions—no, it makes no difference whether the clams are dug outside of Moon Island or on the purified shores of Duxbury. The clams are not labeled, so why should the "free lunchers" worry? AUG 25 1917

At the special hearing of the coal dealers in the Mayor's office yesterday, it was evident that all the dealers were satisfied of a coal famine this winter unless the great unforseen happens. All were willing to co-operate with Mayor Curley in supplying the city with coal, but not one would give any encouragement on the price of coal coming down. His Honor was prepared for the occasion and offered to do business with anyone present—for the entire city business—if he would say $9 a ton. No takers, and the deal was off. As a matter of fact, Acting Purchasing Agent Patrick O'Hearn had figures to show that he purchased coal for the city this week cheaper than any offer made at the Mayor's office yesterday.

AUG 25 1917

According to Mayor Curley, the schools of this city use about 33,000 tons of coal each year, and to date not even one pound has been purchased. Last year at this time about two-thirds of the supply was safely tucked away in the city coal bins, but the price and the scarcity of the "black diamonds" this year is some different from last season.

AUG 25 1917

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley, accompanied by Building Commr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Hearn, this afternoon will be the guests of the Rev. John H. Harrigan, pastor of St. Ambrose Church, at the annual garden party to be held on the Degnan estate, Freeport st., Dorchester.

AUG 25 1917

Many of the G. A. R. veterans made their farewell call at the Mayor's office this morning, prior to their departure for the old home. All extended His Honor an invitation to visit them at any time, that they may be able to return the many favors extended them while in Boston. One old veteran told the Mayor that as a real live baseball fan from St. Louis he was aware that the fans of "Bean Town" were the best in the world, but, he said, "I didn't know that all the people were fans."

TRANSCRIPT - Aug-27-1917

BOSTON'S NEW VALUATION

Only Two of the Wards Show Realty Reduction

And Two Only Present Gain in Personal

Combined Gain Confined to Seven Districts

Heaviest Gain Appears in Business Ward

Further study of the Boston assessment figures upon which the tax rate for 1917 has been figured at $17.70, a reduction of 10 cents over the 1916 figure, reveals the interesting fact that only two wards suffered a loss in real estate valuations over the previous year and the same number enjoyed a gain in personal estate. The gain in real and personal combined was confined to seven wards.

Realty losses were in Ward 4, Charlestown, and in Ward 13, Roxbury, the former depreciation amounting to $84,200 and the latter $101,800. These two districts have been extremely sluggish in new construction for years. The other Charlestown district, Ward 3, came through this year with a gain of $207,300, but this is a locality that is active in business. The other Roxbury sections, comprising Wards 12, 14, 15 and 16, were also low in the list, Ward 12 showing a gain of only $177,800, Ward 14 a gain of $349,600, Ward 15 a gain of $49,200, and Ward 16, $276,900. This is mainly the result of cheap construction, the volume of which has been reasonably heavy.

The greatest gain by wards was that of Ward 5, the business centre, which amounted to $7,129,600. This district seldom passes a year without a substantial addition to the city's valuation, which is natural in view of the number of new office buildings annually erected and extensive improvements to old structures. It is the banner valuation ward of the city, this year's total being $539,901,900, and the nearest competitor being Ward 8, the Back Bay district, which has a real estate valuation this year of $153,900,000, a gain of $3,169,800 over the previous year. Ward 9, however, surpassed the Back Bay gain by $119,200. This ward comprises the most valuable portion of South Boston, taking in Broadway, the chief commercial street, and the extensive property along the harbor front and the reserve channel, which has been remarkably developed in the past year.

Brighton's gain in real estate, as represented by Ward 25, amounted to $2,272,100, while the other section of that district, Ward 26, improved itself to the extent of only $393,700. It did not do so well as Hyde Park, Ward 24, which showed a gain of $454,100 and construction has been the most sluggish there in years. West Roxbury's total real estate advance was $1,593,800, Ward 23 being recorded for the major portion, $1,625,700, while Ward 22 receives a credit of $568,100. The extremely large volume of real estate business in this outlying ward has been represented by purely home construction. Dorchester wards kept well up to their annual construction activity, the banner ward being Ward 21, with a gain of $1,134,000. Ward 17 gained $192,800; Ward 18, $262,000; Ward 19, $371,500; Ward 20, $888,600; and Ward 11, $465,300.

Despite the almost universal reports of a decadent East Boston, the yearly gains in building operations are far ahead of Charlestown. This year, Wards 1 and 2 made improvements totalling $343,000, as compared with Charlestown's gain of $123,100. East Boston, however, has large areas of undeveloped land suitable for homes, while Charlestown's improvements are mainly in business blocks.

Less interesting, perhaps, are the ward losses in personal property totalling $176,388,136, the only wards to show a gain being Ward 2, East Boston, of $147,100, and Ward 9, South Boston, of $48,700. The heaviest loss in personal was in Ward 8, amounting to $92,671,900, while the second heaviest loss was in Ward 5, $42,342,300.

It is, of course, too early to speculate about next year in the city's valuation, but there are certain tendencies too far-reaching to be overlooked, which indicate a particularly depressing state of affairs. For instance, real estate.

The building department figures, showing approximately a million dollars increase in new construction for the first six months of the present year, as compared with the first six months of the previous year, are not at all conclusive. The new office system requires builders to file, with their applications for permits, an estimate of the construction costs. Previously the figures were filed when construction was completed, and the department knew each month how much actual construction was being done. Under the new plan construction may be long delayed after permits are issued, though the figures of costs go to the credit of each month.

It is a fact that construction is at a low ebb at present, and the best prediction is that it will continue low throughout the winter. The result will show in next April's valuations. The assessors were able to make their strong showing in real estate this year because of a building boom last summer which continued during the fall and winter, after that year's assessments had been completed.

Assessment figures may be summarized as follows:

State tax	$4,869,876.35
County tax	1,954,667.47
City tax	22,493,503.57
Total warrant	$29,318,047.39

	1917	1916
State tax	$2.99	$2.48
County tax	1.20	1.21
City tax	13.51	14.11
Rate per $1000	$17.70	$17.80
Total real, 1917	$1,304,581,800	
Total real, 1916		1,279,778,300
Gain		$24,803,500
Total personal, 1917		$152,541,443
Total personal, 1916		328,929,679
Loss		$176,388,236
Total real and personal, 1917	$1,457,123,243	
Total real and personal, 1916		1,608,707,979
Loss		$151,584,736
Total polls, 1917		210,713
Total polls, 1916		211,677
Loss		964

DIVISION OF CITY RATE

	1917	1916	Dec.
Schools	$4.33	$4.46	.13
City tax other than schools	9.18	9.65	.47
	$13.51	$14.11	

CORPORATION VALUATIONS

Valuation, April 1, 1917

Ward.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
1	$15,771,200	$955,900	$16,727,100
2	26,284,800	1,883,900	28,168,700
3	18,970,700	936,100	19,906,800
4	19,260,200	1,074,900	20,335,100
5	539,901,900	$1,143,800	621,045,700
6	33,321,700	2,319,900	35,641,600
7	93,523,900	3,849,600	97,373,500
8	153,950,000	13,594,100	167,544,100
9	53,844,000	9,235,400	63,079,400
10	11,986,200	492,500	12,478,700
11	17,692,700	956,900	18,649,600
12	20,999,600	1,311,400	22,311,000
13	23,545,500	1,265,300	24,810,800
14	20,614,500	1,328,300	
15	17,674,900	2,086,600	
16	22,382,800	2,037,800	
17	17,912,000	992,300	
18	16,428,600	839,100	17,267,700
19	21,020,200	1,761,500	22,781,700
20	21,321,800	1,239,300	22,561,100
21	21,358,100	1,017,500	22,375,600
22	24,493,400	1,896,100	26,389,500
23	22,105,700	1,077,500	23,183,200
24	19,234,600	1,703,000	20,937,600
25	34,289,900	2,047,200	36,337,100
26	16,693,500	806,000	17,599,500
Totals	$1,304,581,800	$137,952,500	$1,442,534,300
Bank st'ck		14,588,943	14,588,943
Gr. t'ls	$1,304,581,800	$152,541,443	$1,457,123,243

Valuation, April 1, 1916.

Ward.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
1	$15,538,100	$1,124,700	$16,662,800
2	26,174,900	1,736,800	27,911,700
3	18,763,400	1,131,900	19,895,300
4	19,344,400	1,687,100	21,031,500
5	532,781,200	123,486,100	656,267,400
6	32,976,800	2,478,200	35,455,000
7	91,955,200	10,666,700	102,631,900
8	150,780,200	106,266,000	257,046,200
9	50,555,000	9,186,700	59,741,700
10	11,921,400	1,109,200	13,030,600
11	17,227,400	1,294,100	18,521,500
12	20,821,800	1,883,200	22,705,000
13	23,647,300	1,947,900	25,595,200
14	20,264,900	3,662,800	23,927,700
15	17,625,700	3,492,500	21,118,200
16	22,105,900	6,226,500	28,332,400
17	17,719,200	2,218,500	19,937,700
18	16,166,600	1,183,500	17,350,100
19	20,648,700	4,519,400	25,168,100
20	20,433,200	3,270,700	23,703,900
21	20,224,100	1,915,200	22,139,300
22	23,925,300	10,016,200	33,941,500
23	21,080,000	2,339,800	23,419,800
24	18,779,900	3,138,200	21,918,100
25	32,017,800	5,447,600	37,465,400
26	16,299,300	1,793,400	18,098,200
Totals	$1,279,778,300	$313,222,900	$1,593,001,200
Bank st'ck		15,706,779	15,706,779
Gr. t'ls	$1,279,778,300	$328,929,679	$1,608,707,979

Aug-27-1917

MAYOR PUSHES NEW INVENTION

Will Interview War and Navy Heads on Substitute for Gasolene—Also Seeks New Lynching Law

AUG 27 1917

Mayor Curley is assisting Dr. Frederick Davis in presenting to the Federal Government the doctor's new invention of automobile fuel. He will leave for Washington tonight to interview both Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. The invention is a substitute for gasolene, and the mayor is confident that it will do what is claimed for it after repeated tests lasting three months in this city. He believes that it will reduce the price of automobile fuel 25 per cent, and mean a reduction of one-third in the consumption of gasolene.

The mayor will also consult with congressional leaders as to the measure that he will bring before Congress to place lynching in the category with counterfeiting. Former Assistant Attorney General William H. Lewis is drafting a bill along these lines, the argument being that not until lynching is taken from local control and is made an offence to be prosecuted by the Government, will the crime decrease. He is confident that such a bill will eventually be passed, but admits that it may mean a two years' fight.

AUG 27 1917

JOURNAL - AUG-28-1917

MAYOR INTERESTED IN GASOLINE SUBSTITUTE

Takes Inventor With Him to Urge U. S. to Give It Trial. Will Also Present Two Reform Measures to Congress While He Is at the Capital.

AUG 28 1917

Mayor James M. Curley left for Washington on the Federal Express last night to present two reform measures to Congress and also to boom a substitute for gasoline which he hopes the government will give a trial.

The mayor is sufficiently interested in the gasoline substitute to take with him to Washington the inventor, Dr. Fred Davis of Rutland square, to introduce him to Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

"It's a wonderful proposition," the mayor announced yesterday. "It can be manufactured at 25 per cent. less cost than the present market price of ordinary grade gasoline, and will have fully as much power. It will reduce the gasoline consumption by 33 per cent. and also practically eliminates the serious problem of carbonization. I am interested in the invention and hope that the government, in its gasoline conservation campaign, will give it a trial."

A bill to make lynching and prevention of race migration between States a federal offense in the same class with counterfeiting will be submitted to either Senator Lodge or Senator Weeks at Washington today by the mayor.

Former Assistant United States District Attorney William H. Lewis, a leader in uplift movements for the colored people, drew up the bill and is really its father, as the subject was discussed at length several weeks ago by the two men. Lewis prepared two bills, one of which did not appeal to the mayor, and the other, which is practically the same, except that it gives local authorities three months in which to take action before the crime comes within federal jurisdiction, is the one that the mayor will back.

May Take Three Years

At a conference with Lewis early last evening, the mayor said that it might take two or even three years to get the bill enacted, but that every important congressional bill he has ever backed has ultimately gone through, and that he intends this one will go through.

At noon, when he discussed his Washington trip with the newspaper men, the mayor said that he did not know what congressman he would ask to introduce the bill, and said that as far as the Southerners who are in the "saddle" at Washington are concerned he does not feel they are any more proud of lynchings than the rest of the nation.

After his conference with Lewis he announced his intention of making his bill a Senate bill, and said that he would submit it to either Senator Lodge or Senator Weeks for introduction.

Bill as Drafted

The bill is as follows:

"An Act to Prevent Lynching or Involuntary Service in the United State or Any State or Territory thereof.

"Be it enacted: By the the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"If two or more persons in any State, district or Territory of the Unite States conspire to lynch, burn, murder of maim any citizen of the United States or to deprive any citizen of the United States of his right to migrate from one State or Territory of the United States to another State or Territory of the United States, or to any foreign State or Territory, and the local authorities of any such State, Territory or district shall within three months from the date of such offense fail and neglect or refuse to bring to justice such persons so conspiring, such persons shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States, cognizable in the federal court having jurisdiction of such State, Territory or district, and each of such persons shall upon conviction of such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or if loss of life results from such conspiracy shall be punished by imprisonment for life or by death, at the option of the jury.

"This act shall take effect upon its passage."

The drafting of aliens for military action, which former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has been agitating for months, will be studied by the mayor on his way to Washington. Out of nearly two-score of bills that are being considered before Congress with intent to place aliens on an equal basis with American citizens for military duty, the mayor is going to pick one and back it.

"After a study of the merits of these various bills," he announced, "I will choose the one I feel offers the best and the quickest remedy for the situation. Then I will urge the federal authorities to secure the passage of this bill without further delay."

SEP-3-1917

TO HOLD HEARING ON CAR REMOVAL

SEP 3 - 1917

City Hall Meeting to Discuss Taking Cars From Washington St.

Whether or not Washington street will becomes a trolleyless thoroughfare will probably be foreshadowed at the hearing Thursday night in the old Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall before the City Council. The Chamber of Commerce will be represented by officals of the Retail Trade Board.

The Retail Trade Board is strongly in favor of doing four things in connection with changing conditions on Washington street; it wants the street cars permanently kept off the street, it favors taking up the tracks that are now laid there, it urges the widening of the sidewalks in the shopping district on Washington street and keeping the thoroughfare a one-way street as it is at present.

The merchants of the district are all strongly in favor of the proposed permanent arrangement favored by the Retail Trade Board, an arrangement which has worked so well during the past eight months of its trial.

AUG-29-1917.

BOSTON SCHOOLS REOPEN SEPT. 10

AUG 29 1917

Dates for Examinations at Various Institutions Announced.

AUG 29 1917

Somebody's always takin' the joy out of life. Twelve more days and school opens. Back to starched collars, new boots and fussy neckties for the kinds. It's a tough life.

Boston schools commence fall sessions on Sept. 10. The dates for examinations to various schools are: Normal School, one year course, Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 9 A. M.; Latin schools, six year course, at Public Latin School and Girls' Latin School, Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.; four year course, Friday, Sept. 14; high schools, same date at 9 A. M., examinations to be held at the Normal School, subjects being English language, including reading, writing and spelling, grammar and composition, history and civil government of the United States and geography and arithmetic.

JOURNAL - AUG-28-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

AUG 28 1917

The order for public markets was passed by the City Council at a special meeting yesterday, Councilmen Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Attridge and Hagan being recorded in favor of the Curley order.

The mayor immediately forwarded the order to the State Board of Agriculture, which will approve the location of the city's six sites this morning, after which the legal opening of the street markets will occur.

The Mission Hill playground, which until now has been known as the Ward 19 Playground, will be formally dedicated on Labor Day by Mayor Curley, it was announced yesterday. The exercises will include athletic games from 3 to 5 P. M., a flag-raising and address by the mayor at 5 P. M. and a band concert lasting from 5 to 8 P. M. From present indications, it will be a big day in Roxbury, socially and politically.

Former Congressman "Al" Allen of Cincinnati, who served at Washington with Mayor Curley, was the latter's guest at the Parker House yesterday. According to the mayor, Allen is going to make history in Cincinnati this fall in a fight for the mayor's chair.

"The city is normally Republican by 18,000, but Allen will carry it Democratic by 20,000", the mayor predicted, "Although, of course, I'm naturally optimistic."

City Hall's reviewing stands are doomed to go. For months the unsightly structures have been left there for use at the numerous parades. These two stands, which cost upward of $1000, and the Tremont street "G. A. R. stand," which cost over $9000, are to be torn down by contract within 10 days, with the lumber either to be purchased by the bidder or else used by the Public Works Department for sewer and construction work.

AUG-25-1917.

COAL FAMINE PREDICTED BY N. E. DEALERS

Little Chance Prices Will Be Reduced, They Tell Mayor Curley.

AUG 25 1917

Gloomy predictions of a coal famine, not only in Boston but all over New England, were made at a conference between Mayor Curley and a number of the leading coal dealers of New England yesterday at City Hall.

With the approach of winter, it was declared, there would be an ever increasing shortage of both water and rail coal carriers, especially if the government needs continue to increase at the present rate. It was stated the problem is not one of price, but one of getting coal at any price.

The conference was called by Mayor Curley primarily to ascertain whether or not any bids could be obtained for 43,000 tons of coal needed by the city to carry it through the winter. Of this, 14,000 tons must be hard coal. The dealers agreed that everything possible would be done by them to keep the city supplied, especially the hospitals, institutions and schools, but declared that one contract for the entire delivery was practically out of the question at the present time. It was suggested that the city buy coal at prevailing prices from every dealer that happens to have some to spare, this having been the system that has been adopted by the city for many months through inability to obtain a bid from any dealer on a full year's supply.

AUG 25 1917

No Prospect of Reduction

John L. Batchelder of Batchelder Brothers, when called upon by the mayor for an opinion, said: "I hardly see any prospect of a reduction in price, despite the government's efforts to solve the problem of supply and demand. I'd like to see enough coal in Boston before I tackle the problem of price."

"What difference in price may result from the new schedule?" the mayor asked.

"It appears to me as if the price will remain about the same, although that is merely my personal judgment."

"You wouldn't be prepared to offer a reduction of $1.25 or $1.50, then? the mayor pressed.

Colored Voters Are "On" to Mayor Curley

To the Editor of The Journal:

My attention, like that of many colored readers, was directed to The Journal by an editorial in the Boston Chronicle of some weeks ago, and since then I have been reading The Journal with profit. It is a splendidly revitalized paper. I only hope many others have taken and followed the sapient advice of the Chronicle's editor in sticking to and supporting a friend.

Your editorial of today's date under the caption, "Curley Campaigns" is a timely and well directed reminder to your colored readers. Every man who does his own thinking ought to read it. But it seems to me that every self-respecting colored man must remember the hollow German promises of Mr. Curley, and the duplicity of his action when the "Birth of a Nation" came to this city.

The Hon. James Curley is very strong on promising to give something if the commodity happens to be without his reach or purview. The mayor believes in fighting hard to get a gift for his friends; as is evidenced by the big fight that he is staging in the big tent to secure the passage of a federal law to prevent lynchings. On the other hand, the mayor likes a fight so much he would not accede to our most urgent request or wishes when the power of decision rested with him alone. And, even when the Legislature enacted a law the mayor went against the spirit and intent of the law. Yes, Mr. Editor, the snowball has a better chance to pass through the region of high calority without a change of morphology, than is the securing of such a federal law while the South is in the saddle.

And the ludicrous part of the whole twaddle is that Mr. Curley has not even an ionic, much more atomic, hope of realizing this. I know he is not fooling such a genius as the Hon. Wm. H. Lewis. Is he going to fool the colored voter? I believe they will answer by vitalizing Lincoln's axiom at the polling booth, by showing Mayor Curley that he cannot fool all of them all the time.

DR. CHAS. W. KERR.

431A Columbus avenue, Aug. 25.

AUG-25-1917

TO NAME NEW HEAD FOR SAFETY BOARD

Maj. O'Keefe and Col. Pfaff Among Those Mentioned For Position.

AUG 25 1917

A successor to Chairman Francis T. Bowles of the Boston Public Safety Committee will be named either today or Monday by Mayor Curley after he received a report from the executive committee, to whom was referred the matter yesterday after a brief conference.

Three prominent Bostonians have been named for the important position, being Victor A. Heath of Roxbury, who is president of the Homefurnishers' Association of Massachusetts; Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, the head of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency, and one of the charter members of the Chamber of Commerce; and Col. Charles Pfaff, president of the Massachusetts Breweries Company. All three men are now members of the Boston Public Safety Committee.

AUG 25 1917

At yesterday's conference between the main committee and Mayor Curley, the name of Col. Francis Peabody was first advanced, but Col. Peabody explained that the pressure of his other interests was so great that it would be impossible for him to devote more time [illegible] he is now giving.

AUG-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Sleeping upon Boston Common at night, as well as the privilege of walking and lying on the grass in parks and wading in small ponds and fountains will terminate next Tuesday, unless an abnormally hot spell occurs. Mayor Curley yesterday notified the police of this fact in order to prevent confusion.

Many complaints have been received at City Hall concerning the type of some of those who have been sleeping on the benches on the Common.

The Mission Hill Playground dedication, which occurs on Labor day, will start at 2.30 P. M. with athletic games for boys and girls under 16 years of age, with valuable prizes awarded, according to a decision reached by City Hall officials yesterday. There will also be a special three-mile race through the district, finishing on the playground track.

JOURNAL - AUG-28-1917

OUR MAYOR STARTS FOR WASHINGTON

When Mayor James M. Curley shed the local worries of his $10,000 a year berth as Boston's chief executive at sunset yesterday and boarded the Federal express for Washington, he assumed national worries instantly. In the capital he has three missions, each one of greater importance than his modest local duties as mayor, and each one being of a nature that required his personal attention for proper solution. Fortunately, the Finance Commission is still working on such trivialities as the bonding scandal, padded payrolls, political contractors, and other petty problems that mayors cannot be bothered with when the nation wavers or an election is due.

AUG 28 1917

The first mission is the submission of a bill to put lynchings under Federal jurisdiction, this being a palpable play for the Negro vote that justifiably rose in its wrath against James M. Curley as the result of his attitude toward the film play, "The Birth of a Nation," which caused the police reserves to be called out in Boston. This bill our Democratic mayor is to submit to two Republican senators, neither of them living in Boston. Boston congressmen are not considered, because any one of them may become a candidate for mayor and therefore are not desirable.

The second mission is the selection of one of some 30 bills Congress is considering on the matter of conscription of aliens for military service. The bill our mayor after solemn study finds to be the best will be "urged" by him for passage. His decision will be awaited with suspense by Curley lieutenants in Boston, if not by Congress, especially in view of the fact that former Mayor Fitzgerald has been striking a popular chord for months on this alien issue.

The third mission is also of national importance. Our mayor is interested in the conservation of gasoline, but not by discouraging his city cars from joy-riding at night and being used by department heads to whiz them to road houses and summer resorts. The mayor's conservation plans are based on the adoption of a gasoline substitute in which he is "interested," and he is so "interested" that the inventor is being taken along with him on the Federal express to be introduced to Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Boston must not complain. What are a few petty little troubles at City Hall, such as a principal assessor who overlooks a mere bagatelle such as $10,000,000 because his adding machine could not add such large sums or a Public Works Department engineer who makes out bids from his own joker-infected specifications for the benefit of some political contractor?

The burdens of the nation are being solved for Congress, solved in a twinkling, without debate or even invitation, by a modern Moses.

SEP-5-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The mayor will spend a week at Bretton Woods, N. H., with his family, taking a much needed rest before starting on his official campaign for re-election. He will return to City Hall next Tuesday and will make his headquarters during the next week at the Mt. Pleasant House.

Inasmuch as President James J. Storrow of the City Council will be in Washington for the remainder of the week, in connection with his duties on the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, the acting mayor of Boston for the next week will be City Clerk "Smiling Jim" Donovan, unless the latter decides to take a little vacation and allow Assistant City Clerk Wilfred Doyle to step up to bat as a temporary mayor.

SEP 5 1917

A harbor trip will be taken today by the City Council's committee on inspection of prisons, Chairman Ballantyne's intention being to devote the entire day to studying conditions at Rainsford Island. At Rainsford Island the Suffolk School for Boys is located, and under the supervision of Supt. John J. Ryan, conditions have been such as never to elicit anything but favorable reports from the inspection committee.

For years an agitation has been in progress to abolish this institution in order to allow the State to assume the full burden of expense now borne by the municipality, but the opposition in behalf of the poor parents and relatives who cannot afford to make a trip to the inland institutions has been equally strong.

Lewis R. Sullivan's campaign for election to the Governor's Council will be opened tonight at Bowdoin and Hamilton streets, Dorchester, according to circulars issued yesterday. Sullivan is opposed by Senator James P. Timilty for the Democratic nomination, which nomination is as good as election, and rumors of some red-hot stuff were passed along City Hall corridors yesterday by those who know Sullivan's novel campaign methods.

Sullivan has invited all the House candidates in the district to air their troubles and contentions from his platform tonight, but if all say all the things they want to say, there will be no chance for Sullivan to speak before sunrise.

AUG-28-1917.

KILTIE LAUDS MAYOR CURLEY IN DIALECT POEM

AUG 28 1917

Verse May Be Set to Music of Bagpipe and Used in Campaign.

A Scotch dialect poem, written by Private Craig of the New Brunswick Kilties, following Mayor Curley's recent visit to the Kilties' camp at Valcartier, Quebec, reached City Hall yesterday.

The mayor was naturally pleased at the glowing tribute paid him in the poem, and copies were furnished to the press. It is reported that the song will be used during the next mayoral campaign, and that a tentative offer to Councilman Ballantyne, a true son of Scotland, to skirl on the bagpipes whenever the song is rendered, has been rejected, on the grounds that Ballantyne is with Tom Kenny for mayor.

The literary efforts of Private Craig, who has been bombed 27 times and poison-gassed on nine occasions, without any apparent lasting injury, has two choruses, each one as long as the main verse, and "Social Secretary" Standish Willcox is said to have been ordered to write a return poem to Private Craig, with four choruses, each twice as long as the main verse.

The poem follows:

There's a chap ca'd Jimmie Curley;
He's the Mayor of Boston Toon.
At the Colonel's invitation,
Tae Valcartier he came doon.
He was gi'en a graund reception
When he landit yesterday,
An' after he had dined that nicht
I heard the Colonel say:

CHORUS.

Ye're a gey braw laddie, Jimmie Curley,
An' a man richt through and through,
An' I'm pleased to meet you, Brither Curley,
Wi' a heart that's staunch and true.
We've got nae key tae oor campin' grounds,
Though they stretch far awa beyont the bagpipes' sounds,
But ye're welcome tae them, Mayor Curley—
Here's our best respects tae you.

SECOND CHORUS.

Ye're a gey braw laddie, Jimmie Curley,
An' a man richt through and through,
An' I'm pleased tae greet ye, Brither Curley,
Wi' a heart that's staunch and true.
May ye hae guid health an' a gey lang life,
But the next time ye come I hope ye bring your wife
An' the rest of the wee Curley Murleys—
They're as welcome here as you.

MONITOR - AUG-2-1917

STREET PAVING CONTRACT WAITS

AUG - 2 1917

Mayor Curley's Disfavor for "Topeka" Surface Specified in Bid, Holds Up Beacon Street Resurfacing Work

Award of the contract for the paving of Beacon, Somerset, Park, part of Washington and part of Tremont streets is being held up by Mayor Curley because the Beacon street part of the proposition would result in paving Beacon from Charles to Park Streets with "topeka," a form of bituminous concrete.

Mayor Curley has always declared that while he continues mayor of Boston no "topeka" paving shall be laid in this city. He says he has never believed this close imitation of the patented bitulithic pavement will stand the wear and tear of city traffic.

The Finance Commission and Commissioner Murphy of the Department of Public Works recommended smooth granite block for the entire stretch of Beacon Street to be paved. The commission went still farther and advised that the old bituminous macadam be retained from Charles to Park Street. The mayor has held up the contract for these streets. Whether he will insist on another form of paving he has not said.

Bernard E. Grant was the low bidder for the work of paving these five streets, in which wood block, smooth granite block and some form of asphaltic pavement are to be used. Contractor Grant's figures for the entire undertaking are $75,997.05. He stipulated finishing the work in 90 days from the date of awarding of the contract.

In submitting his figures and specifications, Contractor Grant proposed to pave Beacon Street, from Charles to Park, with "topeka," at $1.55 a square yard. The Board of Street Commissioners, empowered by a provision in the city charter which allows them to define what sort of paving shall be laid on any street if the question becomes an issue, decided after public hearings that Beacon Street from Charles Street to Park Street should receive some form of asphaltic, or smooth, paving; and that Beacon from Park to Tremont be paved with granite block.

Should the Mayor allow Contractor Grant to lay "topeka" pavement in Beacon Street on the 7 per cent grade from Charles Street to Park Street, it will be the first of that material to be placed in Boston streets. Commissioner Murphy says that there has been so much insistence that this form of asphaltic concrete be tried in Boston that he would have no great objection to having it placed in Beacon Street, where the question of whether it is suitable for paving purposes on moderate grades where the traffic is fairly heavy could be determined for Boston.

It is said that as Contractor Grant has no asphalt plant, he would probably sublet this part of the contract to the Central Construction Company. It is not believed that the Warren Brothers, who own the bitulithic pavement patent, would consent to lay "topeka," a rival form of pavement, in Boston.

Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, has written Commissioner Murphy in answer to inquiries, that the State has laid topeka in Revere and in Somerville. Engineer Dean said that as these pavements were laid in 1915 it was too early yet to give any good estimate as to the wearing quality of that form of bituminous concrete. He said the repair charges had been little over one half of a cent a square yard.

AUG-2-1917

MOTION PICTURE HOUSE OPPOSED IN DORCHESTER

Citizens Go to City Hall to Protest License Mayor Curley Says He Must Grant

Some 60 Dorchester citizens were present in the old Aldermanic Chamber, Boston City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to protest against Mayor Curley's issuance of a motion picture license to Patrick Bowen for a theater in Codman Square. Some of the remonstrants, represented by the Rev. Alfred S. Isaacs, pastor of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church, declared that certain friends of the city administration were urging the granting of the license. Mayor Curley declared that under the law he had no recourse but to grant the license to the motion picture house. He said that John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, had so ruled. Atty. Joseph F. Warren, for the remonstrants, said that he will appeal the case to the Supreme Judicial Court, should the Mayor grant the license, to determine if the statute under which the corporation counsel rules is constitutional.

Attorney Warren conducted the case for the schools and churches in the vicinity of Codman Square, all of which opposed the establishment of a motion picture theater in that district.

The Rev. Mr. McIsaacs said, in the course of his argument, that it was understood that the opposition would fail "because Marks Angel and other men supposed to be very friendly to you (the Mayor) are interested in this theater." The speaker said that he could bring witness to prove that the petition for the license had secured signatures by means of misrepresentation.

James A. Thomas, principal of the Dorchester High School, said that the sentiment of the people was all against a motion picture house in the place proposed and he believed it would be detrimental to the schools and the school children.

Albert H. Curtis objected that the Mayor should have held this case over for so long a time, especially if Corporation Counsel Sullivan's opinion on the statute empowering the Mayor to grant such licenses was handed in last January.

Mayor Curley replied: "This hearing is merely a matter of courtesy. It was not necessary to give any hearing whatever."

The theater for which a license is asked is owned by a company in which former State Senator Bowen is interested. It is located across the street from a house which the Mayor refused some time ago to license and two blocks from a house which was refused permission to open.

Mayor Curley said that if he refuses the license the building owners can go ahead with their structure, and when it is completed force him to grant a license if the house conforms to building laws.

Others protesting against the theater were Raymond P. Delano and Albert H. Curtis. A petition bearing 1600 signatures, many of schoolteachers, was presented by the remonstrants.

Among those who spoke in favor of the theater were Senator Charles S. Lawlor, Christopher Reardon and George A. Phillips.

AUG-2-1917

BOSTON LIQUOR INQUIRY OPENS

Chicago Excise Board Begins Three-Day Investigation of Licensing Methods Here — Temperance Forces Talk

AUG 2 1917

Inquiry into the method of handling the liquor traffic in Boston was begun here today by the committee on license of the Chicago City Council, consisting of 15 aldermen headed by chairman John Toman and accompanied by five city officials.

The delegation consisted of the following:

John Toman, chairman; Louis B. Anderson, William R. Fetzer, Ross A. Woodhull, Herman Krumdick, Joseph I. Novak, John G. Horne, Joseph H. Smith, James B. Bowler, William P. Ellison, Frank F. Roeder, Thomas F. Byrne, William R. O'Toole, James A. Long, John S. Clark, William F. Harrah, sergeant-at-arms; John P. Brushingham, secretary Morals Commission; George F. Lohman, deputy city collector; James W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel; Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

The inquiry is being held in the hearing room of the Boston licensing board and will cover three days. The session today was of the most informal nature. The only witness was Josiah S. Dean, a member of the Boston licensing board, assisted at times by

Continued next Page

AUG-7-1917

(1)

Secretary Louis Eppel and by James Devlin, secretary to Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara.

The committee brought no stenographer but every member had a copy of a set of questions prepared in Chicago and arranged in 11 sections dealing with the saloon in relation to municipal revenue, public morals, public amusements, public regulation and control, granting and revocation of licenses; business, industrial and residential districts; dependented, defective and delinquent class and gambling; treating habit; breweries, wholesale and producing interests; law enforcement and pernicious political activity and proposed measures of constructive reforms and improvement.

The questions averaged a dozen to each section.

Chairman Toman stated that the hearing today would be confined to an inquiry into the methods of the Boston license system through Commissioner Dean, and that antisaloon and prohibition advocates would be heard tomorrow. As no stenographic report was taken of the questions or answers, those who attend tomorrow's meeting will not be fully informed of the different points which were brought out at the hearing today. Robert H. Magwood, of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League was present during a part of the hearing, but when he attempted to point out that certain answers of Commissioner Dean were not complete, he was told that he would be heard later. Mr. Magwood stated that at the hearing tomorrow he would ask the members of the committee not to smoke.

No attempt was made to confine the hearing to any one subject; in fact, different members of the committee selected different questions to ask Commissioner Dean, and several times Mr. Dean was asked two or three questions at once. Members of the committee were frank in stating that they were enjoying themselves and that last night they conducted investigations among many of the hotels and restaurants having licenses to sell liquor.

The amount of revenue received by the city from the sale of liquor licenses as compared with the amount paid for the use of the subways showed that the former was considerably larger than the latter.

Commissioner Dean said that he did not believe that saloon bars should be abolished, but he did believe that if people would use the saloon sensibly there would be very little trouble.

One question was as follows: "Assuming that all revenues obtained from the sale of intoxicating liquors should fail or cease by reason of prohibitory legislation, what effect would such decrease in revenues have upon the efficiency of the city?" Mr. Dean replied that he did not think that any money consideration should be taken into account in uplifting the morals of the city. If the traffic was to be continued it should be under complete control, in his opinion.

Mr. Dean refused to express any opinion on the question of whether liquor should be denied certain citizens of alien countries who had been in the habit of drinking certain intoxicating beverages in other parts of the world.

One member of the committee in reverting back to prohibition declared that such a contingency was sure to come within a short time.

Mr. Dean explained the method of granting licenses in Boston and of the power of the licensing board in exercising control over the business. He denied that there were any politics in the liquor business in Boston and pointed out that campaign literature was prohibited in saloons.

"I don't think that the liquor interests of Boston have much influence politically," said Mr. Dean.

He stated that the Mayor has no voice in the granting or revocation of licenses in Boston and showed the committee that the members of the licensing board were appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, and that they could not be removed without cause.

AUG-8-1917

OPPOSITION TO DAY IN THREE

Frederick H. Fay of Chamber of Commerce to Argue Against Giving Each Third Day Off to Firemen at Aug. 16 Hearing

Citizens of Boston and organizations interested in the city's good name and welfare should appear or be represented at the public hearing to be held by Mayor Curley Aug. 16 at City Hall on the ordinance just passed by the Boston City Council to give firemen one day off in three, according to Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fay will continue at the hearing the opposition he has already made to this measure as the representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Curley, in the opinion of Mr. Fay, has an opportunity to render invaluable service to the city by veto ing the ordinance.

"I think that the action by the city council on Monday last when, by vote of six to three, they decided to give the firemen of the city one day in three, is a disgrace to the city of Boston. It shows that the councilmen," said Mr. Fay, "care more for granting privileges to an already fairly treated class of city employees than they do for the adequate defense of the United States and the proper relief to those who will become dependents and suffer because of this war. The majority councilmen also ignored the condition of the city treasury at this time when there is no money for such a measure and of its probable condition next February when this change would come into effect if the mayor allows it.

"This hearing the Mayor gives will prove an opportunity for the taxpayers and the fire insurance interests as well as the Chamber of Commerce to come before Mr. Curley and tell him just how we feel about a proposition which in five years will be taking $268,000 out of the city treasury for a fire department not one whit more efficient than the same department is today. The Mayor will be told that this measure will take nearly 200 young, able-bodied, active men and place them in the fire department to fill the service to workable size should one-third of the men be off duty all of the time. This added expense in money must come from the taxpayers. The budget is such now that the added expense will for a time, at least, be taken from the other departments, which can ill afford to lose in funds today. Many departments of the city will have to suffer that some 200 able-bodied men who might be serving their country in the Army or in industrial occupations be maintained in the fire department.

"We are just entering this war and all young and fit men are needed for service in the field or the factory. The Fire Department does not need them. In 1918 when this law may go into effect if the Mayor does not prevent the country's calls for men will be greater than today and the city's relief work will have been greatly augmented. Men will be returning from the front who will need care and relief and their dependents will have to be cared for as well.

"I intend to be at the public hearing for the Chamber of Commerce. I hope that all of the civic organizations of Boston, the improvement associations and the like will be represented there to argue against this project.

AUG-8-1917

HOUSE PAYMENT QUERY TO MAYOR

Boston Finance Commission Asks Mr. Curley to Reconcile His Version With Testimony by Francis L. Daly

AUG 8 1917

Mayor Curley is considering today what reply he will make to the Boston Finance Commission which last night reminded him of his statement made in December 1915 when he said that his Jamaica Way property was bought in part with $10,000 obtained from the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The finance commission reminds the Mayor that at its recent bonding inquiry Francis L. Daly declared the Mayor was mistaken, that Mr. Daly "never paid the Mayor one nickel" for his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

The finance commission, in its letter to the Mayor last night, offers him this opportunity to reconcile his statement of December 1915 with that made by Mr. Daly in July of this year. The finance commission's letter to the Mayor follows:

POST - AUG-28-1917

MAYOR BACKS HUB INVENTOR

Has Confidence in Gasolene Substitute

AUG 29 1917

So enthusiastic has Mayor Curley become over a Boston man's discovery of a substitute for gasolene that he will endeavor to get Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels to indorse the invention.

The Mayor announced that he "had taken an interest" in the invention, and expressed confidence yesterday that the substitute can be manufactured at a saving of 2[illegible] per cent and will result in a reduction 33 per cent in fuel consumption. Carbonization will also be eliminated, the Mayor says.

The inventor of the substitute "gas" is Dr. Frederick Davis of Rutland square. Mayor Curley left Boston on a brief trip to Washington last night and one of the members of his party was Dr. Davis.

While in Washington the Mayor will prompt action on the drafting of aliens for war service.

SEP - 3 - 1917

M. F. O'BRIEN AGAIN HEADS CITY EMPLOYEES

Michael F. O'Brien was yesterday re-elected national president of the Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees, at its 12th annual convention at Dexter Hall, Wells Memorial building. Thirty-two resolutions were acted upon during the convention, the greater part of which were for the welfare of the members and the betterment of working conditions.

Prior to adjourning the more than 200 delegates representing 39 different locals pledged their allegiance and support of President Wilson.

The other officers elected for the ensuing term were: M. D. Collins of Cambridge, recording secretary and treasurer; Mrs. A. G. Hession of the Women's Employees of the Park and Recreation, assistant secretary; Morse of Bridgetenders, Gannon, Metropolitan Water and Sewer, Bloodgood of Lynn, Moriarty of Newton, Mahoney of Medford, McFadden of Somerville, Kelley of Wakefield, Richard of Beverly, Cannon of Worcester, Doyle of Revere, Foley of New Bedford, vice-presidents; Miss Katherine Barry of Bath Department, J. J. Reynolds of Somerville, James Twohig of Arlington, finance committee.

AUG - 30 - 1917

SCHOOLS OPEN SEPT. 10

The Boston public schools will open on Monday, Sept. 10. All public school teachers and members of the supervising staff are required to report for duty on that day, when the regular work of the schools will begin. This announcement was made yesterday by Thornton D. Apollonio, secretary of the school committee.

AUG - 28 - 1917

CONTRACTORS UNDERPAYING

Mayor Orders Sanitary Laborers Hired Direct

AUG 28 1917

Mayor Curley passed out a jolt to contractors who have been suspected of underpaying laborers engaged on city work by approving an order last night for the hiring of 107 laborers for 60 days in the sanitary and street cleaning service of the city at $3 per day.

Under their agreement with the city, contractors are obliged to pay their laborers $3 per day. But an investigation conducted by Mayor Curley has convinced him that in order to do business profitably on the low rates for which they offer their teams, contractors are in some instances violating the $3 per day stipulation.

The Mayor is convinced that the contractors have been secretly breaking this wage rule by deducting a certain percentage of the laborers' pay. Therefore, he has decided that the city will employ the men direct.

AUG - 26 - 1917.

Federation Employees to Hold Convention

AUG 26 1917

The annual convention of the National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employes' Union, will open at Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington street, Saturday afternoon. The convention will continue through until Monday, and it is estimated that about 200 delegates representing unions in all parts of the State will be present.

Mayor Curley will tender the annual banquet to the delegates. It will be held at the Revere House, and invitations have been extended to Governor McCall and various Mayors and officials throughout the State.

AUG - 28 - 1917.

ASKS ORGANIZATION OF JUVENILE POLICE

A request for the establishment of a juvenile police force in Boston at an estimated yearly expense of $42,000 was made to Mayor Curley yesterday by William L. Roberts of 4 Holden place, Dorchester. Roberts explained that his plan called for a force of 106 junior members, who would assist the regular department.

AUG - 28 - 1917

SLATTERY SPEAKS FOR RECREATION FUND

Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley, in an address on the Common in aid of the Knights of Columbus $3,000,000 war recreation fund yesterday called upon all who cannot go to the front to contribute generously to the aid and comfort of those that go.

"The country owns our children, next to God," he said. "To our country and to all men the call comes in this hour. I and many other men cannot go, but we will be false to every impulse of the human heart if we fail to do our duty here. In that spirit of patriotic devotion we ask you who are to remain at home to take care of the educational, commercial, industrial and public welfare of the nation while the boys are away. We ask you to give us the means whereby we may render assistance to these patriotic boys."

AUG - 26 - 1917.

FITZGERALD RAPS ALIEN ACTIVITIES

AUG 26 1917

Says I. W. W. Should Fight or Get Out of U. S.

AUG 26 1917

Extended criticism of the I. W. W. and their anti-American propaganda was voiced by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald yesterday when he spoke at a reception extended to the State Guards of Rockland, Bridgewater and Weymouth. The affair was held at Picnic Grove, South Hingham. Mr. Fitzgerald said in part:

MUST STAND TOGETHER

"This war can be settled very quickly if the American people stand together. Various forms of German propaganda are being pushed throughout the civilized world, and right here in America, where everybody should stand shoulder to shoulder with the government, the work is going on. It appears in various forms, directed with all the cunning that an autocracy trained for 50 years can accomplish. If it should be successful in showing any division among the American people, the war will be prolonged indefinitely; if it fails, the war will end before another winter has elapsed.

"The German military caste is now able to hold its power in Germany because it points to its holding a big part of France, Serbia, Rumania and Galicia, and a lack of punch behind America's efforts. The German papers report that America is no more than half-hearted about the war; that rioting is going on everywhere over the draft; that the Liberty Loan is a failure, and that but a mere handful of men are either in France or getting ready for France.

Abetted by I. W. W.

"This propaganda is being abetted by the I. W. W., who are largely aliens, men who have received the blessings of American liberty, but who refuse to undertake any of its responsibilities, and it is time that Congress should enact a law that would compel these men to fight or get out. To permit them to live in America and undermine the efforts of American boys is criminal. I expect in a short time that the administration will enter into negotiations with our allies and will arrange our treaty obligations so that those worthy among the aliens can be taken care of with the rank of American citizens, and the scum who remain be deported. The German people will then understand we are really in earnest over the war, and they will rise as did the Russian democracy and the war will be over in a night.

"I urge, therefore, everyone to stand by our wonderful leader, Woodrow Wilson, in the efforts he is making to bring the war to a successful issue. No one loves fighting less than he, and we can all be assured that when the proper time arrives for peace he will show the leadership this world so sorely needs."

RECORD-AUG-28-1917

ROXBURY WAR MARKET SOLD OUT IN HOUR

AUG 28 1917

Experiment at Crossing Results in Quick Trading

Empty boxes and barrels were the only things left after one hour of business at the opening today of the first public war market in Roxbury Crossing.

Housewives flocked to the market in vast numbers when it was announced that corn was selling at from 10 to 20 cents a dozen; potatoes, 45 cents a peck; cucumbers, 2 for 5 cents; beans, 5 cents a quart, and cabbage, 5 cents a head.

Four farmers, with heavily loaded auto trucks, quickly disposed of their loads. The biggest sale was in corn, 45 bushels being sold.

With the success of the market it was announced it will be continued every Tuesday the remainder of the summer. Peter J. Connolly, deputy superintendent of markets, is in charge.

AUG-28-1917

CURLEY LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Mayor Curley left Boston last night on the Federal express for Washington to take up several interesting matters with the officials at the White House. His stay is going to be short, as he is due back at his office tomorrow morning, but even with that in view he expects to have plenty of time to start something.

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The first matter he will push is a bill drafted for him by ex-Asst.-Atty.-Gen. William H. Lewis calling for strenuous measures against those convicted of lynching and burning people at the stake. The Mayor wants the Federal officials to place those crimes under the same statutes dealing with counterfeiters, etc.

Second on the list will be a call at the Secretary of the Army and Navy offices regarding a patent he is interested in, on a substitution for gasoline, invented by Dr. Frederick Davis of Rutland sq., Boston. This, the Mayor claims, will cost 25 p.c. less than gasoline, and the consumption will be one-third less.

The third matter will be to show his keen interest on the many alien bills now being drafted or about to be introduced. It is his intention to select the best one, and then give that bill his full support. The Mayor stated that he had not decided what congressman would introduce his bill regarding the penalties on lynching and burning at the stake.

AUG-28-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

James A. Kennedy, a probationer of Ladder 31, B. F. D., is receiving the congratulations of his friends and associates, as the result of General Order 49, from Fire Commr. Grady. He makes special mention of a fire at 24 Holmes st., Brighton, Aug. 12, when on a day off he responded to the alarm and, arriving there before the department, rescued three persons from the burning building, and then assisted his associates in putting out the blaze.

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Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan of Ward 18, who will fight it out this fall with "Diamond Jim" Timility for "Tim" Buckley's seat in the Governor's Council, stated today "that he wished he was as sure of going to heaven as he is of defeating the head of the Central Construction Co." At that, Sullivan bears the reputation of being an excellent father to his 11 children and one grandchild.

"'Stand by the Government" is a mighty good slogan for everybody in these troublous times. It is a slogan not adopted by quite a few men who have important business to transact at the Exemption Board headquarters at City Hall. First they gather around the door leading to the office and mumble and grumble to themselves or anybody they think is in the same "boat." This morning one chap, with the aid of a friend, hobbled up the stairs—he sure did look in bad shape, so bad was the "gout" in his ankle. Finally he worked up enough courage to pull the "claim exemption" bluff on the ankle. The doctor ordered him to the examining room, where the poor "cripple" shivered like a down and out on a wintry day. After a thorough examination the doctor discovered that his patient had a perfectly good foot but a very bad left lung and so rejected him. Out walked the plucky hero, and waving a piece of paper, called to his friend, Eric, "they don't want me, and I tried so hard to get that famous trip to France."

Inspectors of the Boston Board of Health last week condemned 55,374 pounds of ——— cheese, right in the heart of our own pure city. Mayor Curley says the cargo came from Argentine, South America, but he can't conceive of any reason why Boston should be selected as the one place in the wide world for the unloading of such rubbish.

Mayor Curley will dedicate the new Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, on Labor Day, Sept. 3d. The exercises will consist of athletic games from 3 to 5 p.m., flag raising and address by the Mayor at 5 p.m., and band concert from 5 to 8 p.m.

Mayor Curley is determined that laborers and teamsters employed by various contractors on city of Boston work are going to get their full day's pay, whether it calls for $3 or $3.50 per day, and as the result of information reaching him about the men not getting the full pay, he yesterday approved Commissioner Murphy's request for 107 men as teamsters and laborers from the Civil Service list in the sanitary and street cleaning divisions of the Public Works Department.

AUG-28-1917

COUNCIL FAVORS COMMUNITY MARTS

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Public Markets Will Be Established in Six Districts

The City Council yesterday granted the necessary authority under the legislation of 1915 for the operation of community markets in streets and public squares, and markets will be established in six Boston districts, beginning today in all probability.

The Council had been called in special session by Mayor Curley, who in a brief message declared that he regarded the public market experiment as justifiable in view of the oportunity given the farmer to meet the consumer without dealing with the middleman.

The markets will be located as follows:—Monday, Madison Park, Roxbury; Tuesday, Columbus ave. and Roxbury Crossing; Wednesday, Central sq., East Boston; Thursday, Andrew sq., South Boston; Friday, Monument sq., Charlestown; Saturday, Gibson st., Dorchester.

AUG-27-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Local politics has started buzzing around City Hall, and from now till "stumping" time the boys will be hanging around the Mayor's office for the so-called administration support. The first report to reach the Hall is that the Democrats have discovered a way of breaking the Republican stronghold in the 19th Suffolk District, comprising Wards 19 and 20, but they forgot to mention the fact that one of last year's winners, "Tom" Leavitt, a candidate again this year and one of the best known Republican campaigners in the city, secured about 500 Democratic votes in the double district last year and is more popular than ever this season.

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Sen. Edward McLaughlin, head of the Democratic City Committee, was an early caller at the Mayor's office today. When asked about the many candidates out for his "big job" this fall, he smiled, and said, "I like a good fight and it will give me a good opportunity to talk to those chaps this fall." A win for the new-wed this fall will put him in line for next year's Congressional campaign.

Dr. John A. Foley, night executive at the Boston City Hospital, has been granted an increase from $83.33 to $125 per month. This with the many fine reports of his work since assuming the night position at the Hospital, speak very well for the popular Dorchester physician.

AUG-29-1917

CURLEY'S SPEED REQUEST COSTS $10

LYNN, Aug. 29.—Arrested for speeding along Western ave. while hastening to entertain the Russian delegates at the Danvers Country Club last week, Joseph M. Herman, a Boston shoe manufacturer, was fined $10 by Judge Simonds in the Police Court here this morning.

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He said he was hurrying to Danvers at the request of Mayor Curley of Boston.

MONITOR - AUG-29-1917

PUBLIC MARKETS CAMPAIGN OPENS

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Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman of Boston Public Safety Board Join Hands to Boom the Project

Food Administrator Endicott and Chairman O'Keefe of the Boston Committee on Public Safety had a lengthy conference today for the purpose of booming the plan of public markets in Boston. The schedule of public market days at different points throughout the city is as follows: Mondays at Madison Park, Roxbury; Tuesday at Roxbury Crossing; Wednesdays at Central Square, East Boston; Thursdays at Andrews Square, South Boston; Fridays at Monument Square, Charlestown; Saturdays at Gibson Street, Dorchester.

Major O'Keefe enthusiastically agreed to give his personal support and that of the Boston committee to the extension of this public markets idea.

"We are trying to help both the farmer and the consumer by this public market plan," said Mr. Endicott. "There comes a time when the price of such things as corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, drops to a point where it does not pay the farmer to harvest these crops and haul them to market, if they are to receive only the ordinary wholesale price. The consequence is that the consuming public fails to get the considerable portion of crops the farmer would like to turn over to them if he could, but is prevented from doing so because of the actual financial loss involved.

"By bringing their corn, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., to these various public markets, the farmers are able to receive a fair retail price, without the intervention of any wholesaler, jobber or middleman. The consequence is they are able to obtain a price sufficient to remunerate them for harvesting the crop, and, at the same time, they are able to give the consumer the benefit of a very low retail price. The consumers get fresh corn for from 15 cents to 20 cents per dozen; cabbages at from 5 cents to 10 cents a head, and so on.

"The farmers, who thus far have brought their goods to the public market, have disposed of their stock very rapidly. The chief difficulty now is to secure a reasonably constant supply of goods for the people, who are being educated to patronize these public markets. Some of the farmers seem to be a little fearful at first that the wholesalers and jobbers would blacklist them if they attempted to carry any of their surplus stock to the public market. I think that fear has been pretty well dissipated, however. I think we might have something to say if evidence of any such fact were brought to us. We are working with the Market Gardeners Association to see if we cannot arrange for a definite number of truck loads to appear at these different market places on the days indicated. We do not want to glut any of these markets and thereby cause a loss to the farmers who are cooperating with us. We want to supply all the reasonable demands of the public at a reasonable price, and, if the public will continue to patronize these markets and carry home their purchases, we believe the system will do a world of good in giving to the consuming public a lot of market produce that otherwise would be allowed to rot in the fields.

"The Roxbury Crossing experiment on Tuesday was a most pronounced success. The only criticism directed at it is that the five truck loads sent there were disposed of so quickly that many could not share in the distribution. We have had no report as yet from the East Boston market, scheduled for today. Tomorrow's market at Andrews Square, South Boston, ought to be a good one, and we have equally good expectations for the Charlestown market on Friday and particularly for the Dorchester market on Saturday."

AUG-31-1917

JOINT BUYING OF COAL IS PLANNED

Two Hundred Consumers at Boston Meeting Form Organization to Take Steps at Once to Secure Fuel at Lower Rates

More than 200 persons interested in the coal situation attended the public meeting in the Tremont Building yesterday afternoon, effected a temporary organization for buying and distributing coal on the cooperative plan, and voted to hold another meeting next Tuesday night at Faneuil Hall, where a permanent organization will be formed.

James J. Irwin, a lawyer who called the meeting, heads a committee of five created by the meeting, his associates are Clinton S. Childs, Dr. F. F. Whittier, C. Van Koert of Dorchester and Mrs. W. H. Graham of Cambridge. The committee will try to form a plan of action whereby coal may be obtained at a lower price than that now charged by retailers in Boston and vicinity.

No notice of the meeting had been given by Mr. Irwin beyond newspaper reports of his purpose and of his having been able to get prices on coal at the mines, which, with the cost of transportation and final distribution added, would make it cost the consumer much less than the price asked by retailers.

Invitations to attend the meeting had been sent to a number of retail dealers in coal, but none of these sent a reply to Mr. Irwin, and no one at the meeting ventured to say that he represented a dealer. It was a meeting of consumers, beyond question—of men and women interested only in obtaining a supply of fuel for next winter, at less than the $8.50 uniformly asked now by retail dealers for all sizes of anthracite, excepting pea, which costs $1 less. There were about as many women as men present.

Opening the meeting, Mr. Irwin asked for remarks by Mr. Childs, who, he said, had had much experience as a buyer of cooperative supplies for employees of the Filene store. Mr. Childs expressed willingness to aid the movement, and said the principal difficulty would probably be to obtain deliveries after the coal bought cooperatively arrived in Boston. It might be necessary, he said, to call on the Mayor for aid to make deliveries.

Dr. Whittier, after being made secretary of the meeting said he had been interested in cooperative buying for seven years, and was connected with the Consumers Company and the Consumers Cooperative Company. He believed the time had come to substitute for present conditions, cooperation and the brotherhood of man.

This sentiment was greeted enthusiastically by the crowd. He favored forming a permanent organization, for buying and selling in a better way. He did not believe that a man in business could be a Christian under present conditions. The earnestness and intensity with which Dr. Whittier spoke made an evident impression on his hearers.

George Cherry, president of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association, said that organization would cooperate in coal buying, and he offered the use of a tract of land having 400 or 500 feet frontage on a railroad for use as a coal yard. He believed coal ought to be sold for not more than $1.50 advance over the cost at the mine plus the cost of transportation to Boston.

James H. Stark said the cost of coal went beyond the question of the retailer's gross profits, and told of the advance in water-carriage rates since the outbreak of the war. Coal formerly was transported from New York, the nearest tidewater point to the anthracite mines, to Boston, for 65 cents.

This cost had been as high as $6 a ton within the last year. He had read about miners making $20 a day and of their buying automobiles. It was time, he believed, for putting a stop to excessive profits by any one class concerned in the production and handling of coal.

Edward J. Slattery, secretary in Mayor Curley's office, told the meeting, when called upon by Chairman Irwin, that he appeared unofficially, and resented an imputation that he was "playing politics" in saying not much could be done before the coming of cold weather toward effecting a system of cooperative buying and distributing. He believed, however, that whatever could be done should be undertaken at once and that the end sought should be a permanent body on the model of the cooperative societies that exist successfully in England.

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Several of the speakers told of having sought information and advice on the coal-price question at the State House, with no satisfaction. The New England Coal Committee referred to has confined its efforts to obtaining a sufficient supply of coal for New England consumers, on the ground that the question of supply has been, until the fixing of prices at the mines under the food and fuel control act, more important than the question of prices.

Anthracite now sells in Boston and vicinity for $9.50 a ton, at retail, in the sizes demanded by householders, the sizes demanded by householders. President Wilson, acting under the authority given him in the Food and Fuel Control Act, fixed prices at the railroad-owned mines for anthracite as follows:

White Ash—Broken, $4.55; egg, $4.45; stove, $4.70; chestnut, $4.80; pea, $4. Red Ash—Broken, $4.75; egg, $4.65; stove, $4.90; chestnut, $4.90; pea $4 10. Lykens Valley—Broken, $5; egg, $4.90; stove, $5.30; chestnut, $5.30; pea, $4.35.

Producers who incur the expense of rescreening at tidewater or lake ports for reshipment by water are permitted to add 5 cents per ton to the price; other producers may charge 75 cents a ton of 2240 pounds more than the figures set for the railroad-owned mines.

The railroad-owned mines produce about 75 per cent of the total production of anthracite. Prices fixed by the commission, it should be borne in mind, are for a long ton, 2240 pounds, but retailers sell only 2000 pounds as a ton, to the consumer.

Taking the lowest price for egg coal in the foregoing, $4.45, there must be added to it, for determining the price in New England, an all-rail rate or the sum of the rail rate to tidewater plus the barge rate to Boston. Mr. Irwin says he was quoted an all-rail rate of $2.40 a ton from Scranton to Everett, which would make the cost of a long ton, at the Everett freight terminal, $6.85.

How much should be added to the $6.12 cost of a short ton, which this represents, to pay the retailer's expenses? Not more than $1.50 for a short ton, Mr. Irwin says, and he believes that 50 cents a ton represents the cost of delivery with a profit, when the work is done by teaming firms. Assuming a delivery cost of $1.50, the coal should cost the consumer $7.62 a ton, on the basis of the foregoing figures.

But most of the coal that comes to Boston comes by water, and on this there is said to be a rate of $1.75 from the mine to tidewater, plus a $2 to $2.50 water rate, making the cost at the New England terminal of the $4.45 coal at the mine at least $8.20 to the retailer for a long, or $7.32 for a short ton. The railroads say they are prepared to handle the all-rail coal tonnage that is offered, but the coal dealers in Boston have mostly yards on the water front.

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G. A. R. VISITORS AT NANTASKET

AUG 25 1917

Veterans Close Business of National Encampment in Boston and Go to Shore Resort as Final Big Event of the Week

Nantasket Beach is the rendezvous of the delegates to the Grand Army Encampment today. The veterans, together with their families, friends, invited guests and members of affiliated organizations, to the number of 2000, went down the harbor shortly before noon, landing at the beach, where they are spending the remainder of the day. This is the final big event of the week and, with the new officers elected and installed on Thursday, the 1917 encampment of the veteran organization now goes down in the annals of the Grand Army of the Republic as one of the most successful and enjoyable its members ever attended.

No efforts were spared today to make the "boys" happy and comfortable. Two big harbor steamers, the Mary Chilton and the Rose Standish, were provided for the excursion. The route took the pleasure-seekers up stream to the navy yard, thence among the islands of the lower harbor to the oceanside recreation center. The program at the beach included a fish dinner at Paragon Park. There was plenty of music to give zest to the occasion, for each boatload carried its own band.

Appreciation of the hospitality accorded the veterans during their visit in Boston was echoed in a unanimous vote of thanks extended to Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, citizens of Boston, and the officers and members of the local posts of the G. A. R. and its allied organizations. This sentiment was expressed in the adoption of a resolution, presented by Col. J. A. Watrous of Wisconsin.

W. R. C. Closes Convention

With the installation of officers and the passage of resolutions regarding future work the national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps closed its business for the year last evening. It was voted to give $100 to Berea College in Kentucky and another $100 to the Mountain Industrial School in Tennessee. The sum of $50 was voted to the London Branch of the Civil War Veterans. A resolution was passed making army nurses of the Civil War a special care of the corps.

The following-named officers were installed: Mrs. Sarah Brown Daggett of Attleboro, national secretary; Mrs. Ida S. McBride of Indiana, councilor; Mrs. Florence L. P. Haydn of Meriden, Conn., inspector; Mrs. Mabel C. Wade of Cleveland, O., instituting and installing officer; Miss Mary E. Elliot of Somerville, press correspondent; and Mrs. Mary L. Carr of Longmont, Col., patriotic instructor.

Kearsarge Naval Veterans

Headquarters of the Kearsarge Naval Veterans Association on Washington Street were enlivened last night with a "dog watch" entertainment. The program was enjoyed by several hundred G. A. R. veterans and members of their families. Tent 36 Daughters of Veterans, was in charge of the gathering. There were orchestral selections, "Sailors Hornpipe," by 10 little girls; ballet by Miss Elizabeth Walker, Spanish dance by Miss Ruth Guthrie, as well as singing.

G. A. R. Men Entertained

At Cambridge City Hall Thursday afternoon about 400 G. A. R. veterans were guests at a reception and luncheon given by Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and other city officials. In the evening there was a largely attended campfire and reception to the new commander-in-chief, held at the headquarters of Abraham Lincoln Post in Charlestown. The new commander-in-chief was given an ovation, as was the retiring commander-in-chief, W. J. Patterson. Both addressed the gathering.

Commander Charles H. Almeder of the post presided. Past Commander Moffit of Chio spoke. Warner Dash, U. S. N., gave selections, Comrade Eaton of Post 11 gave readings, and there were cornet solos.

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G. A. R. VETERANS LEAVING BOSTON

Highly pleased with Boston's hospitality, the delegates to the 51st national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic have concluded their week's program and many of them are today departing for homes in distant cities. Next year they will meet again on the Pacific Coast, Portland, Ore., having been named as the 1918 encampment city. Some of the veterans are lingering in Boston over the week-end.

From the commander-in-chief down, it was the unanimous expression of the delegates that the encampment has been most successful and enjoyable. The gratitude of the veterans was indicated when on their behalf a large United States flag was presented to the Boston Police Department Friday by Mrs. Laura B. Prisk of New York. This token of appreciation was accepted by Superintendent of Police Crowley.

The veterans, after spending the afternoon at Nantasket Beach, returned to the city late Friday, aboard the excursion steamers Mary Chilton and Rose Standish. At the beach there was a round of enjoyment, the program including dinner at Paragon Park. Speeches were made by Commander-in-Chief Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., and by Mayor Curley. The latter favored a federal law to prevent Negro lynchings in the South, and the proposal was greeted with cheers from the delegates.

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 29 - 1917.

TWO NEW SCHOOLS READY

Boston Trade Is the Most Expensive Construction

Seven Other Buildings Nearing Completion

Portable Buildings Still at Highest Mark

Extensive Repairs Mark Summer's Work

Besides supervising the construction of nine new school buildings, two of which will be ready for occupancy next month and the remainder at various times in the new year, the schoolhouse department has carried on much more than the usual amount of repair work during the summer. When the pupils return to their desks on Monday, Sept. 10, they will find improvements of simple or extensive nature, for nearly every building has received attention from the painters, carpenters, plumbers, electricians or mechanics since the closing days of June.

The two new buildings to be completed and occupied next month are the Boston Trade Building, comprising a drafting room, eleven class rooms, assembly hall, gymnasium, shower baths and locker rooms, erected at a cost of $280,000, and an addition to the High School of Practical Arts, comprising nine rooms and erected at a cost of $60,000.

Seven buildings have been delayed in construction, not only by labor troubles but by the difficulty of securing material. Their names, cost and the approximate dates of completion follow:

Robert G. Shaw - - Domestic science, manual training, hall and sixteen rooms; contract price, $174,000; March 1, 1918.

Hyde Park High Addition — Three shops, eight rooms; contract price, $109,000; Feb. 1, 1918.

Rochambeau—Manual training, sixteen rooms; contract price, $138,000; Nov. 1, 1917.

Emily A. Fifield—Manual training, domestic science, 16 rooms; contract price, $161,000; Jan. 1, 1918.

Pauline Agassiz Shaw—Eight rooms and kindergarten; contract price, $99,680; Jan. 1, 1918.

William Lloyd Garrison Addition—Eight rooms and manual training; contract price, $86,000; March 1, 1918.

Sarah Greenwood—Twenty-four rooms, hall and five shops; contract price, $278,000; Sept. 1, 1918.

Three additional buildings will be completed before next fall as follows:

Michael Angelo—Eight rooms, hall, large kindergaten and play roof.

On Harvard Street, Dorchester—Eight rooms and kindergarten.

In Blackinton School Yard—Eight rooms and kindergarten.

Work Under Heavy Cost

These buildings will go a long way toward meeting the overcrowded conditions in certain sections, but unless the city spends twice as much money each year for new construction it will be necessary to rent quarters for the overflows, as has been done for years. This year's allotment of money from the school department provided $30,000 for rented rooms, $457,930.11 for repairs, alterations, protection against fire, new furniture and furnishings and new lighting fixtures, and $940,974 for new buildings.

Owing to the greatly advanced costs of building material the schoolhouse department would have liked to defer new construction until possibly another year, but the demands were so compelling that construction went on. The department has now 136 portable buildings in school yards, the largest number ever employed, and many more such buildings would have been made necessary this year had not new construction been pushed. An idea of the increased expenditures for new buildings is gained by the announcement that $10,000 per room is now figured, whereas $7000 was the estimate two years ago.

It was two years ago that the war costs started and the department found that proposals for new buildings were all much in excess of the estimates. It was decided to defer construction in the hope of lower prices, but last year the prices were still soaring and the department was in a serious dilemna. The high school problem was the most serious, as it was physically impossible to accommodate the fast increasing number of pupils in the buildings that had well served their purpose in former years. Then came the policy of the junior high schools. During the summer many rooms have been made over for such use in the elementary buildings at a cost of $12,000.

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Latest Fire Precautions

The schoolhouse commissioners take pride in the announcement that barring the school buildings in eight groups, all structures in their control have been connected directly with fire headquarters. In case of fire a teacher or a pupil may step to a fire alarm box, like those on the streets, and give the alarm. Thirty school buildings were thus connected during the summer, at a cost of approximately $30,000. Fire alarm boxes, in several instances, were far removed from these buildings. With an alarm given promptly on the discovery of fire, firemen would be on hand probably before the buildings could be emptied, and the installation of the overhead and underground wires will give parents much more confidence in the safety of their children.

The buildings thus connected during the summer are as follows:

Andrews, Tyler Street, S. Dexter, Grant, Perkins, Freeman, C. E. Daniels, W. H. Kent, Jacob Foss, Mayhew, Wait, Way Street, Prince, Piermont, Quincy, Abby W. May, Thornton Street, M. Standish, Winthrop Street, Hull, M. Fuller, W. L. P. Boardman, Cottage Place, Chestnut Place, B. Cushing, Harbor View, Savin Hill, Al. Palmer, Mt. Pleasant.

For the furnishing of fire alarm boxes, cable, battery material and outside shells of fire alarm boxes the expense has been $12,587. This work, together with the installation of fire escapes on the Bennet, Damon and Horace Mann Schools, at a cost of $23,962, and the rebuilding of fire escapes on the Grant and Peabody schools at a cost of $10,000, comprises practically all of the work of the year in safeguarding the lives of pupils. The department estimates that 99 per cent of fireproofing work was completed last year, with an expenditure of $63,000 on fire escapes and $11,000 on metal doors and other changes such as the elimination of dangerous closets and partitions. There are still 70 buildings, however, that have no fire escapes.

Much Work at Boston Trade

Scores of contractors have been employed in the summer improvements, plumbing, painting and electric lights, furnishing the larger part of the work.

No school has received more attention than the Boston Trade, which has had improvements added amounting to $46,669.17. These include woodworking machines, metal working lathes, electric motors, sheet metal machines, dark curtains, switchboard, printing presses, vacuum cleaner, moving picture machine, shafting and pulleys belting, milling machine and grinder, grading and fences and metal lockers.

New equipment at the Mechanic Arts High School includes electric lights and appliances at a cost of $2455.

The Continuation School has been wired for electricity at a cost of $468, and has had electrical and other equipment, including metal working machinery, a drill press, Colt Amory press, Golding press and a motor installed at a cost of $5174. Partitions have been removed at a cost of $1200.

Work on high schools includes the following:

West Roxbury High—Plumbing, $180; rebuilding brick wall, $521.83.

Roxbury High—Pumbing, $506.

South Boston High—Plumbing, $98; painting, $621.

English High—Furniture, $121.80.

Dorchester High—Furniture, $160; changes in lunch room, $1424.

Hyde Park High—Grinders, $700; woodworking machines, $1542.94; metal-working machines, $1322.

High School of Practical Arts—Vacuum cleaner, $380; metal lockers, $1790; electric lights, $90.

Public Latin—New garage doors, $1294.

Brighton High—Electric lights, $350; partitions in class room, $1322.

Painting Leading Work

Schools that have been painted follow:

N. Chapin, $135; Warren, $385; Prince, $169; W. W. Warren, $369; Oak Square, $175; T. N. Hart, $969; Weld, $145; Dumon; T. Lyman, $368; Bunker Hill, $350; T. S. King, $145; N. Chapin, $130; Eliot, $155; Cushman, $410; Pormort, $397; E. Peabody, $399; Prescott, $88; A. Lincoln, $100; Bowdoin, $320; Mason, $975; W. C. Bryant, $498; William Bacon, $239; Dillaway Annex, $100; W. E. Endicott, $120; Old Thornton, $110; Old Ira Allen, $195; Glenway Annex, $112; Atherton, $115; Minot, $150; Harbor View, $187; G. Stuart, $375; Roger Clap, $449; P. Brooks, $385; Dwight, $115; Normal, $285; Lowell, inside, $847; Comins, fire escapes, $125; Cottage Place, fire escapes, $75; Old Agassiz, fire escapes, $110.

Work of the carpenters has been confined to the following buildings:

Bennett, $477; Emerson, $225; O. Holden, $220; Quincy, $110; Sharp, $150; Wells, $185; Bowdoin, $130; Paul Revere, $320; P. Bates, $100; Jefferson, $297.

Electric lights have been installed as follows:

J. A. Andrew, $211; Agassiz, $117; Hyde, $444; F. A. Whitney, $496; G. Stuart, $946.50; Asa Gray, $231; Rice, $315; H. L. Pierce, $549; L. Crocker, $217; Charles Sumner, $440; Christopher Gibson, $124; Fairmount, $468; Clinch, $389; Emerson, $423; Benj. Pope, $178; Louis Prang, $5 9; Gaston, $569; M. Hemenway, $448; Geor e Putnam, $80; H. O'Brien, $345; Winship, $148; Bowditch, $950; Sharp, $250; Bowdoin, $125.

Plumbing changes were as follows:

Copley, $186.50; P. Bates, $310; Norcross, $258; M. Hemenway, $70; Simonds, $122; Somerset, $205; Eliot, $225; C. Columbus, $135; A. Lincoln, $98; Mather, $125; Ellen Richards, $95; Normal Group, $95; Dwight, $525; Washington, $95.

New roofing has been applied to the W. L. P. Boardman building for $973; Gaston, $138; Lowell, $670; Hyde, $639; Normal group, $250; Hobart Street, $1794.

Furniture has been supplied as follows:

Norcross, J. A. Andrew, J. B. O'Reilly, O. H. Perry, T. N. Hart, C. Columbus, Freeman, Hancock, Mayhew, W. Phillips, Prescott, Pormort, Noble, H. L. Pierce, Roger Wolcott, S. J. Baker, Rice, W. E. Russell, Franklin.

Various Improvements

Other improvements follow:

Sharp, new sanitation, $9287; 40-42 Blossom St., alterations for Domestic Science, $3119; Prescott, new teachers' and nurses' rooms, $1598; Bowditch, new heating and sanitation equipment, $38,829; Sherwin, new chimney, $1867.55; Glenway, new heating plant, $2025; Hugh O'Brien, new flooring, $420; R. C. Humphrey, mason work, $165; Old Agassiz masonry, $100; Lowell, stair treads and blackboards, $263; Bowditch, rubber stair treads, $120; George Putnam, blackboards, $142; M. Fuller, $92; L. Crocker, blackboards, masonry, rubber stair treads, $95; Hillside, waterproofing, $600; C. C. $196.75; Mozart, waterproofing, $800; C. C. Perkins, building fence and cap, $295; Canterbury street, catch basin and drain, $266; J. Bates, mount, building wood fence, $500; Fairrebuilding coal pocket, $417; Somerset street, building fence and cap, $297.

In addition $26,200 has been spent for various repairs on steam heating apparatus, retubing boilers, repairs on furnaces, catchbasins, paving and moving portable buildings. Work to be done, but contracts not yet awarded, includes:

TRANSCRIPT - Aug - 29 - 1917.

	Approximately.
Mather—Repaving boys' yard	$1500
Harris—Granolithic sidewalk	1100
Winchell—Grading addition to yard	1000
E. Peabody—Repairs on fire escape	1950
Hyde Park High—Wood and metal machines	2700
	$8250

SCHOOLS WILL OPEN SEPT. 10

Dates for Examinations to Normal, Latin and Day High Schools Announced

Fall sessions of the Boston public schools will begin Monday, Sept. 10. Examinations will be held as follows:

Normal School—For admission to the one-year course, open to graduates of approved colleges and universities, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 9 A. M., at the Normal Schoolhouse, Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

Latin Schools—For admission to the six-year course, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M. Boys will be examined at the public Latin Schoolhouse on Warren avenue; girls at the Girls' Latin Schoolhouse on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English language, including reading, writing and spelling; geography and arithmetic.

Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the public Latin or girls' Latin schools will be examined on Friday, Sept. 14, at the Normal Schoolhouse on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue, in the subjects required for admission to high schools.

High Schools—On Friday, Sept. 14, at 9 A. M., boys and girls will be examined at the Normal Schoolhouse on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be English language, including reading, writing and spelling, grammar and composition; history and civil government of the United States, geography and arithmetic.

SEPT - 4 - 1917.

Mayor Curley Takes Week Off

One week at the Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods, N. H., will constitute Mayor Curley's vacation. He left yesterday with his family. On his return he will begin active preparations for the campaign for his re-election. During his absence City Clerk Donovan will serve as acting mayor, President James J. Storrow being in Washington.

Aug - 29 - 1917

FOUNDRYMEN ARE COMING

Metal Institute Also to Meet in Boston; Exhibition in Mechanics Building

8/29/17

Two associations which have vast related interests will hold their annual conventions in Boston during the week of Sept. 24, with some joint sessions. They are the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals. Approximately 4000 casting manufacturers of the United States and Canada will meet for the purpose of considering a large number of papers and committee reports, which are to be presented before both societies.

Concurrent with these annual meetings will be held an exhibition of foundry supplies and equipment, machine tools and accessories, arrangements for which are now being made in Mechanics Building by C. E. Hoyt, exhibition manager for the American Foundrymen's Association. Already nearly 150 manufacturers have reserved space and the floor area to be occupied will approximate 50,000 square feet. Many of these exhibits will be operated and Mechanics Building will be converted into a foundry and machine shop during that week.

Sessions of the American Foundrymen's Association are to be held in Mechanics Building and those of the American Institute of Metals will be at Hotel Somerset, but at the opening session, entertainments and banquets the two associations will meet together.

CAMP LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

Each City and Town in the State Will Be Asked to Contribute to Fund of $1,000,000

Each city and town in the State will be asked to contribute to the fund of $1,000,000 that is sought by the American Library Association, at the request of the War Department, to supply books and magazines for camps and cantonments where soldiers are in training. Mayor Curley has pledged the coöperation of the city. It is proposed to have a week's campaign, beginning Sept. 24. Each city and town will be asked to give an amount at least equal to 5 per cent of the population.

At a meeting called to organize the work in this State, the following-named committee was appointed: Charles F. D. Belden, librarian and chairman of the Massachusetts Library Commission; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Athenaeum; Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; John G. Moulton of Haverhill, secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club, and George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library.

In a communication sent to the various public libraries in the State asking their coöperation, Chairman Belden of the Massachusetts committee writes:

"Massachusetts leads in libraries and books and the authorities at Washington look to us to maintain not only the prestige of the commonwealth, but to aid materially other sections of the country less fortunate in libraries and wealth.

"All camp libraries are to be equally equipped and administered and Massachusetts men in service will find the best library facilities in whatever part of the country it may be their fortune to be quartered. Later, if necessary, libraries will be established overseas for the men of America.

"The incalculable value of suitable books for soldiers has been definitely established, not only abroad, but in the home camps, where, up to tthe present, they have been in charge of the Y. M. C. A., or other associations, as a side issue. Experience has shown that good camp libraries serve as a preventive and counteraction for dissipation of all kinds. It it submitted that if libraries play their part in this campaign, they will be recognized as never before as a power for good.

"The Free Library Commission of Massachusetts, the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club and prominent Massachusetts librarians and trustees are giving every encouragement to the movement. A New England war library conference will be held under the direction of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission at the Boston Public Library, on Tuesday, Sept. 11."

Aug 31 - 1917

BORROWERS NOW NUMBER 270

City of Boston Employees' Credit Union Making a Most Interesting Record

City employees are finding the Credit Union a decided relief from the extortionate rates of interest charged by the loan sharks for many years. Investigation has revealed great improvement in the condition of families hitherto held in the clutches of men that legislation robbed of their gains. There are now 270 borrowers in this organization managed under the auspices of the city, and the loans outstanding total $13,433, with total assets of $15,725. The number of members is 815 and the number of depositors 92. During the month of July the disbursements totalled $4459.

Aug - 29 - 1917.

LODGE WILL PRESENT BILL

Mayor Curley Declares That He Found the Senator of Opinion That Lynching Legislation is Necessary

Mayor Curley returned from Washington today with strong belief that his bill to have cases of lynching and burning at the stake attended to by the Government, rather than by the States, will be well handled. Senator Lodge has agreed to present the bill, the mayor said. Of the two drafts made by William H. Lewis, former assistant attorney general at Washington, Senator Lodge chose the one that the mayor had least favored.

"The senator believes that this bill will require some modifications which must be carefully studied," the mayor said, "but he is of the opinion that such legislation is absolutely necessary, and he also realizes that it may take time to get it upon the statute books."

This bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

If two or more persons in any State, District or Territory of the United States conspire to lynch, burn, murder or maim any citizen of the United States, or to deprive any citizen of the United States of his right to migrate from one State or Territory of the United States, or to any foreign state or territory, and the local authorities of any such State, Territory or District shall within three months from the date of such offence fail, neglect or refuse to bring to justice such persons so conspiring, such persons shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the United States, cognizable in the Federal Court having jurisdiction of such State, Territory or District, and each of such persons shall upon conviction of such offence be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years; or, if loss of life results from such conspiracy, each of such persons so conspiring shall be punished by imprisonment for life, or by death, at the option of the jury.

Aug - 31 - 1917

WILL PLAN FOR JAPANESE

AUG

Mayor Curley Calls a Conference of 100 Prominent Citizens to Decide on Entertainment of Mission from the Far East

Tomorrow at 11 o'clock one hundred prominent citizens will meet in the old Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall, by invitation of the mayor, to decide on a programme of entertainment for the members of the Japanese mission to the United States. Definite assurance has been received that the distinguished delegation will come to boston for at least one day's stay. Consul General Yadi of New York will take part in tomorrow's conference. Governor McCall is interested in the plans for the reception of the guests and will be represented.

DORCHESTER AVENUE PAVING

Strip from Freeport Street to Park Street Will Be Improved by B. E. Grant Co. for $27,835

Boston's latest pavement work by contract is that on Dorchester avenue, between Freeport and Park streets, the award being made to B. E. Grant Company today. His was the lowest bid, $27,835, while the highest bid was $33,310.

The Grant Company has been most successful in securing paving work in the last three years. It is now engaged on contracts totalling nearly $300,000 in the central portion of the city. The other concern that is a strong rival for paving honors is the Central Construction Company, which has work on hand for the city that may not be finished before cold weather.

HERALD - AUG-30-1917

MAYOR BUSY AT CAPITAL ON VARIED WAR ERRANDS

Works for Release of Imprisoned Aviator and Also of Captured Gunner.

AUG 30 1917

Mayor Curley, while in Washington on various errands recently, called on Ambassador Jusserand and urged him to make every effort to obtain the release from a German prison camp of Harold B. Willis of the Lafayette escadrille, son of John B. Willis, editor of the Christian Science Monitor. The ambassador agreed to do all in his power through the offices of a friendly mediator with the German government. Willis's airplane was struck four times during his attack on the Germans, and finally he was compelled to descend inside the enemy's lines.

The mayor also found time to urge Ambassador Walter H. Page at London, through an extended brief, to undertake an exchange of prisoners by which may be effected the release of James Delaney of 12 Cleveland street, Malden, chief gunner, U. S. N., aboard the Campana, the Standard Oil steamer sunk by a German submarine. He called attention "to the highly inflammable character of the cargo of the Campana and the frightful fatality which would have resulted had a bursting shell ignited the same"; recited the story of the survivors that "Delaney during the entire time of the attack exhibited wonderful bravery and remained by his ship until his munitions were absolutely exhausted"; and appealed to Ambassador Page in the name of the wife and sister of Delaney to ascertain the name of the German prison camp where Delaney is now confined and obtain his exchange.

The mayor gave out information last night concerning a third war hero, John P. Horton, 28 Seven Pines avenue, Cambridge, who enlisted in the British army a year and a half ago and has now been promoted to lance corporal, having just returned to the trenches after recovery in hospital from a wound received in battle. Mayor Curley has asked Consul-General Robert F. Skinner to obtain the transfer of Norton to Gen. Pershing's command.

SEP-1-1917

MAYOR THANKED BY BARON MONCHEUR AND G.A.R. CHIEF

Recollections of Boston's Courtesies Are Pleasantest, Each Says in Letter.

SEP 1 - 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday received a letter from Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian commission, thanking him for the welcome extended the commissioners in Boston. The mayor also received a letter of thanks from W. J. Patterson, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., for the flag presented him during G. A. R. convention week.

Baron Moncheur wrote, "Thank you very much for sending me the City Record with Bourke Cockran's magnificent speech. I am always glad to read everything that reminds me of those charming days I spent in Boston. I will be glad to tell my government about the splendid reception that our mission got in Boston.

"Thanks to you, the recollections I carry away from your city will be the best of all my stay in the United States."

The letter from former Commander Patterson, after thanking the mayor for the flag, read in part, "I shall never forget the many kindly courtesies extended to me and my comrades of the great organization of which I was chief. These pleasant memories will ever remain in our hearts as bright spots as long as we live.

"Permit me to commend you and your official staff of the city of Boston for your active interest manifested in preparing for the reception and entertainment of our national encampment. I desire to congratulate you on the excellent and satisfactory manner in which you handled the immense crowds that thronged the streets over which the parade passed.

"The way for the marchers was kept clear, the enthusiastic spectators kept in order and the procession passed over the entire route without a hitch. This satisfactory result is certainly complimentary to the chief executive of the city of Boston."

TRAVELER - SEP-1-1917

PLANS WELCOME FOR JAPANESE

SEP 1 1917

Mayor Curley has called a conference of 100 leading citizens in the old aldermanic chamber, City Hall, for 11 A. M. today to consider plans for a reception to the Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii. The mayor also invited Consul-General Yada to come on from New York to attend the conference, and the latter has accepted.

Because of the attempts of pro-German emissaries to spread suspicion of coolness toward Japan, it is especially desired that Boston, as well as the other cities visited by the Japanese envoys, shall extend to them fully as cordial a reception as was extended to the representatives of the other allies, who have been already entertained in the leading cities of the country.

A representative of the Governor will be present at tomorrow's conference.

The Japanese mission arrived in Washington from San Francisco Aug. 22. Viscount Ishii, who heads the mission, visited this country and Canada in 1907, and has been a profound student of American affairs.

Of the other eight envoys, Vice-Admiral Takeshita was naval attache of the Japanese embassy here from 1903 to 1905; Masanao Hanihara, now consul-general at San Francisco, spent 10 years in Washington, rising from attache to secretary of embassy, and Matsuzo Nagai, now secretary of the Japanese department of foreign affairs, has served Japan in different capacities at New York, Washington and San Francisco.

AUG-26-1917

ASSISTANT COURT CLERKS GET NO SALARY INCREASE

The 16 assistant clerks of court in the city will have to whistle for any increase of pay under the special act passed by the Legislature permitting salary increases for court officers.

Mayor Curley got right received from Corporation Counsel Sullivan an opinion to the effect that no salary increases could be granted under the act except to specifically designated officers, and the assistant clerks are not specifically designated.

Thus a possible expenditure of approaching $10,000 is saved.

AUG-31-1917

CURLEY WILL ADDRESS 5-CENT FARE MEETING

Mayor Curley will address a mass meeting in Cleary square, Hyde Park, tonight, called under a petition bearing 3000 signatures urging 5-cent fares from Cleary square to any other part of Boston.

The city council, at its last regular meeting, on recommendation of the mayor, voted unanimously to ask the corporation counsel to petition on behalf of the city for a 5-cent fare to the city for Hyde Park residents, the public service commission being called on to establish a joint traffic rate on the lines of the Elevated and of the Bay State.

AUG 31 1917

AUG-28-1917

In persuading Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe to take the chairmanship of the executive committee on public safety for the city, Mayor Curley has made an admirable selection, all the more creditable because O'Keefe was a G. G. A. candidate for the city council in the last election. But the mayor makes no mistake, with real work to be done, in occasionally going beyond the limits of his own immediate associates, as he has done in this case.

SEP-1-1917

MAYOR ADVOCATES 5-CENT FARE FOR HYDE PARK FOLK

Mayor Curley spoke at a mass meeting of Hyde Park citizens in Cleary square last night and sided with the residents in their wish for a 5-cent fare betwen Hyde Park and Boston. He said in part:

SEP 1 - 1917

"I believe that the railroad should be made to double track Hyde Park avenue when it is widened, and not force passengers to be sidetracked at the turnouts in order that other cars might pass to and fro. You are entitled to a direct route to Boston proper. I am ready to take up this fight for the people of Hyde Park and I want the entire backing of every one that is living here. When I enter into a fight I never let up until I win and I have never lost a fight yet.

"There is no reason why Hyde Park, being a part of Boston, should not enjoy the same rate of fare, 5 cents, as do the people of other sections of the city, with the sole exception of Charlestown, whose residents, when they use the cars of the Bay State street railway operated in that section of Boston, are obliged to pay a 6-cent fare the same as the people out here."

The other speakers were former Senator Francis W. Darling, William L. F. Gilman, Representative Robert B. Martin, Edward W. Masson and Hugh F. Freeman.

AUG-26-1917.

ASSESSORS DISCOVER $10,000,000 MORE TO TAX

AUG 26 1917

Error Due to Fact That Adding Machine Could Not Register Tens of Millions.

One more revised statement from the city of Boston assessors concerning the tax rate related to a "clerical error due to the inability of an adding machine to register in the tens of millions," which, being belatedly discovered, proved that the amount of tangible personal property certified to the state was $10,000,000 less than it should have been.

AUG 26 1917

Tax Commissioner Trefry was notified, and the result will be that the city will have to return to the state about $180,000 of the income tax money received from the state.

However, the $17.70 tax rate will stand, because the city will have $10,000,000 more tangible property to tax than it appeared to have, before the error was discovered. Moreover, the city ultimately gets a third of the $180,000 back.

But to guard against any further errors, "clerical" or otherwise, the overlay has been increased from ¾ to 3½ cents.

HERALD - AUG 29 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

As the fiscal year progresses, the one item of expenditure connected with the mayor's office which falls to balloon is the mayor's salary, which, of course, is nailed down, by the law, to $10,000. Even postage, among the mayor's office expenses, rose in the second quarter from $162.72 in the first quarter to $968.48 in the next quarter, and the mayor's stationery from $122.45 to $373.94. The stenographic work shared in the uplift, from $53.50 to $87. "Office expenses and small items" soared from $239.44 to $784.65; messenger service and telegrams from $218.45 to $364.63.

However, the total second quarter expenses of his honor's office rose only from $13,547.10 to $13,855.33, because in the case of a few items the figures were reduced, and certain of the first quarter expenses were unique.

For instance, it could not be expected that every quarter would show such an item as "Medallion, Mayor James M. Curley $200," nor is it necessary to put in a $225 dictaphone every quarter. Automobiles cost the city $988.27 in the first quarter, and as the weather improved $1600.26 in the second quarter, but the expense for entertaining guests dropped from $1709.50 to $869.61, and the florists' bills from $594.60 to $343, "carriage hire and traveling expenses" decreased from $669.75 to $438.80. There was a belated item in the first quarter of "expenses on account of Columbus day celebration $210," and the Lincoln day celebration cost $200.

But the expenses of the third quarter are piling up fast.

If the city entertains the Japanese mission, as Washington apparently expects, according to the dispatches, still another burden must be assumed. The mayor is beginning to realize that the third quarter bills are already too big, and he would be very glad if a private subscription was raised to pay for hospitality to the representatives of the Rising Sun empire.

"The Birth of a Nation" has not been forgotten by Mayor Curley, nor has his attitude toward that film play been forgotten by the colored voters of Boston. Information has come to him of late that it would be well for him to undertake some enterprise to placate their wrath. So he got former Asst.-U.-S.-Atty.-Gen. William H. Lewis to draft this anti-lynching bill which the mayor has just taken to Washington, and which he confidently believes will be "enacted within two or three years." The amusing feature of the mayor's chaperonage of the bill is the fact that he laid it before no Boston congressman, although he first talked of so doing, but entrusted it to Senator Lodge. It is an illuminating commentary on how much the mayor's party cares for the race for whom the bill was drafted that he should have applied to a Republican to take charge of it.

The mayor's substitute for gasoline, for internal combustion engines, was given a warm reception by both the secretaries of the navy and of war, according to the mayor, but he had a third mission in Washington, and concerning that he remains discreetly silent. He had announced that he would select for his approval that one of the 30 bills bearing upon the constription of aliens which possesses most merit, and give it the official O. K. of the mayor of Boston. But apparently he found it more difficult than he had expected, to "go one better than Fitzy," and the ex-mayor retains his pre-emption claim on the issue.

AUG 29 1917

$1,000,000 FOR CAMP LIBRARIES

Curley Pledges City's Support in Drive for Books for Soldiers.

AUG 29 1917

BAKER BACKS MOVEMENT

Capital Looks to Massachusetts for Aid—Each Community to Contribute.

Mayor Curley, representing the trustees of the Boston Public Library, has pledged the co-operation of the city in the movement to raise $1,000,000 for the supply of library facilities at the camps and cantonments where soldiers are in training.

The work is being organized by the American Library Association, at the request of the United States war department, and a few days ago Secretary of War Baker appointed a "war council" to co-operate with the association.

Campaign Begins Sept. 24.

It is proposed to have a week's campaign, beginning Sept. 24, and to ask each city and town in the state to contribute to the fund an amount at least equal to 5 per cent. of its population. Thus a city of 10,000 inhabitants will be expected to give at least $500.

At a meeting called to organize the work in this state, the following committee was appointed: Charles F. D. Belden, librarian and chairman of the Massachusetts library commission; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Athenaeum; Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; John G. Moulton of Haverhill, secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club, and George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library.

In a communication sent out yesterday to the various public libraries in the state asking their co-operation, Chairman Belden of the Massachusetts committee writes as follows:

"Massachusetts leads in libraries and books and the authorities at Washington look to us to maintain not only the prestige of the commonwealth, but to aid materially other sections of the country less fortunate in libraries and wealth.

"All camp libraries are to be equally equipped and administered and Massachusetts men in service will find the best library facilities in whatever part of the country it may be their fortune to be quartered. Later, if necessary, libraries will be established overseas for the men of America.

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"The Free Library Commission of Massachusetts, the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club and prominent Massachusetts librarians and trustees are giving every encouragement to the movement. A New England war library conference will be held under the direction of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission at the Boston Public Library, on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

FREE PARK SHOWS FOR THE PUBLIC

For the first time this season, two special events of importance will mark the Boston park shows program for the forthcoming week. Tuesday night will be "Russian night" and Thursday night will be devoted to a special G. A. R. show in conjunction with Gen. Thomas R. Mathews and the entertainment committee of the G. A. R. convention.

The free public park shows will be staged at the Parkman bandstand on the Common every night next week, weather permitting, starting at 7:45 o'clock, except Saturday, the 25th. Tuesday night a special program of motion pictures showing scenes in Russia in peace time and war scenes will be offered, together with pictorial records of the visit of the Russian mission to this country.

G. A. R. night, Thursday, the 23d, will be devoted entirely to subjects of interest to the veterans gathered in Boston for the convention, but is expected to prove a big attraction to the general public. In addition to the civil war "movie" stories and records of recent G. A. R. events of importance, there will be speeches by prominent veterans and by high local officials. The veterans will render old-time war songs to full band accompaniment.

AUG - 21 - 1917.

PARK DEPARTMENT STABLE BURNS AT FRANKLIN PARK

A fire early last night in the park department stable at Franklin Park caused a damage of $6000 and brought together an excited crowd of pleasure seekers when the flames lit up the sky above the park. The stable was a 2½-story brick building containing a large quantity of hay and grain and several horses. The horses were rescued before the fire gained headway.

AUG 21 1917

HERALD - AUG 30-1917

10,000 IN RIOT ON BROADWAY

Friends of Irish Freedom Charge Police Who Break Up Meeting.

CURLEY'S NIECE ARRESTED

Kisses Flag of Revolution as She Is Driven Away to Station.

[Special Dispatch to the Herald.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—In one of the wildest scenes that Broadway ever witnessed, the police, assisted by soldiers, tonight broke up the largest meeting held by the Friends of Irish Freedom since the organization started its anti-British campaign in this city.

From the midst of a crowd of 5000 the police took John D. Moore, national secretary of the organization; Stephen W. Johnson, national organizer and manager of the meeting, and other prisoners, including Miss Margaret Curley, niece of the mayor of Boston, and carried them to the West Thirtieth street police station. By the time the last arrest was made Broadway was packed for blocks in both directions. Herald square was jammed with a crowd that easily numbered 10,000.

Kissed Flag of Revolution.

The police literally fought their way through this throng, escorting as a prisoner the Boston girl, who had fanned the crowd to frenzy by kissing the flag of the Irish revolution and waving it and the stars and stripes high above her head.

Although the statements of the friends of Irish freedom had received wide publicity and many minds had been busy trying to fit their talk to a charge of sedition, the police cast all technicality aside tonight and broke up the meeting and made the arrests on the old-fashioned charge of obstructing the traffic.

By the time the usual Irish revolution and American flags had been put in place a crowd of 100 had gathered. The speaking was delayed for 15 minutes and by that time fully 3000 persons had gathered, many of them coming from Broadway and Thirty-seventh street.

In a moment 50 policemen sprang seemingly from nowhere. A half-hundred soldiers joined them. Efforts were made to prevent the crowd from congregating, but it was too much for the guardians of the peace. The supporters of Johnson and Moore, with loudly voiced threats, packed about the automobile and the speakers' stand.

A cheer went up when Johnson stood in the rear of the automobile. He held out his hands in dramatic gesture, bidding his audience be still. He opened his mouth to speak. A white capped lieutenatn and a six-foot patrolman told Johnson he'd make no speech that night.

"I can't speak to you, friends," shouted Johnson. "I'm under arrest."

He was taken from the stand and hustled west in Thirty-fifth street, with the police station as his destination. The crowd closed in upon the policeman with Johnson and jammed the prisoner and captors against the wall of Macy's store. Soldiers rushed to the aid of the police, and between the two forces Johnson was taken to the station.

Two minutes later Thomas McCoy took the stand. He uttered about five words and found himself under arrest. Shaun Conway then mounted the platform and started in a belligerent voice. He was pulled down, but for some reason escaped arrest, while the police fought their way out of the crowd with McCoy.

While the crowd was hurling its threats of disapproval at the police, Mr. Moore arose on the stand and was allowed to continue for about 10 minutes, the police being busy with the crowd. He made a plea for "fair play" and "free speech" and then launched into a denunciation of the city magistrates and Mayor Mitchel, who, he said, would never be mayor again, "no matter how well he can tango."

Used Night Sticks Gently.

Moore was going strong when he felt the arm of the law. By this time the crowd was in a frenzy of excitement. The police were pushed about, cursed and abused. They showed good discipline and used their night sticks only gently.

Not to be daunted, the Friends of Irish Freedom showed that they had not had enough. Miss Curley, who has been a regular speaker at the meetings, got up and waved the American flag. It took five minutes for the ovation she got to die down. Her voice was too weak to carry over the disorder of the crowd, but she showed how she felt it by tearing a big picture hat from her head and shouting denunciations of England and "tyranny."

It looked for five minutes as if she would finish her speech. The crowd which had been split into groups by the police, became packed about her automobile and she was speaking with spirit when more policemen arrived.

All at once, as if impelled by a great force, the crowd surged back. No one seemed to know just what had happened. Miss Curley turned, in alarm, to see that with the aid of soldiers she was completely surrounded by blue-coated men, with night sticks in hand ready for business. Not a word was said as one of them climbed into the front of the automobile and started it, with the speaker on the rear seat. Then bedlam seemed to break loose. The girl stood up, kissed the flag of the Irish revolution and waved it with the stars and stripes. Her moving lips showed that she was still talking, but not a word could be heard in the hubbub.

Run Car Into Crowd.

The automobile was run into the crowd that blocked the way. A man insisted on clinging to the front of it. A soldier tried to pull him away. He cursed the soldier and the soldier struck him in the mouth. That was only one of many incidents. The police were fighting to clear a way with their woman prisoner when Patrolman Hoffman was pushed roughly to one side. He grabbed the man who had jostled him aind carried him to the station, where the prisoner said he was John Weiffenbach, a butcher, of 391 Seventh avenue. He was locked up on a disorderly conduct charge.

In the mean while the police were still struggling to get Miss Curley away. Every minute added hundreds to the crowds that hemmed the police in front to those who had been Miss Curley's auditors in the rear. Suddenly the police broke through and soon had their prisoner on the way to the station.

AUG. 1917.

START RECRUIT DRIVE MONDAY

Canadians, with Two Bands, Will Parade and Hold Rally on the Common.

BIG MEETING IN EVENING

Col. John S. Dennis, who arrived in Boston yesterday to take command of the big British recruiting campaign, in an address at the tent on the Common last night declared that if Canadians and Britons of military age who are in this country fail to enlist they will not be wanted in Britain or Canada or the United States after the war. He predicted a long war, but the entry of the United States made him confident of victory.

Highlanders to Parade Monday.

He spent yesterday in conference with committees and afterwards announced that everything is ready for the opening of the campaign with the arrival of a platoon of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada at 7:30 Monday morning.

The Canadians, with their two bands, will hold their first parade through Boston streets three hours after their arrival, and Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley will review and address them. They will march from Berne street by Hancock street, Mount Vernon street, Joy street, Beacon street, Park street, Tremont street, School street, Washington street and Boyiston street to the Parkman bandstand on the Common, where the first rally will take place.

The mayor will issue a proclamation asking stores and offices to fly the British flag during the campaign. He has detailed his secretary, Charles O. Power, and Spanish war veterans in the employ of the city to give Col. Dennis and his recruiters all possible aid.

Monday night's rally in the Arena will be the biggest affair in the drive. Plans are being made for an overflow meeting outside the Arena, so great is the interest in the meeting. The two bands of the Highlanders will furnish music, the soldiers will drill and there will be a number of speakers. No admission fee will be charged.

AUG-1917.

TO TEST CURLEY'S "NEAR" GASOLINE

Mayor Curley reports Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels as favorably impressed with his substitute for gasoline. Dr. S. W. Stratton of the bureau of tests has undertaken to investigate and give the substitute a two weeks' test.

Dr. Frazier Davis of Boston, the inventor, accompanied the mayor to Washington, and is as sanguine as the mayor of adoption by the government.

JOURNAL - AUG-30-1917

LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC MARKETS TO BE SETTLED

State's Approval of Present Sites Is Merely Temporary.

AUG 30 1917

Although the sites selected by Mayor Curley for public markets were approved by the State Board of Agriculture, the approval is merely temporary. According to a communication received by the mayor from Secretary Wheeler at the State House, the locations have been approved to prevent delay, but a conference should be held this winter in which the merits of the location in each district should be discussed at length.

The communication read:

"In answer to your letter of the 27th relative to approving market sites submitted, I would say that, after looking over these proposed market places, we grant to the city of Boston temporary approval of all the sites. We believe, however, that some of them will not serve both the producer and consumer adequately, particularly Andrew square in South Boston and the Madison Park place in Roxbury.

"Our reason for granting only a temporary approval is that we believe it essential for our market committee and yours to get together before another season, and go over this matter carefully, and arrange for the necessary markets for the city of Boston. This will undoubtedly require a good deal of study and only locations as will accommodate both the farmers and the consumers should be chosen. Therefore we would be very glad to meet your committee some time early in the winter, and make the arrangements for the coming season."

Several of the city markets are now open and are doing a business that is satisfactory to the mayor, although the interest is not as keen as he had anticipated.

AUG-28-1917

ASK FOR COMPANY OF STATE GUARD CAVALRY

AUG 28 1917

A petition for a company of State Guard cavalry was yesterday received by Mayor Curley from Charles E. Rees of 135 Jewett street, Newton, and was immediately signed and forwarded to the State House for acceptance or rejection. There were 36 names on the petition, mostly residents of Newton and Wellesley, and Rees is recorded as having had 10 years' military experience. When the mayor was asked why the petition was put through Boston City Hall, he smiled and said: "There are some Brighton men on the list, and then again, there may be a part of Newton annexed by Boston before long."

SEP-3-1917

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY, MR. MURPHY?

Mayor Curley is entitled to have his veracity vindicated with reference to that mysterious $10,000 that proved to be the sensation of the recent bonding probe by the Finance Commission.

SEP 3 - 1917

The Journal again offers its columns to the mayor in case he desires a chance to explain the affair. The Journal again offers its columns to Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic city committee in case he recollects what became of the $10,000 "invested" by two paving contractors in one of his promotion schemes. The Journal again calls on the Finance Commission to offer its witness stand to Mayor Curley, where, under oath, after being duly summoned, he can undoubtedly explain just where there has been a misunderstanding and an erroneous impression conveyed to the citizens of the municipality of which he is the honored chief executive.

If Mr. Daly, former partner of Mayor Curley, lied under oath about his dealings with the mayor in a financial capacity, the mayor's reputation has been jeopardized by a trusted associate, and the courts can act accordingly. As far as the belief that the mayor intentionally told an untruth in a formal statement to the press of Boston about where he received $10,000 is concerned, we dislike to harbor such a thought and trust that it is utterly unfounded.

But the matter should be cleared up, with finality and despatch, as it would be unfortunate if it were delayed long enough to be injected into an otherwise savory and gentlemanly mayoral campaign.

SEP-7-1917

FAIL TO BID FOR BOSTON'S COAL

SEP 7 - 1917

N. E. Dealers Decline to Supply 55,000 Tons for Fifth Time.

Not a bid was received by the city yesterday noon when the time for filing sealed offers to furnish 55,000 tons of hard and soft coal to the various municipal institutions and buildings expired.

A number of the biggest coal dealers in New England gathered in the office of Acting Purchasing Agent Patrick O'Hearn when the time for opening the bids was announced, but none submitted a bid at any price. This was the fifth time that the city's annual supply has been advertised for bids, and each time there has not been a single bid received.

AUG-25-1917

CURLEY CALLS FOR ACTION TO PERMIT MARKET

Summons Council to Meet in Special Session Today.

AUG 25 1917

In order that public markets may be opened as soon as possible, Mayor Curley has called a special meeting of the City Council for noon today, at which he will ask for the immediate passage of an order permitting a number of these free market places being established in various sections of the city.

Although there were rumors yesterday afternoon that the members of the Council did not intend to allow their week-end arrangements to be disturbed by the public market problem, it is believed that enough members will attend to enable the mayor's order to pass. The only other step that must be taken before the proposed street markets can be opened is securing permission from the State Board of Agriculture, and this is a relatively simple matter, according to the mayor.

The mayor plans to open a market a day next week, the program being as follows:

Monday, Madison Park, Roxbury.

Tuesday, Columbus avenue, at Roxbury Crossing.

Wednesday, Central square, East Boston.

Thursday, Andrew square, South Boston.

Friday, Monument square, Charlestown.

Saturday, Christopher Gibson Playground, Field's Corner, Dorchester.

The delay over the public market problem was occasioned by the assertion by Police Commissioner O'Meara that the statutes made is impossible for the police to allow the streets to be used as community markets.

Attorney General Attwill then ruled that under recent legislation such markets may be established with the permission of the City Council and the State Board of Agriculture.

Direct sale of produce by the farmers to the consumers is now favored by the mayor, Assistant Supt. of Markets Peter J. Connolly having advised him that the hucksters who have been selling garden truck in the three markets that have already been opened on playgrounds have in many instances unloaded inferior food on the public, who imagined the stuff was fresh from nearby farms.

The coal men in conference with the mayor have explained that it is impossible for them to assume the responsibility of such a huge contract, specifying the deliveries to be made nearly a year hence.

For this reason, yesterday's specifications for the contract were relaxed in many respects, including a modification of standards and a right to bid on fractional portions of the entire supply. Yesterday's outcome verified the mayor's prediction that no bids would be received, and his letter arrived in Washington yesterday, appealing to United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield to establish a fixed price for coal for the city of Boston, so that it would not be in constant danger of having to shut down its schools and institutions for lack of fuel.

RECORD - aug-30-1917.

Tunnel Work Damages So. Boston School; City Sued

Four hundred children were placed in jeopardy and a practically new $75,000 building, the home of the parochial school of the Church of Our Lady of Czenstochowa at 655 Dorchester ave., South Boston, was ruined when the building nearly collapsed as the result of the construction beneath it of the new Dorchester tunnel, according to a petition for damages about to be filed by Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for the church.

A hearing by jury will decide what damages shall accrue to the church under a statute providing for damages resulting from the construction of the subway.

The case involves four city departments, each of which, according to persons interested, is trying to "pass the buck" to the other.

Meantime, Father John Chmielinski, pastor of the parish, has moved his school to very inadequate and unsanitary quarters in the basement of the church.

He has appealed to the school committee for the use of some temporary school structures to place in the vacant land near the school, but has been refused.

AUG 30 1917

Started a Fire

The construction of the subway on that part of Boston st. which passes the school building began in December. On Feb. 7 of this year Maurice H. Maney, architect and constructing engineer, was called by Fr. Chmielinski to make an examination of the damage to the school building caused by a fire.

This fire, it later developed, was started by careless workmen employed by the Transit Commission, who had gone into the building to thaw out water pipes frozen as the result of openings made in the walls of the school by engineers of the Commission.

Four hundred children were in the building at the time of the fire. Maney made a cursory examination of the building and at once told the priest that the building was unsafe for the children and that they must be gotten out at once, as the structure was in momentary danger of collapse.

The next day the engineer went back and made a detailed and careful examination.

AUG 30 1917

Walls Out of Plumb

"I found the building, on the Boston st. side," he said, "bulged inward from one to four inches, that the corner at Boston and Royalston sts. had settled to a great extent, and that the brick walls were cracked badly.

The iron columns in the basement which supported the floors were out of plumb two to five inches in a height of 14 feet.

"The settlement and displacement of floors, walls and columns was, in my opinion, caused by the excavation of the Dorchester tunnel on Boston st., and the building was dangerous and unsafe."

Maney notified Building Commr. O'Hearn, and two inspectors were sent to the school. They made an examination and condemned the building.

Within His Rights.

It is said that the Transit Commission, which was responsible for the construction of the subway, found fault with the building commissioner for condemning the building on the grounds that the commissioner had no jurisdiction over buildings along the line of the subway.

After two conferences at the Mayor's office the city law department finally decided that the Building Commissioner was within his rights.

Following the decision the Transit Commission sent men to the building to make some repairs. They propped up the rear wall with shores and plastered up the cracks in the brickwork.

With steel girders known as "needles" they held up the corner of the building and notified Father John to put his children back at school.

Then came Architect Maney again and looked at the patchwork and said, "Don't do it. This building is unsafe still."

So the clergyman continued his school in the basement of the church, where, on account of the dampness, several of the children and some of the sisters became sick.

AUG 30 1917

Puts Up Own Buildings

When the matter had progressed to this point Fr. Chmielinski approached the School Committee. He pointed out to them that through the fault of the city's agents he had been deprived of his school, and he asked for the loan of some temporary school houses in which to house his flock.

The School Committee took the matter under advisement, and later notified him that he could not have the school houses.

The result was that, as he had to maintain his school, Fr. John is now at the expense of putting up portable structures on a nearby vacant lot.

The case is now filed, but it may not reach a hearing for a year. The chances for the children of the parish getting back into their old building are slight, as the building commissioner has recently stopped repair work by the Transit Commission, on the ground that it was not thoroughly done.

AUG - 1917

MAYOR ACTS TO FREE AVIATOR WILLIS

On his return from Washington yesterday, Mayor Curley announced that Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, had agreed through the offices of a friendly mediator with the German Government to endeavor to secure the release of Harold B. Willis of the Lafayette Escadrille, and a son of John B. Willis, an editor of the Christian Science Monitor, from the German prison camp in which he is confined.

The aeroplane in which Willis was attacking the German aviators and likewise securing photographs of the German intrenchments, was struck four times by the Teutons, and Willis was compelled to descend inside the German lines.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

AUG - 31 - 1917

Mayor Curley announced this morning that he is not going to take any chances on the two fireboats getting stalled on account of the coal situation, and as a result Engines 44 and 47 have their coal supply of 2000 tons tucked away "somewhere in Boston."

AUG 1917

The many monuments and statues in the public squares, parks and public buildings of the city are this week receiving their annual baths. "Ben" Franklin, in front of City Hall, is beginning to look all slicked up and before the first of the week will be an entirely new "man."

Councillor "Al" Wellington announced this morning that he would be a candidate for re-election, which of course is very good news around Boston, and means that the popular East Boston banker will go back with flying colors. Few men in politics around Greater Boston have a better following than Mr. Wellington, who proved to be a man of very sound judgment on every matter of interest to the city and its residents in his first term in office.

AUG 31 1917

It was rumored around the Mayor's Gate today that John R. Murphy, chairman of the Finance Commission, was being urged by his friends to become a candidate for the mayoralty chair this fall. Other names mentioned to fight it out with Mayor Curley are Judge Michael Murray, Postmaster William Murray and Andrew J. Peters. Very little is heard these days regarding Congressman Gallivan or ex-Mayor Fitzgerald being candidates to succeed the present Mayor.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford of South Boston has been making an automobile tour of the ponds of Plymouth in an attempt to settle the long controverted question as to whether Plymouth has 365 ponds, one for every day in the year. In four days he visited two ponds, and at this rate he feels that he will be finished in two years, provided his auto holds out.

Mayor Curley today announced that final arrangements are now completed for the dedication of the Mission Hill playground, Ward 14, Roxbury, Labor Day, Sept. 3. This will be the big event of the season in that district, and it is expected that the improvement societies, the various clubs and other organizations in that section will take a prominent part in the exercises.

The program, which has the approval of the Mayor, is as follows:—

2.30 p.m.—Athletic games for boys and girls under 16 years. Valuable prizes. Special three-mile run through the district, finishing on the playground track. Band concert by the Mission Church Field Band.

5 p.m.—Flag raising and dedicatory address by His Honor James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. Acceptance address on behalf of the children of the district (name of boy to be announced). Unfurling of flag by Miss Reardon. Recitation on "The Flag" by Master James M. Curley Jr. Other addresses.

RECORD - Aug - 30 - 1917

GRADY POINTS OUT CUT IN FIRE LOSS

Gives Major Credit for It to Arson Investigation in Annual Report

AUG 30 1917

WOULD SPEND $200,000 YEAR ON MOTORIZATION

In his annual report to Mayor Curley Fire Commr. John Grady calls particular attention to the decrease in number of alarms and in the fire loss for the year 1916, and gives the credit for it to the inspection system instituted and conducted by the Fire Department; to the greater efficiency of the department, due to the motorization of much apparatus, and to the "very successful arson investigation" inaugurated by the Mayor.

"There is not the slightest doubt," says Commr. Grady, "in my mind that the greatest part of the reduction is due to the wonderful work resulting from this investigation. The results began to show most patently by a falling off in number of alarms just as soon as action under the investigation was commenced.

"The district attorney's office and the State and city police," he adds, "are deserving of great praise for the invaluable work they performed in prosecuting the so-called 'arson trust.'"

The Commissioner's report shows that during 1916 the Department responded to 4531 alarms, as compared with 5437 alarms in 1915. The fire loss for the year amounted to $2,478,801, including $101,312 in marine loss; the total loss being $530,799 less than the total loss in 1915.

Stating that 22 new pieces of motor apparatus were purchased during the year, including nine chiefs' automobiles, Commr. Grady says:—

"I firmly believe that the Department apparatus should be motorized as rapidly as possible. Not less than $200,000 should be set aside each year for the purchase of motor apparatus until the work is done. Today Boston is about 37 p.c. motorized and is a little behind a few of the other large cities of the country. If enough money is made available in the next three years, Boston should be the first of the large cities to complete the motorization of its equipment.

"The repair shop building at Bristol and Albany sts. is fast becoming overcrowed, due to the change from horse-drawn to motor apparatus. It will be only a question of a short time when some arrangement will have to be made for a repair shop for motor apparatus, as it has been found that the care and repairing of other parts of apparatus and machinery connected with the department tests the capacity of the present repair shop.

"A very advantageous site for a motor apparatus repair shop would be on land owned by the city and occupied by this department as a veterinary hospital in Atkinson st., Ward 9. The increase in the amount of motor apparatus decreases the number of horses and naturally the demand for a hospital; eventually the hospital will be entirely unnecessary. In erecting a motor apparatus repair shop the plans should include space for the storage of spare apparatus, and thus make possible the saving in rental of $2000 per year which the city is now paying for storage space at Nos. 240-256 Dover st. I believe that money should be appropriated at once to start plans for this project."

The commissioner reports that six smoke masks and helmets have been ordered and that he intends to establish a rescue squad soon at the Fort Hill fire station.

"The helmets," he says, "will be of great service in fighting fires which are attended with dense smoke, especially in the basements of buildings and holds of ships."

AUG - 30 - 1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Alice Leonard, chief telephone operator in the City Hall Annex, has been transferred to the Mayor's office to fill the vacancy caused by the marriage of Mollie Callahan, now Mrs. William Finnigan. Mary Delaney has been promoted to chief operator in the Annex.

AUG 30 1917

Boston's aid fund for dependents who are in arms against Germany for the month of June alone was $17,076.14. Mayor Curley said that, according to these figures, the year's total would be about $205,000.

Mayor Curley yesterday ordered a payment of $3850 to Julia Peterson for land taken in connection with the extension of Holton st., Brighton. The Holten st. improvement will cost in the vicinity of $60,000, greatly improving that section of Brighton.

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Health Commissioner of Boston, states that many cases of smallpox have been reported in cities and towns in the Commonwealth, but thus far this year Boston has escaped a visit by this disease. As a warning to the citizens, Dr. Mahoney has sent a notice of instructions to all physicians in the city as well as to the 52 branch telephone exchanges in the Metropolitan District.

Mayor Curley has approved the order designating Thomas B. Appleton of the Collecting Department to serve as Acting City Collector at such times as City Collector John J. Curley may be absent during the ensuing four weeks. He has also approved the order designating Charles E. Bartlett to serve as Acting City Treasurer in the absence of City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery.

AUG - 22 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley's noted organization, the Ward 12 Tammany Club, did its little bit last night at the Municipal Building when it presented, through the Mayor, a safety razor to every one of the 60 soldier boys of the ward who depart tomorrow afternoon for Ayer. And a resident of the ward, who is too modest to make his name known, contributed to the festivities by having each boy presented with a five-dollar gold piece at his expense. The Mayor confined himself strictly to the aim and spirit of the event, with the exception of declaring that so long as he is Mayor no dependent in Boston shall be in want.

Councillor Walter Ballantyne is an ardent patriot as well as a wily politician. The veteran of the City Council is busy these days doing his bit in rounding up British aliens who decline to serve under Uncle Sam's colors. If he has his own way, every alien would fight for Uncle Sam or be ordered out of the country.

That report by the Finance Commission yesterday was the largest in many, many months, and perhaps one of the least important. One of the big kicks they make is the fact that it is necessary to plow through a mass of unimportant details in reports of City departments in order to get at the meat but they apparently forgot all about this goodly advice in making up their own report made public yesterday.

Dr. Costa, the board physician of Local Board for Division 4, which has its headquarters in the old Aldermanic Chamber, almost started a riot yesterday near the Mayor's gate when one of the Italian aliens made an improper remark in the Italian language which the 250-pound physician resented with a crack on the point of the young Italian's jaw that made the offender groggy for a few seconds. The young man apparently did not know that the ponderous physician was of his own nationality.

SEP - 8 - 1917.

IMMIGRANTS' SCHOOL TO OPEN MONDAY

The recently-established Day School for Immigrants will open on Monday, Sept. 10. Classes in English for non-English-speaking people, and in Citizenship for applicants for citizenship will be conducted both mornings and afternoons at 48 Boylston st., the Old Dearborn Schoolhouse, Roxbury, and the Blackstone School, West End.

The School Committee has also authorized the Superintendent to establish in any section of the city where there is a sufficient demand for instruction, classes for men or women in school buildings or in any business establishment in which a suitable room for instruction is furnished.

These classes are conducted during the day time to provide an opportunity for learning English to night workers or others who find it inconvenient or impossible to attend evening school.

SEP 8 1917

SEP - 5 - 1917.

CHEAPER COAL FOR CITY MAYOR'S AIM

Before leaving for the White Mountains with his family yesterday afternoon, for his annual vacation, Mayor Curley sent an appeal to Harry A. Garfield, U. S. Fuel Administrator, asking him to demand that the Boston coal dealers lower the price of coal for the city's use.

The city requires 70,000 tons of soft and hard coal for its winter supply, and the city already has advertised for this supply, the bids to be opened today. The lowest offer by a Boston coal dealer this year was received yesterday when the Northern Coal Co. bid $8.35 a ton for furnishing 1500 tons of soft coal.

SEP 5 1917

JOURNAL - SEP-5 1917.

NAMES T. J. DAWSON SUPT. OF SUPPLIES

SEP 5 1917

Mayor Curley Makes the Fourth Attempt to Fill Position.

The appointment of Thomas J. Dawson of 626 Saratoga street, East Boston, as superintendent of supplies at $3000 a year was sent to the Civil Service Commission at the State House by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon. Confirmation of the appointment by the Civil Service Commission is necessary under the law before Dawson can accept the office.

The berth has been vacant since last October, when D. Frank Doherty, an appointee of former Mayor Fitzgerald, was forced to resign as a result of a verbal row with Mayor Curley concerning alleged discrimination by Doherty against a so-called contract broker. Since that time the mayor has named three men for the position, the late John B. Martin, Henry H. O'Connor and Frank B. Crane, each appointee being rejected by the Civil Service Commission after an investigation into their experience and training.

The new appointee is 31 years of age and for the past 13 years has been attached to the purchasing department of the Boston Elevated. Dawson was born in Cambridge, but educated in East Boston, having been graduated from St. Mary's Parochial School and from the East Boston High School. He has also taken extension courses in business efficiency and administration.

He is president of the East Boston Catholic Club and a member of Fitton Council, Knights of Columbus. The Civil Service Commission will have 30 days in which to confirm or reject the appointment.

AUG-31-1917

PASTOR SUES CITY FOR SCHOOL DAMAGE

AUG 31 1917

Claims Building Is Undermined as Result of Dorchester Tunnel Job.

The Rev. John Chmielinski, pastor of the Church of Our Lady Czenstochowa, South Boston, has brought suit against the city of Boston for alleged damage done to the parochial school by workmen of the Transit Commission while building the Dorchester tunnel.

The school is situated at Boston and Rawson street. Fr. Chmielinski says the building is in such a condition that it is liable to topple any time. The foundation of the building, he adds, has been undermned and tilts over several inches on one corner. A huge crack runs from the base up to the upper story of the school.

At the time the damage was done some months ago, there were about 400 children in the school. They were removed to the basement of the church on Dorchester avenue, where sessions were held until the school closed in June. Maurice H. Maney, engineer and architect for the Transit Commission, inspected the condition of the school and reported on it. Attorney Daniel J. Coakley is handling the case for Fr. Chmielinski.

AUG-30-1917

SEEKS RELEASE OF WAR PRISONERS

Mayor Acts in Behalf of Three Greater Boston Residents.

A mass of formal correspondence was forwarded by Mayor Curley to Washington last evening in behalf of three residents of Greater Boston who have figured in the war news from abroad.

One communication is to be forwarded to Ambassador Page at London in the hope that James Delaney of 12 Cleveland street, Malden, a chief gunner in the United States navy, might be released from a German prison camp by an exchange of prisoners. Delaney was assigned to the steamship Campana, one of the Standard Oil Company's tankers which was sunk by a submarine, remaining at his gun until the last shot had been fired.

Another American prisoner the mayor is intervening for is Harold B. Willis, son of John [illegible] Willis, an editor of the Christian Science Monitor. Young Willis was operating an aeroplane when it was shot down within the German lines, and according to the mayor, Ambassador Jules Jusserand of France is to attempt to secure the release of Willis by an exchange through a friendly mediator.

In behalf of John P. Norton of 28 Seven Pine avenue, Cambridge, who enlisted in the British army 18 months ago and who has been promoted to the rank of lance corporal after being wounded in an engagement in France, the mayor is endeavoring to have Norton transferred to Gen. Pershing's command, as Norton wants to serve under his own flag now that the United States has troops in France.

AUG-31-1917

VOLUNTEERS IN CITY'S EMPLOY WILL BE PAID

AUG 31

Corporation Counsel Rules on Employes Drafted in U. S. Service.

A final ruling on the status of city employes who are drafted was rendered by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan to City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell yesterday, ending the hopes of city employes of being carried on the city payrolls during the time they are in service. Any city employe who voluntarily enlisted, however, will receive from the city so long as he is in service the difference between his pay as a soldier and the amount he would have received as a city employe.

The ruling made by Corporation Counsel Sullivan yesterday reads:

"I have considered your letter in which you ask my opinion as to whether a conscripted man is entitled under statutes of 1917, chapter 254 of the general acts, to the difference between his pay as a soldier and what he had been receiving as a city employe.

"In my opinion the act applies only to city employes who leave the service voluntarily, that is, volunteers as distinguished from drafted men. The statute was enacted before Congress passed the conscription act and was intended by the Legislature to encourage volunteer enlistments.

"The attorney general has ruled that similar acts providing like benefits for State employes are restricted to volunteers and do not apply to men drafted into the military service of the United States under provisions of the selective service law."

AUG-30-1917

LODGE WILL PRESENT MAYOR'S BILL IN SENATE

Mayor Curley's bill intended to place lynchings and burnings at the stake among the list of offenses punishable by the Federal authorities will be introduced into the Senate by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, according to a statement issued to the press yesterday upon his return from his flying trip to Washington.

AUG-30-1917.

FOUNDRYMEN TO GATHER IN BOSTON

Annual conventions will be held in Boston during the last week of September by the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals, two associations which have related interests.

An exhibition of foundry supplies and equipment, machine tools and accessories, will be held in Mechanics Building, which will be converted into a foundry and machine shop during that week.

Sessions of the American Foundrymen's Association will be held in Mechanics Building and those of the American Institute of Metals at the Hotel Somerset. At the opening session, however, and at entertainments and banquets, the two bodies will meet together.

HERALD - SEP - 1 - 1917

SEP - 1 - 1917.

DUNCAN AND THE MAYOR TO SPEAK ON COMMON

SEP 1 1917

Meeting Will Take Place of Usual Labor Day Parade and Be Devoted to Problems of Labor.

James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will be one of the principal speakers at tomorrow's mass meeting at 11 o'clock at the Parkman band stand on the Common. At this meeting, which is to take the place of the usual Labor day parade, Mr. Duncan will explain the position of the working men and women of America in regard to the war, and deliver the message of the Russian workingmen which he received while in Russia with the Root mission.

Mayor Curley will be another speaker and will tell what has been done during his term of office to better the condition of the workers.

Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, will preside, and will renew his demand that W. F. Fitzgerald, a former candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, publicly give his reasons for charging that "labor fakirs" forced him to withdraw from the campaign.

Besides making this demand, Mr. McGrady will give a short history of the work of the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union during the war, by which they have prevented the breaking down of the social standards of the working classes by different employers.

In an effort to make this meeting a big success and make sure that every laboring man and woman will attend, President McGrady and committee of the C. L. U. have been visiting all meetings of affiliated unions and explaining why the attendance of every man and woman is needed at the meeting.

The committee in charge of the meeting includes President McGrady, John F. Stevens, Henry Abrahams, James Crozier, J. Walter Mullen, Anna Bowen, May Matthews, P. Harry Jennings, John J. Fenton, James T. Moriarity, M. J. O'Leary, Alfred C. Langlois and Fred Dempsey.

REPORTS HE HAD TIFF WITH MAYOR

SEP 1 1917

Senator Green's Brother Asserts Curley Ordered Him from Office—Curley Dissents.

HINT OF MURRAY'S AMBITION

Thomas H. Green, brother of former Senator James I. Green of Charlestown, and until recently an inspector in the water department, yesterday told of a heated debate which he says he had with Mayor Curley last Thursday afternoon in the mayor's office.

When Mayor Curley was informed of all Green has said of him he smilingly replied that there had been no controversy and added that he saw no reason why he should have any trouble with the Charlestown statesman.

Seeking Favors from Mayor.

This is Green's version:

"I went into Mayor Curley's office to see him about doing some favors for my constituents in Charlestown. I am a candidate for the House, and I receive a great many requests for favors.

"I began to speak to the mayor about them and he said he saw too much of me, that I was there every day looking for something for somebody, and I had better get out of his office.

"I answered that I did not think it looked right for him to talk to me that way, when he did the same thing himself before he was mayor and was looking for further political honors, going to the mayor's office himself for other people.

"Then the mayor got mad. He turned white, and ordered me to get out of the office. He said: 'Get out of here!'

"I told him I wouldn't get out till he'd heard what I'd got to say. Then he opened the door and went out himself. He didn't wait for the elevator, but ran down stairs.

"He accuses me of 'trimming' for Postmaster Murray for mayor, and told his secretaries to cut out all favors requested by me. I told him that neither he nor anybody else could stop me from talking to my friends. What started him was his seeing me the day before with Representative Tom Donovan in Pemberton square talking to Congressman James A. Gallivan and former Senator James Powers.

"Mayor Curley can't frighten me. I had too much respect for the dignity of his office to make him swallow what he accused me of doing."

Mayor Curley said:

"Green was in my office, but there was no altercation. I was in a hurry to get away, and nodded to Green and told him if there was anything he wished to please make a memorandum and leave it on my desk.

"No, I did not order him from the office. I did not accuse him of being a political trimmer. I did not accuse him of being allied with Murray. Is Murray a candidate for something?"

The mayor was asked whether he is now ready to give Green favors, and replied:

"Yes, I'll gladly grant any favor that I can to Green. That's what I'm in office for. I think he came to hasty conclusions. If there was trouble, it must have happened when I wasn't there. I certainly had no trouble with Green. Why should I?"

"Sensible Politics" After Tomorrow.

Postmaster William F. Murray, when informed of the episode, said:

"Mr. Green is a friend of mine. Friends of Mr. Curley are not treated like that when they visit my office. They are received with dignity and courtesy, and they will continue to be so treated, so long as I am postmaster."

"Is it true that you are meeting ward workers from all sections of the city to discuss the mayoralty situation?"

"I have occasion to meet people not alone from all sections of the city but from all over the state," replied Postmaster Murray. "The dogdays are drawing to an end, and sensible politics will be discussed after Labor day."

SEP - 1 - 1917.

CURLEY CHARGES EFFORTS TO BREAK CHILD LABOR LAW

SEP 1 1917

Mayor Chief Speaker at Banquet of State and City Employes' Federation.

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at a banquet of the Federation of State, City, Town and County Employes at the Revere House last night and praised the national child labor law. In speaking of the efforts of employers who are trying to break down the law, he said in part:

"Organized labor has never had anything to fear from competition from the yellow or black races. Its only real competition is from the child, and this has been wiped away by the placing on the books of a statute keeping the child from the mills, factories and the mines.

"This law is less than a year old, but that does not prevent a body of employers from trying to have it wiped off, and it is up to every man and woman having the interests of humanity and the United States at heart to do their utmost to defeat the attempts of these persons.

"Boston has always been the pioneer in every movement for the betterment of humanity, but I want to say that my proudest achievement since being mayor is not that I have reduced the debt of the city by $4,000,000, not that we have the lowest tax rate of any city in the state, but the fact that on June 1 last more men and women received an increase in wages than ever received an increase before."

The banquet closed the first day's work of the 12th annual convention, and was attended by many prominent labor leaders and city and state officials. National President O'Brien was toastmaster.

The convention opened at Wells Memorial Hall and will not adjourn until tomorrow. M. F. O'Brien, as president, and M. D. Collins of Cambridge, secretary-treasurer, were renominated without opposition. They are assured of re-election.

SEP - 10 - 1917

W. T. A. FITZGERALD MAY RUN AGAINST MAYOR CURLEY

SEP 10 1917

Register of Deeds in Suffolk County Is Planning to Announce His Candidacy.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk county, announced yesterday that in all probability he will oppose Mayor Curley for election.

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty," he said. "I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley, and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real program of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage.

"I believe that Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

SEP - 5 - 1917.

CURLEY SENDS COAL APPEAL TO GARFIELD

Mayor Curley has appealed to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, U. S. fuel administrator, to relieve the city of Boston from the deadlock over the price of coal.

The mayor believes that if Dr. Garfield acts promptly, the public, as well as the city will benefit greatly, and the price may drop $2 from the current figure of $9.25 to $9.50.

HERALD - Sept 4 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

SEP 4 1917

MAYOR CURLEY did not say that he "hoped a shark would bite John R. Murphy's left leg off," while the chairman of the finance commission was at Atlantic City. However, with the office denial comes the admission, sub rosa, that the mayor's hopes are unlimited, but that he has too much respect for even Atlantic City sharks.

With the return this week of the live wire of the commission the mayor's troubles will be increased. Those awkward questions concerning the missing $10,000 and the bonding investigation are to be renewed.

The bombardment on account of such favoritism as that shown to Peter W. Hill is to be undertaken with high explosives. The exposure in the Hill case would not worry the mayor if it were not for the fact that the revelation of such a "soft snap" arouses the cupidity of every Tom, Dick and Harry, and they are all crowding the mayor.

If one of the mayor's pets can take $4230 from the city in three years on a $1300 investment and still own the machinery and continue to rent it to the city at twice-increased prices, despite depreciation, why can't Tom, Dick and Harry be "put on" to some equally "good thing"?

The recent row which the mayor had with Tom Green shows what a herculean struggle the mayor is making to cultivae patience. James M. Curley is a six-footer and weighs well over 200. Time was when he wiped up the floor of the Parker House bar with "Big Bill Kelliher," weight 275, and height 6 feet 3½ inches. But Green is only about 5 feet 7, and weighs, perhaps, 165. Yet, according to his story, at the moment in the mayor's office when matters looked most threatening, it was the mayor who left his own office when Green refused to leave it, and, not waiting for the elevator, ran downstairs, leaving Green declaiming in the hall.

To cap the climax, the mayor mildly denies the truth of Green's story, uses no "shorter and uglier word," and even declares that despite Green's interview given to the newspapers, in which he represents the mayor in anything but a favorable light, he, the mayor, will give Green any favor possible. "That is what I'm in office for," is the mayor's culminative effort.

Could even Billy Sunday beat that for Christian meekness and turning the other cheek?

Yet there are not wanting men who assert that Mayor Curley was no more affected by the ethics of the question in the Green case than in the Hill case. As one of Green's own admirers puts it: "Youse guys ought to get wise. The mayor ain't no pacifist. Tom's stocky an' a whirlwind when he gets started, but the mayor's got a reach that would put Tom to sleep in just one second. Jim Curley was actually afraid that he would hit Tom, and that was the reason he ran away. Why was he afraid to hit him? Because Tom's got votes. Didn't he get elected to the constitutional convention? Ain't he running for the House?"

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley are about to start on a five-day automobile trip through the White mountains. Meanwhile C. S. Paolo, the New York sculptor, will have to defer completion of the bust which he is executing of the mayor and which is to be presented about Sept. 15 by a committee of prominent Italian residents, headed by Saverio Romano. There is still necessary about four or five hours more posing.

SEP-1-1917.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY will cannily celebrate Labor day by giving a luncheon to James Duncan, first vice-president, American Federation of Labor, and the officials of the Boston Central Labor Union, and the officials of the building trades department, A. F. L., at 1 P. M., at the Quincy House. The mayor saw to it, personally, that James Duncan received an invitation to be one of the speakers at the recent ceremonies when the Russian mission visited Boston. Organize, organize, organize, is the word all along the line this year. If you want anything, organize, whether it be a Russell Club or only a little fly-by-night assembly with nothing more than a new sign, and some portentous stationery. Organized labor was never so powerful as now, but between now and city election day the number of political and semi-political wigwams which will be set up will put everything else in the shade.

Here is the mayor's official program for his waking hours, Labor day, aside from his luncheon to the A. F. of L. leaders: 9 A. M., address Young Men's Hebrew Association from the wharf, as they take the boat for their harbor trip; also reserve a few moments of the afternoon for addressing them in convention at their headquarters on Mt. Vernon street; 10 A. M., address the post-office laborers assembled in Odd Fellows Hall; attend patriotic exercises on Boston Common at 11 A. M.; Scottish Clans picnic at Caledonian Grove; field day of the Foresters, Russell Field, Cambridge; St. James Church garden party Wood Island Park; 5 P. M., dedication new Mission Hill playground; 9 P. M., banquet at Wells Memorial of the park and recreation department employes.

Feeling that the city of Boston was in need of a bird of wisdom, Frank H. Jenkins of Bay View Stock Farm, West Barnstable, has informed the mayor that the city Zoo soon will be in receipt of a magnificent specimen of the screech owl genus, as a donation from Bay View Stock Farm.

Sixty-five building and wrecking concerns have been notified of the opportunity to bid on the removal of the lumber in the stands so long an eyesore in front of City Hall, and on the Common, removal to be completed within 15 days of the award of the bid.

Awards of $7192 for damages and $12,395 for betterment assessments have been approved by the mayor, as determined by the street commissioners, in the widening and relocation of Grove street, West Roxbury. The entire cost of the project, which has been years under way, will be approximately $60,000.

Dr. Thomas W. Wickham has been appointed supply resident surgeon at $125 per month at the City Hospital.

The city of Boston Employes' Credit Union has been a success from the start, and has set on his feet many an unfortunate whose propensity for borrowing was always greater than his ability to pay. By the latest report, as of July 31, the number of members is 815, and number of borrowers 270. The guaranty fund has increased to $744; undivided earnings, $250; suspense dividend, $299, and the loans outstanding amount to $13,423, against shares, $10,954; cash in bank, $813.

East Boston lobster parties are all the rage now, and those city government men who attended the most recent one declare that not only were there green and red lobsters, but lobsters of other hues, and aqua vita of such beautiful rainbow tints that no lobster but what would blissfully drown therein.

But at 2 A. M. the wife of one of the head centres attending this party called up on the telephone: "Is this Mr. So-and-So, who works for the city?"

"No, Madame, I never did any work for anybody," replied the host, with veracity, if not soberness.

"Well, if you're Mr. So-and-So I want you to send my husband right home right away."

At 4 A. M. the husband arrived home with a pair of lobsters affectionately enwreathed about his neck. As the good wife had refused to entrust him with a latch-key, he tried to ring the bell gently, but had no success at producing any sort of a ring. So he sat down on the piazza, with his head in his hands, very sorrowful, when suddenly the battery connection began to work and the bell rang till not only the good wife, but the entire family and the neighborhood were aroused.

Only the pair of lobsters saved the husband's neck!

SEP 1 1917

POLITICAL hostilities will be virtually suspended until after Labor day. Grafton D. Cushing will not return to his headquarters until next week, and Frederick W. Mansfield will not announce his proposed state ticket, he said yesterday, until after Monday. The complete personnel of Gov. McCall's campaign committee probably will be announced some time next week. His campaign will be run from his law offices, 85 Devonshire street.

There are five clergymen in the constitutional convention, each a supporter of the I and R: Delegates Anderson of Newton, Knotts of Somerville, Webster of Waltham, Sawyer of Ware and Kilbon of Springfield.

One of the interesting features of the initiative and referendum contest in the constitutional convention is the "Will to Win" campaigns conducted by both sides. Neither will admit there is the slightest chance for defeat. Each has a capable board of strategy.

Senator Beck of Chelsea has declared for the Governor.

AUG-26-1917

PUBLIC APPRECIATES BOSTON PARK SHOWS

Instruction and Entertainment Provided by City.

The Boston park shows which attract crowds of several thousands five nights each week have been found to be invaluable mediums of public instruction in rest, conservation and other subjects of public interest, as well as providing entertainment of a diversified nature, without charge.

Advance notices of the attractions will be carried in the newspapers and upon trolley cars within a radius of the park at which the entertainment will be given on a particular night.

The program for the current week is as follows: Monday, Aug. 27, Jamaica pond (at boat landing); Tuesday, Aug. 28, Jamaica pond (at boat landing); Wednesday, Aug. 29, Ronan Park, Dorchester; Thursday, Aug. 30, Ronan Park, Dorchester; Friday, Aug. 31, North End Park.

AUG- 1917

TO DEDICATE PLAYGROUND

Mayor Curley will dedicate the new ward 19 playground, Mission Hill, on Labor day, Sept. 3. There will be athletic games from 3 to 5 P. M., a flag-raising, an address by the mayor at 5 P. M., and band concert thereafter until 8 P. M.

MONITOR - SEPT-1-1917

JAPANESE ARE INVITED SEPT. 17

SEP 1 - 1917

Boston Citizens' Committee Decides to Entertain Mission on Two Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Anniversary of City

At a citizens' meeting held at City Hall today the Japanese Mission now visiting the United States were invited to come to Boston on Sept. 17, the two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the city. An executive commitee of a score of citizens was named to arrange the details of the program of entertainment. The invitation is being forwarded to the mission through Secretary of State Robert Lansing, at Washington.

Present at the meeting was C. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at New York, who said that in conference with the members of the mission recently he found them anxious to visit several of the largest eastern cities of the United States, including Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It was stated that Mayor Mitchel of New York wishes the mission to delay its departure from the country until October in order that many of the citizens now at summer residences may be in the city to entertain them. The Japanese Government, however, is said to be unwilling to have the mision stay here later than September.

Mayor Curley, at whose invitation today's citizen meeting was held, emphasized the need of spreading the view throughout the world that relations between the United States and Japan are cordial, to counteract a pro-German propaganda designed to create the impression that relations between the east and west countries are other than cordial.

The mayor said it was planned to have the mission visit several educational institutions in Greater Boston, including Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is believed that a visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard and the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Plant at Quincy, Mass., also may be arranged. A tour to Lexington and Concord is being considered, and there may be special entertainment at the home of Larz Anderson of Brookline.

The executive committee in charge of the program includes Dr. Morton Prince (chairman), A. L. Winship of the Boston City Club, Moorfield Storey, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul at Boston; Harumichi Yatsuhashi, Larz Anderson, Guy W. Currier, Gen. Francis Peabody, Maj. D. Wolkley of the British recruiting office, M. M. Corcoran, Dr. Sturgis Bigelow, Commandant W. R. Rush of the Navy Yard, Col. R. L. Howze, Edward McGrady, Lieut.-Col. George H. Benyon, F. Lothrop Ames, J. C. Pelletier, David I. Walsh, C. Hobart Peabody, Col. H. L. Hawthorne, Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan and Dr. John R. Slattery.

SEPT-5-1917

STREET PAVING BIDS ARE OPENED

Bermudez Company Lowest for Both Sheet Asphalt and Topeka, but Award Awaits the Return of Mayor Curley

SEP 5 . 1917 .

Bids for the paving of Beacon Street from Raleigh Street to the Boston & Albany Railroad; North Russell Street from Cambridge Street to Eaton Street, West End; Maverick Square from Sumner Street to Maverick Street, East Boston; Harvard Street from Prescott Street to the south side of Harvard Square; Brighton Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue to Cambridge Street, Allston; Bowdoin Street from near Mt. Ida Road to Topliff Street, Dorchester, and South Street from Jamaica Street to Arborway, West Roxbury, were opened in the contract office of the Department of Public Works yesterday afternoon. The total amount of yardage to be reckoned in repaving these streets is 36,161 and the Bermudez Company of New York is the low bidder for both sheet asphalt and Topeka. For sheet asphalt surfacing for these streets the Burmudez Company bid $111,542.27, for Topeka or unpatented bituminous concrete paving $11,903.88.

The other bidders for this paving contract, which will not be let formally until Mayor Curley returns from the White Mountains, some time next week, were the Rowe Contracting Company and Warren Brothers Company.

The Rowe Contracting Company bid $116,044.10 for sheet asphalt paving and $114,226.05 for Topeka. The Warren Brothers Company offered to lay sheet asphalt for $118,208.11; for Topeka it asked $112,783.95, while for bitulithic, the patented form for bituminous concrete, which it controls, the bid was $123,993.86.

The contract for completing this work stipulates that it must be completed in 90 days from the date of final signature. Failure to complete the work in that time carries with it a forfeiture of $100 a day from 90 days after the contract is awarded and signed by both parties.

In Beacon, North Russell, Maverick, Harvard, Bowdoin and South streets the proposals call for the laying of either sheet asphalt, Topeka or bitulithic paving on an eight-inch base of concrete. The specifications for the paving of Brighton Avenue provide for laying smooth paving material on the present macadam surface of the roadway which must be plowed up and then rolled hard and smooth, furnishing an excellent base practically ready laid for the contractor. There are some 15,255 square yards of paving to be done in Brighton Avenue alone, or nearly half of the entire contract.

At City Hall it is supposed that the Bermudez Company will be awarded the contract. While the cost of bitulithic paving would be but $12,451.59 more for the paving of these seven streets, several of which are subject to much traffic, the financial policy of the present council is such that Mayor Curley has pursued the policy of letting street paving contracts to the lowest bidder for the cheapest form of asphaltic paving, believing at the same time that the bitulithic paving is the best.

The council has insisted on the lowest bids being accepted in all cases for street paving, not taking the ground that the best bid is the more economical in the long run. Council, or the majority last year, decided that sheet asphalt or Topeka paving should be given preference over the patented bitulithic because the others are the cheaper form.

The fact that there are streets in Boston which were paved over 15 years ago with bitulithic, or when the present city clerk, James Donovan, was superintendent of streets, which are still in the best of condition, is not taken into account. Hancock Street from Mt. Vernon to Cambridge streets, in the West End, was paved with bitulithic in 1902. This thoroughfare is still in an entirely serviceable condition. It was kept in repair by the contractor for 10 years after it was laid, that being the time of guarantee until within some five years ago. Since the guarantee has expired the repair bill on the street has been very slight.

Mayor Curley incurred the censure of several councilmen in the first three years of his administration by insisting that the city really saved money in the long run by laying a more expensive form of paving and under a long-term guarantee.

AUG-28-1917

MAYOR CURLEY IN WASHINGTON

Mayor Curley is in Washington today on a "cheaper gasoline" quest. Before leaving Boston Monday night he said he would try to see Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and explain the merits of a gasoline substitute said to have been originated by Dr. Frederick [illegible] of Portland Square, and which, it is claimed, can be manufactured at a saving of 25 to 33 per cent over gasoline prices. The Mayor also is to take further steps on his antilynching bill and on the question of military service for aliens.

AUG 2 8 1917

AUG -31-1917

JAPANESE WAR MISSION

Mayor Curley has called a meeting to be held at City Hall tomorrow, having invited 100 citizens to attend, to make arrangements for the expected visit of the Japanese War Mission. Among those expected to attend are Japanese Consul-General Yada of New York, and a representative of Governor McCall.

AUG 3 1 1917

RECORD - SEP-1-1917

SEP-1-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

SEP 1

Mayor Curley yesterday received word from Frank H. Jenkins of Bayview Stock Farm, West Barnstable, stating that a monster owl he captured in his "war garden" could be added to the wonderful collection at the Franklin Park Zoo, if he, the Mayor, would accept for the city of Boston. It is needless to say that the Mayor put the final O. K. on the valuable gift and within a few days the famous "night prowler" will find a welcome home in Curator McNeily's department.

Supt. Kneeland of the Public Buildings Department has sent out invitations to 65 builders and contractors asking for sealed bids on the sale and removal of the lumber from the three grandstands—two on School st. and one on Tremont st. The bidders have to 12 o'clock (noon), Sept. 4, to decide whether or not they want the job. The one principal item in Supt. Kneeland's letter is, that the work be completed within 15 days.

SEP 1 1917

The rumor is strong around City Hall that Councillor Timothy Buckley of Charlestown is going to be handed a good berth by Mayor Curley, but what the position is or where it is going to be seems to be the puzzle at the present time. Anyway, "Tim" is not a candidate for re-election to the Governor's Council and it is a sure bet that he did not pass up the annual "re-election announcement" without something in sight.

Mayor Curley has approved the order of the Street Commissioners for the relocation and widening of Grove st., West Roxbury. The damage awarded will be $7,172.90, and the betterment assessments will be $12,395.72. The total estimated is about $60,000.

SEP 1 1917

If there is any doubt in the minds of the residents of Boston regarding the recent demonstration of friendship and loyalty to the Belgian people and the splendid reception tendered the Belgian mission, the following letter, received yesterday by Mayor Curley, should remove that feeling immediately:—

Aug. 29, 1917.

Hon. James M. Curley,
Mayor of Boston,
City Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—

Thank you very much for sending me the City Record with Mr. Bourke Cockran's magnificent speech. I am always glad to read anything that reminds me of those charming days I spent in Boston.

I will be glad to tell my government about the splendid reception that our mission got in Boston.

Thanks to you, the recollections I carry away from your city will be the best of all my trip in the United States.

Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor,

Very sincerely yours,

Signed: Jusserand Moncheur.

SEP 1 1917

Among the regular daily political gossip and draft news that reaches City Hall and finds so many welcome listeners is the following from a recent visitor from Washington:—

"That Congressman Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon represents the only Congressional district in the United States that was not called upon to furnish soldiers under the first selective draft. His is the 3d Oregon district and includes the city of Portland. So large had the volunteer enlistments been in his district that not one man was called by draft.

DR. SAFFORD JOINS CITY HEALTH DEPT.

Appointed Epidemiologist at $3000 Salary—Choice Has Mayor's Approval

SEP 1 1917

BRILLIANT CAREER IN INVESTIGATION SERVICE

Dr. M. Victor Safford, now in the United States Health Service, was yesterday appointed to the Boston Health Dept., as an epidemiologist, at a salary of $3000 a year. This appointment was made by Health Commr. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney and approved by Mayor Curley. It is considered one of the best appointments of the year.

Dr. Safford was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1890. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and the Bowdoin Medical School, graduating from the latter institution in 1893. He did the hospital work in the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia and the New York City Hospital, and was resident physician of the New York Polyclinic Hospital and of the Children's Hospital of St. John's Guild, New York City. He also was physician in charge of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, the chief hospital of the East Side, New York City, which position he resigned in 1896 to accept a position as surgeon in the United States Immigration Service at Ellis Island, N. Y., to help to organize the work of that then new branch of government. The inspection and examination processes to which immigrants are today subjected for the detection of disease and physical and mental defects were initiated by him at Ellis Island.

When at Ellis Island Dr. Safford also was chiefly responsible for the designing and organization of the Immigration Hospitals, both before the fire in 1897 and in connection with the reconstruction of the establishment. Incidentally, he served as a member of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury which devised and put into operation the present system used by the Government in compiling statistics on immigration.

In 1900 he was transferred from the U. S. Immigration Service to the U. S. Public Health Service or Marine Hospital Service as, it was then called, receiving in the latter service the designation of acting assistant surgeon. In 1902 he was transferred from New York to Boston to organize the immigration work at this port, as had been done in New York, and since then, except for short details on other duty, has been in charge of the U. S. Immigration Service in this district. Such other details have included the organization of a Federal maritime quarantine for the British Provinces, quarantine duty in connection with the European cholera epidemic in 1911, duty in New York city in connection with the infantile paralysis outbreak in 1916, and duty at Columbia, S. C., the past summer in connection with a military cantonment in that vicinity.

Dr. Safford is author of a number of articles relating to immigration, hygiene and purely medical subjects. Outside of the Government service work he has made an industrial hygiene investigation of the cotton mills in Massachusetts for the Mass. Board of Labor and Industries, and has made reports as to Boston hospital administration for the Boston Finance Commission. He reads and speaks French, German, Italian and Spanish, and is also somewhat conversant with other languages. He is a legal resident of Boston, and is a member and on the council of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

AUG-29-1917.

O'KEEFE OFFERS HIS SUPPORT TO PUBLIC MARKETS

AUG 29 1917

New Head of Safety Board Assures Endicott of Co-operation

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, the new head of the Boston Public Safety Committee, offered to Food Administrator Endicott, at a conference today, his personal support and that of the Boston Committee in extending the plan of public markets in Boston.

The public market at Roxbury Crossing yesterday was a pronounced success, Mr. Endicott stated. The markets on other days of the week are: Mondays at Madison Park, Roxbury; Wednesdays at Central sq., East Boston; Thursdays at Andrew sq., South Boston; Fridays at Monument sq., Charlestown; Saturdays at Gibson st., Dorchester. The prospect for the success of today's market and those of the rest of the week are very bright, Mr. Endicott said.

"We are trying to help both the farmer and the consumer by this public market plan," the food administrator declared.

"The farmers, who thus far have brought their goods to the public market, have disposed of their stock very rapidly. The chief difficulty now is to secure a reasonably constant supply of goods for the people, who are being educated to patronize these public markets.

"Some of the farmers seem to be a little fearful at first that the wholesalers and jobbers would blacklist them if they attempted to carry any of their surplus stock to the public market. I think that fear has been pretty well dissipated, however. I think we might have something to say if evidence of any such fact were brought to us.

"We are working with the Market Gardeners' Association to see if we cannot arrange for a definite number of truck loads to appear at these different market places on the days indicated.

"We do not want to glut any of these markets and thereby cause a loss to the farmers who are co-operating with us."

AMERICAN Aug-31-1917

CURLEY TO ADDRESS HYDE PARK MEETING

Mayor Curley will address a mass meeting in Cleary square, Hyde Park, tonight, called under a petition bearing 3,000 signatures urging 5-cent fares from Cleary square to any other part of Boston.

SEPT 7 - 1917

MILITARY MEN TO ADDRESS SESSION

Prominent military men will address the meeting of the New England war library sessions Tuesday afternoon at the Copley Square Hotel. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General John A. Johnston, Major-General Harry F. Hodges, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Azan of the French army and others will speak.

SEPT 5 - 1917

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN VEGETABLE MARKET

SEP 5 1917

With the usual expected supply of vegetables on the market this morning, prices generally were firm with slight advances for cabbage, tomatoes and sweet corn, according to the local office of the Bureau of Markets. The demand was very active, especially for tomatoes and prices to farmers averaged $1.25 to $1.75 with fancy pack bringing $2.

Marrow and turban squash is coming in the market in increasing quantities with prices ranging from $1 to $1.75 per barrel of 100 pounds. Lettuce, cucumbers and apples are scarce and prices firm, but carrots, string and yellow beans, beets and radishes are coming in usual quantity and are selling at low prices.

Produce prices at retail follow:

Apples, 5c. to 15c. quart; beans, green, 8c. quart; Beans, wax, 8c. quart; beans, shells, 8c. quart; beets, bunch, 5c. bunch; beets, cut, 5c. pound; cabbage, 2c. pound; carrots, bunch, 5c. bunch; carrots, cut, 5c. pound; corn, white, 20c. dozen; corn, yellow, 20c. dozen; cucumbers, 5c. each; lettuce, 8c. head; onions, 5c. pound; peppers, 8c. dozen; radishes, red, 5c. bunch; squash, Summer, 5c. each; squash, Italian, 4c. pound; squash, Winter, 5c. pound; tomatoes, 6c. pound; cauliflower, 15c. to 25c. each; celery, 12½c. bunch; egg plant, 10c. to 20c. each; parsley, 2 ounces for 5c.; romaine, 7c. head; turnip, 3c. pound; leeks, 8c. bunch; pickling onions, 20c. quart.

Community markets are being held in the following places: Mondays, Madison square, Roxbury; Tuesdays, Columbus avenue, Roxbury Crossing; Wednesdays, Central square, East Boston; Thursdays, Andrew square, South Boston; Fridays, Monument square, Charlestown; Saturdays, Gibson square, Dorchester.

SEPT 1 - 1917

The Hearst Newspapers' Gift to Marshal Joffre

SEP 1 1917

IN so graciously accepting the album of newspaper clippings presented by William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst newspapers, Marshal Joffre has honored the donor and the journals in whose name it was given.

The presentation was made by General Pershing on the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, where Joffre turned the tide of the onrushing Germans and prevented the swift and sudden defeat of his nation and her allies. That brilliant feat of arms has earned the white-haired soldier a high place in history, which he will keep as long as history shall endure.

SEP 1 1917

To all Americans Joffre is the great heroic figure of the war. Upon his visit here he was acclaimed from one end of the country to the other. Crowds flocked to see him, and almost fought to shake his hand.

But he could not know the full measure of the country's admiration of him. He could see only the throngs with whom he came in contact, on a brief journey over a very small part of this great nation.

That he may know the whole story of American reverence and esteem, this album, containing all that the newspapers said of him while he was here, has been appropriately bound and presented.

In his graceful speech of acceptance the Marshal said:

SEP 1 1917

"I do not read English, but my wife does, and she will translate the contents of this beautiful book to me."

The AMERICAN sincerely trusts that Madame Joffre will read the contents of the book to him from cover to cover, that he may understand how much his name and his deeds mean to a people who have the same love for liberty that he has shown on the battlefield.

In so graciously accepting the album of newspaper clippings presented him by the AMERICAN, General Joffre has done honor to the Boston AMERICAN and to its army of readers.

SEPT 4 - 1917

CURLEY WILLING TO SERVE 4 YEARS MORE

SEP 4 1917

Mayor Curley fired the first broadside of his mayoralty campaign before 200 labor leaders when he announced that he was ready and willing to serve four more years.

Following the announcement the gathering stood and cheered him for nearly three minutes. The occasion was a dinner given by the Mayor in honor of James Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L. and a member of the labor Mission to Russia.

SEP 1 1917

SEPT 7 - 1917

BROADWAY BRIDGE FIGHT ON MONDAY

The much-discussed $50,000 Broadway bridge loan has been referred to the executive committee, where it will be fought to a finish at a full meeting of the City Council next Monday. Mayor Curley has been trying for some time to secure a loan of $50,000 for the reconstruction of the bridge, which is now closed to street car traffic. Six members of the Council voted against such a loan, contending that the money should be obtained through a tax levy.

SEP 7 1917

SEPT 7 - 1917

TO WATCH CAREER OF BOSTON SOLDIERS

SEP 7 1917

Every Boston man who joins any branch of military service will have his career carefully watched by a committee which has been formed at City Hall to co-operate with the Massachusetts Soldiers' Information Bureau.

The committee consists of M. H. Corcoran, James R. Nicholson, Felix Vorenberg, Conrad Reuter and Harold Peabody.

SEPT 7 - 1917

ASK FOR $50,000 ROSLINDALE PARK

SEP 7 1917

An order calling for a $50,000 park for Roslindale has been referred to the executive committee to be acted on at next Monday's meeting. The order calls for a park directly opposite the new Municipal building, nearly completed. It is on a triangle directly in the centre of the business district. The Roslindale Branch Library now occupies the site.

AMERICAN SEPT 2-1917

BOSTON'S LABOR DAY PROGRAM

SEP 2 1917

Usual Parade Will be Omitted But Other Attractions Are Provided for People.

Thousands of people left Boston yesterday to spend the holiday at the mountains, country and seashore, while other thousands, remaining in Boston and its suburbs, are preparded to spend one of the quietest Labor Day's they have ever known.

The Labor Day parade will be omitted this year. The bulk of entertainment for the stay at homes will consist of field days, and conventions, baseball and the theatres.

At the peep of dawn Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has announced he will begin a whirlwind tour of the sixteen congressional districts to urge the people to action in favor of compulsory military service for aliens. He will open at New Bedford at 7 o'clock and wind up in Holyoke at 10 p. m.

Among the events of the day will be:

10 a. m.—Sixth annual convention of National Association of Postoffice Laborers will be addressed in John Winthrop Hall, by Mayor Curley and Congressmen Gallivan, Tague and Tinkham.

10:30 a. m.—Red Sox vs. New York at Fenway Park.

11 a. m.—Mass meeting, Boston Common, under auspices of American Federation of Labor. James Duncan, member of Russian commission, principal speaker.

Turnkeys of Massachusetts Reformatory of Concord and State Prison to hold annual field day at Lexington. All day.

Twenty-sixth annual picnic and games of Order of Scottish Clans, at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury. All day.

Field day of Irish National Foresters at Russell Field, Cambridge. Gaelic football, New York style, to be seen for first time here. All day.

Field day of Norwood Council, K. of C., for the benefit of Knights of Columbus military camp fund. All day

3 p. m., Red Sox vs. New York, at Fenway Park.

Here are the events for outside Boston:

Mass meeting by United Hebrew Trades on Boston Common, to protest against the actions of the authorities in San Francisco and to ask the federal government to interfere. Mayor Curley expected to speak. Afternoon.

SEPT 6 - 1917

PUBLIC MARKET IN HYDE PARK

SEP 6 1917

A public market was opened in Kennedy's block, Cleary square, today, under the direction of the conservation committee of the Hyde Park Public Safety Committee. The market, which is the first of its kind in that section, will be opened every Thursday hereafter from 7 a. m. to 12 noon.

SEPT 2 - 1917

MAYOR PRAISES CHILD LABOR LAW

Urges Employes' Union at Banquet to Fight Repeal of Federal Statute.

Mayor Curley urged over 200 members of the Federation of State, City and Town Employes' Union at their twelfth annual banquet last night to use every ounce of strength they had to fight the forces who are attempting to repeal the Federal child labor law, which was called by the Mayor the greatest piece of legislation ever enacted in the past century.

After a brief speech, during which he paid a high tribute to President Wilson and Samuel Gompers, incidentally referring to some of the achievements of his administration, the entire gathering, following a vote put by the union's president, Michael O'Brien, pledged to stand by the Mayor in any undertaking he might attempt.

"Child labor," said the Mayor, is the one fear and the only fear that organized labor has to contend with. There are, of course, other picayune problems, but the real fear is the employment of child labor,

"The future civilization of this country depends on this important law. It means more intelligent womanhood and manhood, and under this law this country will write better laws, laws that will be for the betterment of the entire world."

SEP 2 1917

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SEPT 7 - 1917

CITY SELLS $10,000 STANDS FOR $2,813

SEP 7 1917

The wooden grandstands on the Common and in front of the City Hall are at last to be torn down. They cost the city more than $10,000 and the best bid for them was $2,813, by the Swift, McNutt Company, to whom the award was made. By the terms of the award the stands must be removed within fifteen days.

SEPT 8 - 1917

Cool Schoolroom an Aid to Study, Principals Told

SEP 8 1917

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer has discovered a connection between fuel economy and the health of school children.

In a circular to principals he recommends saving coal, not only for the sake of economy, but also because "fresh air and cool temperatures are favorable to study.

"In fact," he adds, "we have considered extending the fresh air practice as a matter of hygiene, in obtaining the best work of the child, long before we discussed the fuel question. The school committee appropriated $100,000 this year for the purchase of coal for the schools. If we cannot get what we want at any price, we can at least make what we have go as far as possible."

SEPT 10 - 1917

Good Price for City Pigs.

Mayor Curley has approved the sale of 200 pigs by the penal institutions department, 170 roasters at 22 cents a pound and 30 shoats at 19 cents. The animals were raised on Deer Island.

SEPT 11 - 1917

COOLIDGE ON WAR LIBRARY COUNCIL

SEP 11 1917

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston has accepted membership on the library war council created by Secretary Baker. The war council is striving to raise $1,000,000 to supply libraries for training camps, troopships, cantonments, navy yards and base hospitals. Mr. Coolidge will assist in this work.

AMERICAN SEPT 2 - 1917

WOMAN FARMER AT NEW MARKET

Active as Any Dealer With the 5,000 Customers In Dorchester District.

SEP 2 1917

Twelve farmers, including one woman, sold upwards of eight tons of vegetables at the Dorchester community market on the Christopher Gibson playground at Dorchester avenue and Park street, yesterday.

Five thousand housekeepers kept the farmers busy from early morning until mid-afternoon.

The woman farmer was Mrs. Maude W. Richardson of Boxboro. She and her husband brought a truck load of vegetables from their farm early enough to be at Quincy market, the meeting place appointed for the farmers, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

In addition to boxes and boxes of vegetables, Mrs. Richardson brought several dozen eggs, the only eggs on sale at the Dorchester market. She charged sixty-five cents a dozen and sold out her stock quickly.

Mrs. Richardson was as active as her husband in disposing of produce. She is of small stature and, in order to reach the top of the truck load, she piled up three vegetable boxes at the rear end of the truck and stood on this improvised platform while making sales.

SECOND DAY OF MARKET.

Yesterday was the second day of Dorchester's community market. At the first day, a week ago, only three farmers brought produce. They were sold out so quickly that hundreds of prospective customers were disappointed.

Yesterday, through the efforts of P. Henry Graham, Superintendent of Markets, and Assistant Superintendent Peter J. Connolly, twelve farmers were on hand.

They brought their vegetables into Boston on automobile trucks, touring cars and even runabouts loaded deep with produce. Mr. Connolly met them at Quincy Market and brought them out to the Dorchester location by 4:30. Some time was taken in drawing for positions and arranging the line.

Before these preliminaries were completed the advance guard of housekeepers arrived and began buying.

Selling was competitive. The range of prices was as follows:

Corn—10 to 15 cents per dozen.
Potatoes—40 to 45 cents per peck.
Cabbages—5 cents per head.
Apples—30 cents per peck.
Radishes—4 bunches for 5 cents.
Beets—3 bunches for 10 cents.
Celery—15 cents per bunch.
Carrots—5 cents per bunch.
Cucumbers—3 for 5 cents to 3 for 10 cents.

SOLD OUT BY NOON.

Half the truck-loads were sold out by noon. The remainder were emptied ere sundown.

Hucksters and pedlers, who crowded in last Saturday, were kept out of the market location yesterday.

Several letter carriers, returning home from first morning trips, were among the buyers.

The market site is near Field's Corner carbarn. Many Elevated motormen and conductors stocked up with vegetables for Sunday dinners.

Next Saturday Assistant Superintendent Connolly expects to have thirty farmers on hand, with corresponding increase of produce for sale.

The Boston community or municipal markets, after a week's trial, are now regarded as successful. The schedule for market days and locations through the coming week is announced as follows:

Monday—Madison Park, Roxbury.
Tuesday—Columbus avenue at Roxbury Crossing.
Wednesday—Central Square, East Boston.
Thursday—Andrews Square, South Boston.
Friday—Monument Square, Charlestown.
Saturday—Christopher Gibson Playground, Fields Corner.

SEPT 7 - 1917

SAYS MEN WE PAID TO GET CAR PROTESTS

SEP 7 1917

John J. Toomey, chairman of the election commission and president of the South Boston Citizens' Association, created a sensation at the public hearing before the City Council at City Hall, on the question of removing cars from Washington street, when he announced that several young men of South Boston had told him that they were getting premiums for signatures on cards favoring the removal of the cars.

Immediately Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce, who was in charge of the petitioners, jumped to his feet, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I will give $1,000 to any charity in South Boston if that statement can be proved. It is absolutely false. I will give that amount personally."

After the meeting, J. Paul Foster, secretary of the retail trade board, approached Mr. Toomey and asked for names of the men, stating that he wanted to prosecute the men. Mr Toomey refused to give any information or further evidence, whereupon Foster said, "You'll hear from us later."

While Commissioner Toomey made no direct charge that any specific person was behind the "premium" idea" the remark caused no end of talk and speculation.

More than two hundred people, many of them prominent club women, attended the hearing in the Council Chamber. All members of the council were present with the exception of President James J. Storrow, who was in Washington on matters of public interest.

SPIRITED DEBATES.

The debates were spirited at times. Representatives of all of the leading downtown stores were present and gave their views along with many political leaders who were looking after the interests of the people in their districts.

Many women spoke on the question, the majority of them favoring the removal of the cars permanently from Washington street, between Essex street and Franklin.

Last November the Street Commissioners recommended the withdrawal of cars from Washington street between Essex and Milk streets to relieve the congestion caused by holiday shoppers, beginning Monday, December 4, 1916, and continuing until January 13, 1917.

The plan was so effective in relieving congestion at that point, between the hours of 9 a. m. and p. m., that the City Council extended the time in which to keep the cars off Washington street until March 2[illegible] at which time a public hearing was held on the matter.

At this meeting a number of remonstrants were heard and it was determined to postpone the hearing for further action. Meanwhile the Elevated officials cut down the time on which cars were to run on Washington street, between Essex and Milk streets, from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m.

FAVOR CAR REMOVAL.

Chairman Liggett, in opening his side, stated that to ascertain the feeling of the people regarding the matter he had sent broadcast 57,682 cards upon which were questions relating to the proposition. He stated that on the question of permanent removal of the cars he received 11,565 answers in favor and 324 against. For widening the sidewalks on Washington street he claims to have received 10,378 favoring the plan and 1,111 against it. As for making it a one-way thoroughfare he stated that 11,256 were in favor and 466 against it, while on the question of removing trolley wires and poles 10,593 wanted such action while 1,041 were for keeping them.

Chairman Walter Collins, chairman of the Executive Committee, who presided at the hearing, stated that the Council was to act only on the removal of the cars and that the other issues would be taken up at other intervals, as the Council's power was limited on those matters.

After presenting many figures Chairman Liggett gave briefly his arguments as to why the cars should be eliminated.

His reasons were the subject of repeated attacks later in the hearing by persons favoring the return of the cars.

Frequent reference was made to the Chamber's "propaganda," and intimations were made that the Chamber was playing for the Brookline class and forgetting about the South Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester citizens.

SEPT 10 - 1917

ITALIANS TO GIVE BUST TO MAYOR

SEP 10 1917

The $2,500 bronze bust of Mayor Curley, to be presented to him by the Italian citizens in appreciation of his entertainment of Prince Udine and members of the Italian Mission, is nearly completed. Plans are underway for a banquet. The committeemen in charge of the banquet include Frank Clambelli, Saverio Romano and James Donnaruma.

AMERICAN SEPT 2 - 1917

CURLEY AND GREEN NEAR HOSTILITIES

That Is City Employe's Charge, But Mayor Declares Story of "Row" Is Absurd.

SEP 2 1917

Thomas H. Green of No. 117 Baldwin street, Charlestown, brother of former Senator James I. Green of that district and delegate to the Constitutional Convention therefrom, nearly came to blows with Mayor Curley in the latter's office at City Hall, according to a story that became known last night.

Green is on the city payroll as inspector in the meter division of the Water Department, at a salary of $1,000 a year, and got leave of absence to attend the sessions of the convention. Now he says he has severed his connection with the city as a result of his dispute with Mayor Curley. Green's statement of what happened in the Mayor's office follows:

"Mayor Curley passed me and Representative "Tom" Donovan in Pemberton square, where we were talking to Congressman James A. Gallivan and former Senator James Powers. That was the day before the City Hall incident.

"Thursday about 1 o'clock, I went into Mayor Curley's office to see him about doing some favors for my constituents in Charlestown. I am a candidate for the House over there. I receive a great many requests for favors in that district.

TOLD TO "GET OUT."

"It was while presenting these requests that a conversation opened about my being a 'political trimmer.'

"The Mayor said he saw too much of me, that I was there every day looking for something for somebody and that I had better get out of his office.

"I replied that he did the same thing himself when he was looking for higher political honors.

"This nettled the Mayor and he got mad, turned white and ordered me out of the office. 'Get out of here,' he said. I told him I would not go, that he must hear what I had to say. He then opened the door and hurried out.

"He did not wait for the elevator but ran down stairs. Before going he told one of the secretaries to cut out all favors requested by the Green's. He accused me of 'trimming' with Postmaster Murray. He said Murray was a candidate for Mayor.

"I told him that he or anybody else could not stop me from talking to my friends, social or political. I also told him that I did not fear his paid political stool pigeons whom he has posted on every corner in the city.

"Mayor Curley can not frighten me physically or otherwise."

MAYOR'S VERSION.

Mayor Curley said, "An affair at my office on Thursday is entirely new to me. As to any altercation with 'Tom' Green, I am sure nothing like it happened. Yes, Green was in my office. He evidently wanted to ask me some questions. I had an appointment. I was in a hurry to get away. I nodded to Green, and told him if there was anything he wanted to please write it in memo form and lay it on my desk.

"I did not order him from the office. I did not accuse him of being a political trimmer. I did not accuse him of being allied with Murray. Is Murray a candidate for something?

"Yes, I'll gladly grant any favor that I can to Green at any time. That's what I'm in that office for. I think he came to hasty conclusions. If there was trouble it must have happened when I wasn't there. I certainly had no trouble with Green. Why should I?"

The Mayor was asked if Green followed him and made any personal threats.

The Mayor laughed and said, "I guess not."

SEPT 2 - 1917

GALWAY TEAM TO MEET CORK

SEP 2 1917

The Irish National Foresters will hold their annual field day tomorrow at Russell Field, Cambridge, and it promises to be most successful.

Each year the committee has had an attractive program for the followers of Gaelic events, but this year it has surpassed itself by securing the crack Gaelic Fotball team of New York to play the strong Galway team of Boston in the feature match of the day for the Gaelic championship of the United States. Besides the prize offered by the committee in this event, Mayor Curley, is giving a large cup emblematic of the championship.

In hurling, the Wolfe Tories of South Boston will meet the young Irelands of Cambridge in the opening event at noon. Then will follow a football match which in itself would be considered an attraction between the Kerry and Cook teams of Boston. Immediately after, the Shamrock Hurling Club of Boston will meet the Emmets of Charlestown for the New England championship.

At 3:15 there will be members' games, and at 4 o'clock the game of the day will start, between Galway of Boston and Cork of New York.

SEPT 2 - 1917

BRITISH RECRUIT RALLY ON TUESDAY

Mayor Curley will make the opening address at the recruiting rally for the British Recruiting Mission in Park Square Theatre, Tuesday, from 4 to 6 p.m. Former Governor David I. Walsh will preside. Speeches will be made by Major D. Walkely of the British Recruiting Mission, Captain K. D. Marlatt, Lieutenant P. Chevalier and Captain B. V. Grealy of the British Flying Corps. Acts from the theatre will be presented. The proceeds will be given to the British Imperial Relief Fund.

SEP 2 1917

SEPT 2 - 1917

NAME FIRST DRAFT QUOTA FOR BOSTON

Official Lists of Those Chosen to Respond to Call and to Report at Ayer Camp, Wednesday

Parade Without Arms, but With Military Bands to Be Arranged for Departure by City or State

SEP 2 1917

They're ready!

The official roster of the five per cent. draft of Boston's civilian army to go into training at Ayer Wednesday was made public last night.

The list was forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the District Board of Appeal. Only four districts in the city are missing. These names were not handed in by the officials, but will be sent to the Adjutant-General today.

There will be a parade.

The boys who have been first called from the rank and file to help Uncle Sam fight his war for democracy across seas will march through the business section of Boston on their way to camp.

They will carry no guns.

They will wear no uniforms.

It will be a parade of American youth called from peaceful trades and crafts to face the Great Adventure. Thousands will cheer them along the way. Military bands will blaze the trail.

Last night Mayor Curley and Governor McCall were waiting, one for the other, to see who would make the plans for the celebration.

"I haven't heard from the Governor," said the Mayor.

"I haven't heard from the Mayor," said the Governor.

The arrangements probably will be made Tuesday.

Massachusetts men accepted for the new National Army are presenting themselves by hundreds to the commissioned officers of the State Guard who are giving them preliminary training.

Last night a report was issued that about 1,000 men in the State were drilling. It is pointed out that those who do not take the preliminary training will be under considerable handicap when they go to Ayer.

SEP 2 1917

AMERICAN SEPT 2 - 1917

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SEP 2 1917

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SEP 2 1917

SEPT 2 - 1917

Y. M. H. A. OPENS IN FANEUIL HALL

New England Associations to Begin Three Days' Session Today.

SEP 2 1917

By ALEXANDER BRIN.

With every section of New England represented and among the guests and visitors many prominent Jews from various parts of the United States, everything is in readiness for the official opening of the seventh annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England, the second annual gathering of the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England and conferences of Hebrew teachers from all parts of Massachusetts, which will open a joint three-days' session in this city this morning in Faneuil Hall.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak, the new spiritual guide of the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, will pronounce the opening prayers. He will be followed by Mayor Curley. David E. Ellis of the Boston Transit Commission, will deliver an address on behalf of the National Council of Y. M. H. A. and kindred associations. Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court will also deliver a brief address. A discussion on the "Relation of the Y. M. H. A. to the Community" will follow. Among the prominent Jews invited to take part in the discussion are Jacob Billikoff of New York, Morris D. Waldman, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the New England branch of the American Jewish War Relief Committee; Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence; A. C. Ratshesky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities; Dr. I. E. Goldwasser and Samuel A. Goldsmith of New York.

The convention will urge all associations to organize war emergency bureaus to provide for the comfort of enlisted and drafted men and to cooperate with the Red Cross, Public Safety Committees and other war agencies.

The main topic of the convention will be the central Y. M. H. A. building to be erected in this city. It is said that in view of war conditions a proposed campaign for $200,000 will be postponed indefinitely.

Patriotic and religious demonstration will be held at the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, tonight, in honor of the Y. M. H. A. men who have enlisted in the army and navy. The speakers include Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Colonel Harry Butler, chairman of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States army and navy; Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England; Bar Itthamar Ben Avi of Palestine, Rabbi Abraham Nowak of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila of Roxbury; Rabbi Phienas Israeli of Temple Adath Jeshurun of Roxbury and Rabbi Joshia Jurman of East Boston.

SEPT 2 - 1917

BOSTON DEATHS 217 FOR WEEK

SEP 2 1917

The total of deaths reported to the Board of Health for the week is 217, against 245 the corresponding week last year. This makes the rate for the week 14.65, against 16.94 last year. The number of children who died under one year was 46, the number under five years 67. Deaths in hospitals and institutions were 118.

HEARING THURSDAY ON EXCLUDING CARS

A public hearing will be held next Thursday evening at City Hall on the question of exclusion of trolley cars from Washington street, between Franklin and Boylston streets, on week days, between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. The executive committee of the City Council will conduct the hearing.

SEPT 2 - 1917

Boston Schools Reopen Sept. 10

SEP 2 1917

Greater Boston schools will begin Fall terms on the following dates, according to announcements made:

Boston	September 10
Lynn	September 10
Brockton	September 5
Milton	September 24
Dedham	September 5
Quincy	September 4
Brookline	September 10
Revere	September 12
Somerville	September 12
Watertown	September 10
Newton	September 10
Waltham	September 10
Milford	September 4
Trade School for Girls	September 10
Malden	September 10
Melrose	September 12
Medford	September 5
Everett	September 10

JOURNAL - SEP - 3 - 1917

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

SEP 3 - 1917

Sunday Night, Sept. 2, 1917.

Dear Mike:

Many an argument has been opened with a corkscrew.

Last night I spent half an hour listening to a political argument between three prominent members of the Parker House Bar Association. Two of them were Curley admirers. The third one was a man who would like to see City Hall conducted on the level. They had been lapping up Kentucky Coffee for a couple of hours and were about half stewed, like boarding-house prunes.

"Jim Curley will slide into office like a greased oyster on roller skates sliding through a tin horn," said one of the Curley men.

"He's getting stronger and stronger every day," chuckled the other Curley rooter.

"So is that free-lunch cheese over in the corner," snapped the anti-Curley gent, "but who likes that kind of strength?"

"Name somebody who could beat him at the next election?" said the first man.

Kelliher the Man

"Sheriff John A. Kelliher!" answered the anti-Curley man. "If he wanted to run, he'd put it over Curley like a Barnum & Bailey tent over an evacuated peanut. He'd have the Goo-Goos, the Republicans, the national administration, the anti-Curley faction of all types and the county ring. He's in office now and, if defeated for mayor, his job would still be there for many years to come as sheriff. The county ring knows it and wouldn't dare fight him. And he is a bear of a campaigner, can throw the bull almost as good as Curley and can roll in the gutter with him and enjoy it."

"Fitzgerald would never be behind him," said the Curley man.

"Fitzgerald was behind Kenny," sneered the anti-Curley man, "but he was about 67 miles behind him all through the campaign. Kelliher should worry about Fitz. And Fitz couldn't hate anybody as much as he hates Jim Curley."

"Kelliher has got too soft a job as sheriff to bother to run for mayor," said the Curley man. "That job's worth $15,000 if it's worth a nickel."

"Don't kid yourself," retorted the other. "Kelliher has discovered that it isn't worth half that figure. Then again, he has no bankroll of his own, and when you haven't got a roll you can always get campaign funds from men who otherwise would tell you to go to the devil and spend your own dough. If I was Kelliher I'd raise a $200,000 campaign fund from the Goo-Goos and everybody else that wants to lick Curley, tuck away about $50,000 for myself and spend the rest in a red-hot campaign."

"Are you drinking the same stuff we are?" asked one of the Curley men incredulously. "You are speaking in the Matteawan dialect."

"Tom Kenny could lick Curley if he had a decent campaign manager," continued the anti-Curley man. "He'd get a whale of a vote from the better class of the so-called gang element, who admire him for having told the Goo-Goos to go where ice is worth a million dollars a lump when they tried to tell him how he should vote in the City Council, and the Goo-Goos would have to indorse him because they have nothing against him except his refusal to be dictated to.

O'Meara Could Win

"Police Commissioner O'Meara could beat Curley without ever leaving his desk. Judge Michael Murray could put up a whale of a campaign and looks willing to be a candidate. Dan McDonald, the Labor man of the City Council, could make a wonderful run against Curley if he wasn't both lazy and tied up hand and foot with Curley's activities. Andy Peters would put up a good fight, but his Harvard accent, as the gang would call it, would work against him. And the gang that John F. Fitzgerald calls inverted A.P.A.'s could also get in some dirty work on Peters."

He stopped his speech here, so pleased with himself that he ordered a round of drinks.

Then he continued: "Chairman John R. Murphy of the Fin. Com. comes back from Atlantic City next week. Curley has been hoping that a shark would bite Murphy's left leg off. The Fin. Com. is going through on that bonding probe and I can't see where Curley gets off on that missing $10,000. If they don't rip Curley up the back like an old salt mackerel, then I'm a liar. And they'll put him on the witness stand, although he is kidding himself that they don't dare to."

"You've got to give Curley credit for one thing. He goes the limit for his friends," interrupted one of the Curley men, who didn't like the way the argument was going. "Jim Curley has never refused to go through for a friend—all the way through."

"Through what?" retorted the other. "The city treasury?"

"Let's have another drink and talk about the Red Sox," said the other, disgustedly.

"So I finished my glass of St. Louis buttermilk and departed, knowing less than when I entered about the mayoral situation.

Things are quiet at City Hall, except for the flurry that was caused by the mayor's announcement that he is "interested" in a substitute for gasoline. I understand it is a mixture of dishwater and Tylose.

The City Council is loyally at work looking out for the poor people. The mayor tried to call a meeting to get permission to establish public markets.

The first meeting he called three out of the nine councilmen appeared, and nothing could be done without a quorum. The other six members were all splashing in the ocean or off on automobile trips. The next time he called a meeting was a couple of days later and five members, barely a quorum, appeared and voted. They were Councilmen McDonald, Ballantyne, Ford, Attridge and Hagan. But then, you can't blame them. They only get $1500 a year for a few hours a week.

Row in Curley's Office

There was a fine old row in the mayor's office, a short time ago, that was successfully hushed up so that it didn't get into the papers. It was between Penal Commissioner David Bull-garia Shaw and Jim Burke, the master at Deer Island. Shaw weighs about 320 pounds from the neck down and Burke weighs about 145. But as near as I can find out, Burke was so sore at Shaw that he would have taken a poke at Shaw's snoot if the mayor hadn't acted as peacemaker. It seems that Burke, who is supposed to have full charge at Deer Island, suspended an employe who had a woman telephone from a South End hotel for him and say that he was sick in bed at home and couldn't report for work. Inasmuch as Burke suspects that an attempt was being made to smuggle morphine into Deer Island and had warned this employe repeatedly not to hang around that hotel, he suspended him. The next thing he knew Shaw reinstated him. Believe me, Mike, there'll be a merry battle between these two officials some one of these days, and I'd give $5 for a ringside seat.

The funniest thing that has happened in the past month, with the exception of giving city officials vacations, was when a burglar broke into the headquarters of the Democratic State committee. If he wasn't crazy when he did it, he must have been when he looked around the place. There hasn't been even a nickel there for weeks. It was like invading the Desert of Sahara for an ice cream soda.

Mayor Distributes Poem

Last week the mayor gave out to the press, with becoming modesty, a poem, telling what a great mayor he is. It was claimed to have been written by a member of the New Brunswick Kilties, the famous Overseas Canadian Regiment. There is a story going the rounds, however, that Standish Willcox, the mayor's social secretary, wrote it. Standish writes a lot of poetry, you know, sonnets and the like.

Wouldn't it be a scream if it was ever found out that Willcox was the "Kiltie?" Wouldn't he look swell in kilts? Wow! At that, I'll bet if you hitched a Scotch bagpipe onto him, it would either bust or outsqueal slaughtering day at Squires'.

Willcox told a corking story about himself the other night at a business meeting of the Guiney Guards in the Cave of Kegs. It seems that he was a guest at a Gaelic football game and started to walk across the field just as the ball got into play.

You know what Gaelic football is. It's no pink tea party. The two teams met, with Willcox, high hat, cane, boutonniere and spats, right in the middle, like an apple in a cider press. When the smoke cleared away Willcox made the last rose of summer look like a fragrant field of Bermuda lilies. Somebody mistook his skull for the ball and broke three toes in his enthusiasm.

"I was knocked unconscious," said Willcox in describing his experience.

"How long was it before they brought you to?" I asked him.

"Right away," he answered. "Then they brought me two more and I felt better. I picked up my left leg, dug a stray eye out of the mud, and went home. Since that time I've played nothing more dangerous than croquet, poker and the races."

Why go to the Old Howard, Mike, when you can listen to Standish.

Your stockin'-foot pal,

PETE.

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AUG-28-1917

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING DRAWS 2000 TO COMMON

SEP 3 - 1917

Speakers Demand Right of Free Speech and Press Be Preserved.

Commendation of President Wilson's request for a stay of the sentence of Tom Mooney, the San Francisco labor leader accused of complicity in the preparedness parade bomb plot a year ago, and a demand that Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, be given fair treatment, marked the mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday to protest against the alleged "frame-up" in the Mooney case.

J. Edward Morgan of San Francisco praised the President for his stand in behalf of Mooney and in seeking investigation of the charges of perjured testimony against Frank C. Oxman. Resolutions were adopted urging Gov. Whitman of New York to guard Berkman's constitutional rights and refuse to allow his extradition to California. Another set asks that Gov. Stevens interfere to aid Mr. and Mrs. Mooney. About 2000 persons were present at the mass meeting.

Mayor Curley sent as his representative Fred Kneeland, superintendent of the Public Buildings Department.

Joseph Levenberg was chairman of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the United Hebrews' Trades of Boston, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Socialist party, and the Workmen's Council. He said in opening: "We do not protest the Mooney case because of Tom Mooney, or Mrs. Rena Mooney, but because behind it all is the persecution of organized labor. It is the battle between the forces of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the forces of organized labor."

"The name of Tom Mooney is as well known all over the world today as the name of Theodore Roosevelt, because of the meetings we have held in every city from 'Frisco to Petrograd," said J. Edward Morgan.

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"No friend of labor ever threw that bomb. A bomb plot was revealed prior to the parade. If there was a bomb to be thrown it, would be meant not for innocent men, women and children but for the members of the Chamber of Commerce seated in the grandstand.

"Mooney and I and other labor leaders were just as liable to death by that bomb as were the innocent people injured and killed by it. Bourke Cockran proved Mooney and Billings innocent and said recently in Chicago before 25,000 persons in the huge auditorium that Mooney was absolutely innocent and that the plot was dastardly and a foul conspiracy against labor.

"If that's justice, is it any wonder that a whole lot of people feel they have no country. The members of the Peace Conference are chasing all over the country trying to find a spot that is safe for democracy. I guess they think they haven't any country and will probably have to charter some sea to hold their conference. But perhaps they will do worse things than that before this war is over, if they get the chance.

"There are those who try to force an autocracy on us, and when we protest they label us pro-German. Yet free speech, free assemblage and free press are guaranteed by our Constitution. Bourke Cockran, during his speech in Chicago, after reviewing the Mooney case, said that if Mooney is convicted finally, it will mean the overthrow of the present form of government.

"We believe the bomb was thrown by a detective for the United Railroad Company. The pictures showed that the man on the roof supposed to be Mooney proved to be none other than the detective. The description fitted none other than that of that skunk. It was not Mooney who threw that bomb.

Mr. Morgan was frequently applauded. He was followed by James Oneal, State secretary of the Socialist party, who said:

"The United States government and the State authorities continually use police, judicial and military power to crush labor. Newspapers owned by millionaires dominate so-called public opinion, that is none other than the opinion controlled by the millionaires' pocketbooks.

"Without a powerful press, poisoning the minds of the people, capitalism wouldn't last two years."

Here Oneal praised the San Francisco Bulletin and The Boston Journal for their fair and open policies. He denounced certain other papers, naming one Boston daily, which he termed "the watchdog of the capitalist, which is seized with a brainstorm every time we meet here on Boston Comon."

He cited the free press of Russia, and declared, "This struggle will be followed by another perhaps greater, unless the workers here rise and get control as they did in Russia."

Fred Kneeland, representing Mayor Curdey, arrived as Oneal was concluding his address, and gave the following as Mayor Curley's personal message:

"I, James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, believe in a square deal. I don't believe Mooney has been given a square deal. I will be glad to join those on Boston Common, gathered in assemblage, and protest with them against the injustice and persecution of the Mooney case."

Ella Reeve Bloor, in her address, said the present war would bring women to the fore and win rights for them.

"Because they stifled free speech, free assemblage and a free press in Russia it caused a revolt," she said. "Can they stifle free speech, free assemblage and a free press and free thought in this country? Can they stifle the principles of a peace council now roaming from city to city? No, Never! Russia prepared and organized and succeeded. Let us organize and prepare. Who knows when we may need strength in this very city of Boston?"

A peace parade and mass meeting was announced yesterday for Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23, under the auspices of the Socialist party and the Workmen's Peace Council. A collection amounting to $160 was taken up yesterday to aid the defense in the Mooney case.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF SAFETY BOARD

AUG 28 1917



Photo by Louis Fabian Bachrach

MAJ. PATRICK F. O'KEEFE

Who succeeds Rear Admiral Bowles as head of the Boston public safety committee.

MAJ. O'KEEFE HEADS CITY SAFETY BOARD

Has Been Among Most Active Workers—Succeeds Rear Admiral Bowles.

Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe was yesterday named as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee to succeed former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, who has gone to Washington to serve on the Shipping Board.

A number of prominent Bostonians had been named for the honorary position, and Mayor Curley referred the matter to the executive committee of the organization, which, after several days' consideration, selected Maj. O'Keefe, who is the head and founder of the advertising agency which bears his name.

Maj. O'Keefe has been one of the most active workers on the Boston committee since his appointment early in the spring.

For several years the new chairman has been one of the leaders in the city planning movement, and other public as well as philanthropic movements claim his interest. He was a member of the staff of former Gov. Douglas.

Maj. O'Keefe's home is at 118 Washington street, Dorchester.

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BOSTON TO SEE NO LABOR DAY PARADE TODAY

SEP 3 - 1917

Mass Meeting on Common Will Be Heid This Morning.

Labor day will be quiet this year, for the usual big parade will be eliminated. In order to save money for war relief and for the purchase of Liberty bonds the unions decided to dispense with the time-honored method of observing the day, which necessitates considerable expense.

Instead, there will be a mass meeting on the Common at 11 A. M., at which President McGrady of the Central Labor Union and James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor will be the principal speakers. Mr. Duncan will tell of his experiences in Russia and will bring a message from the workers of that republic to those of America. He was a member of the Root mission.

The exercises will be held at the Parkman Bandstand and the city will be represented by Mayor Curley. It is expected that the meeting will lead to a statement of labor's position in the war and of the aims it hopes to gain. A large gathering is expected.

At 1 P. M. there will be a Labor day luncheon at the Quincy House. The postoffice workers will meet in John Winthrop Hall during the morning.

The Workingmen's Club will hold a celebration at 745 Tremont street this evening, and the Park and Recreation department employes in Wells Memorial Hall. There will be picnics at Wood Island, Caledonian Grove and Russell Field.

SEP - 3 - 1917

CITY WILL FURNISH RUBBISH CANS FREE

SEP 1917

Anybody can have a little rubbish can nowadays. If you find the sidewalk being unduly littered in front of your home rush to the City Hall and get a few rubbish cans—for nothing—and teach the neighbors what spotless town should be like.

The Public Works Department is ready to supply rubbish cans both large and small, and also agrees to clean them out at regular intervals, but the citizen and property owner must first give his permission to have the cans, which by the way are neat, good looking affairs, placed on his property.

SEP - 3 - 1917

TO HOLD HEARING ON CAR REMOVAL

SEP 3 - 1917

City Hall Meeting to Discuss Taking Cars From Washington St.

Whether or not Washington street will becomes a trolleyless thoroughfare will probably be foreshadowed at the hearing Thursday night in the old Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall before the City Council. The Chamber of Commerce will be represented by officals of the Retail Trade Board.

The Retail Trade Board is strongly in favor of doing four things in connection with changing conditions on Washington street; it wants the street cars permanently kept off the street, it favors taking up the tracks that are now laid there, it urges the widening of the sidewalks in the shopping district on Washington street and keeping the thoroughfare a one-way street as it is at present.

The merchants of the district are all strongly in favor of the proposed permanent arrangement favored by the Retail Trade Board, an arrangement which has worked so well during the past eight months of its trial.

SEP - 3 - 1917

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SEP-1-1917.

11-CENT FARE TO HYDE PARK ANGERS CURLEY

Tells 2000 Residents They Should Get 5-Cent Rate.

SEP 1 1917

Before 2500 residents of Hyde Park, Mayor Curley last evening, in Cleary square, denounced the present carfare charge to that section as "discriminating," and asked support of a campaign to reduce the rate from 11 to 5 cents. "There is no reason," he told his audience, "why you should be forced to pay two fares, while the residents of other sections pay but one."

Several local speakers reiterated the assertion that one of the principal reasons for becoming a part of Boston was the expectation of the citizens of Hyde Park that they would get a 5-cent fare rather than that of 11 cents, which still obtains.

"It seemed wise to me to make a request for a joint traffic rate not to exceed 5 cents from Cleary square to Boston, as Cleary square is the most central point in Hyde Park," said the mayor. "The possibility at the present time of securing this joint traffic rate of 5 cents from Cleary square, in my opinion, is much greater than of securing a joint traffic rate of 5 cents throughout Hyde Park generally, including the Readville district.

"There is another alternative—that of petitioning the Public Service Commission for a joint traffic rate from Hyde Park to Boston and leaving the amount of fare to be charged to the determination of the Public Service Commission."

Ex-Senator Francis W. Darling, president of the Hyde Park Business Men's Association, presided. "We have put up with this condition of affairs long enough and .. is about time that we remedy it at once; we don't want anything but justice," he said.

Other speakers were William L. F. Gilman, Representative Robert B. Martin, Edward W. Hassan and Hugh F. Freeman.

SEP-7-1917.

CITY HALL NOTES

The loan for Broadway bridge was not formally acted upon by the City Council's committee on finance yesterday. This long-discussed loan of $50,000 was referred to the council as a whole for discussion and settlement.

The last time the matter came to a vote, the majority of the members opposed the loan on the grounds that the money should come from taxes rather than loan.

SEP-7-1917

The Commonwealth avenue loan of $20,000 in addition to the original loan of $80,000 was passed by the council's committee on finance unanimously.

When the bids for this contract, which involves street widening, reconstruction of a bridge and paving, were opened it was found that the original loan would not suffice and a supplementary loan was sent in by Mayor Curley. The contract cannot be awarded until the council acts.

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TWO NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS READY FOR PUPILS SEPT. 10

Boston Trade and Addition to Practical Arts Contain 11 and 9 Rooms Respectively—Seven Other New Institutions Completed in 1918

SEP 5 1917

SEP 5 1917

Of the nine new school buildings which have been under construction during the summer, two—the Boston Trade Building and the addition to the High School of Practical Arts—will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the new school year, Monday, Sept. 10th. There are 11 class rooms in the new Trade School, which represents a cost of $280,000. The Practical Arts addition, costing $60,000, contains nine rooms.

Seven buildings have been delayed in construction by labor troubles and difficulty in securing materials. They are: Robert G. Shaw, $174,000; Hyde Park High addition, $109,000; Rochambeau, $138,000; Emily A. Fifield, $161,000; Pauline Agassiz Shaw, $99,680; William Lloyd Garrison addition, $86,000; Sarah Greenwood, $278,000.

The dates now set for the completion of these school buildings are as follows: Robert G. Shaw, March 1, 1918; Hyde Park High addition, Feb. 1, 1918; Rochambeau, Nov. 1, 1917; Emily A. Fifield and Pauline Agissiz Shaw, Jan. 1, 1918; William Lloyd Garrison additional, March 1, 1918; Sarah Greenwood, Sept. 1, 1918.

Much more than the usual amount of repair work has been carried out during the summer by the Schoolhouse Department. Nearly every school building in Boston has received attention from carpenters, plumbers, painters, electricians and mechanics.

New roofing has been put on several of the schools, many electric lights put in and a great number of plumbing changes made. Most of the money expended, however, has gone to painters.

A total of $26,200 has been spent for various repairs on heating apparatus, catchbasins and paving and in moving portable buildings.

The department has now 136 portable buildings in school yards, the largest number ever employed, and many more such buildings would have been made necessary this year had not new construction been pushed.

An idea of the increased expenditures for new buildings is gained by the announcement that $10,000 per room is now figured, whereas $7000 was the estimate two years ago.

It was two years ago that the war costs started and the department found that proposals for new buildings were all much in excess of the estimates. It was decided to defer construction in the hope of lower prices, but last year the prices were still soaring and the department was in a serious dilemma.

The high school problem was the most serious, as it was physically impossible to accommodate the fast increasing number of pupils in the buildings that had well served their purpose in former years. Then came the policy of the junior high schools. During the summer many rooms have been made over for such use in the elementary buildings at a cost of $23,000.

SEP - 5 - 1917

CHEAPER COAL FOR CITY MAYOR'S AIM

SEP 5 1917

Before leaving for the White Mountains with his family yesterday afternoon, for his annual vacation, Mayor Curley sent an appeal to Harry A. Garfield, U. S. Fuel Administrator, asking him to demand that the Boston coal dealers lower the price of coal for the city's use.

The city requires 70,000 tons of soft and hard coal for its winter supply, and the city already has advertised for this supply, the bids to be opened today. The lowest offer by a Boston coal dealer this year was received yesterday when the Northern Coal Co. bid $8.35 a ton for furnishing 1500 tons of soft coal.

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In his appeal the Mayor informs the government official that the city has advertised four different times during the last few months for bids for furnishing soft and hard coal. In each instance, he said, not a single bid was received, and it has been necessary to buy coal by asking the dealers individually to furnish fuel for the city.

SEP - 7 - 1917

The heart of the White Mountains is almost like Boston these days, so many well-known Bostonians are there. Mayor Curley, Mrs. Curley and Mrs. Edward Fogg are at the Mt. Pleasant for the week and will be joined for the week-end by Mr. Fogg. Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckermann of Nahant, with a party, has just motored from Nahant to Crawfords. Mrs. Fred Newhall of Lynn is another well-known woman who arrived there yesterday. Bostonians there are meeting many notables. Lawrence Gilman, the author, is at the Profile, where Sigismund Stojowski, the pianist, gave a piano recital the other evening for the benefit of the Polish refugees. The concert was under the patronage of Mrs. Brayton Ives, and was attended by many well-known persons in the social world.

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Stands Bring $2818

Grandstands on the Tremont st. mall of Boston Common and in the yard at City Hall, which cost the city $10,000 to erect, have been sold to Swift, McNutt & Co. for $2818, that firm being the highest bidder for the second-hand lumber.

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AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Councilman Daniel McDonald of Charlestown, who is one of the most popular of the "city fathers," walked into the press room at City Hall and seeing the many "subs" on the job, inquired about the missing scribes. He was told that it was "regular vacations," and felt a little easier. Most of the "subs" were acquainted with "Smiling Dan" and so each received the "glad hand.' Finally it came the turn of one "important" scribe, who now writes for a morning and afternoon paper, to renew old time friendship and when McDonald was asked if he knew the gentleman, he stated "not very well, but I sure do remember the many knocks he handed me when he was at the State House." Walking out, the Councilman murmured, "I hope the times have changed."

SEP 5 1917

Former Rep. Edward I. Kelley of East Boston, who was defeated by nine votes last year, and who is a candidate in Ward 1, says he is able to win out this year without Mayor Curley's endorsement. In fact, he is only one of several candidates who are not anxious for the Mayor's endorsement this year.

Tom Coffey, Superintendent of Elevators, in the City Hall Annex, has cast aside his walking stick and in another week he says he will be able to do some of his old-time steps, the strained ligaments of his right leg being almost entirely healed. Tom still insists that he is going to be a candidate for the City Council this fall but nobody is taking him seriously.

Several intimate friends of Mayor Curley say that the Mayor postponed his summer vacation to this late date because of his desire to learn the identity of his opponents in the Mayoralty fight this fall. The Mayor said more than a month ago that he had heard that the Goo Goos had picked their man, but it was only a rumor.

It appears now that the Local Board for Division 4, which has its headquarters in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall, will be the last board in the city to complete its work. Up to a few days ago all the clerical work was being done by Miss Daisy O'Meara, but now the board, in making its final spurt, has the assistance of five additional clerks.

The September number of "The Leader," the monthly publication issued by the boys on Rainsford Island, is out today. The value of institutional training is illuminated in one of the shop notes, which says that one of the boys recently released from the shoe shop is now making $4 a day at the business.

SEP - 5 - 1917

DR. WICKHAM GETS CITY HOSPITAL BERTH

Dr. Thomas W. Wickham of 514 Commonwealth ave., Back Bay, was yesetrday appointed suppiy surgeon of the Boston City Hospital, at a salary of $125 a month. Dr. Wickham is widely known in this State, and at one time was connected with the Carney Hospital, South Boston.

RECORD SEP-3-1917

PLAN FOR VISIT OF JAPANESE ENVOYS

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Dr. Morton Prince at Head Of Committee—Mission Expected Sept. 17

Final arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese war commissioners when they visit Boston. They are expected here Sept. 17, the date that marks the 287th anniversary of the renaming of the settlement of the Puritans from Tri-Mount to Boston.

Dr. Morton Prince has been elected chairman of an executive committee of prominent citizens to welcome the envoys, the other members including: Addison L. Winship, Moorfield Storey, J. J. C. Flamand, French Consul; Harunishi Yatsuhashi, Larz Anderson, Col. Harry Hawthorne, Prof. Cecil Hobart Peabody, Dr. John R. Slattery, representing the Cardinal; Gen. Francis Peabody, Guy Currier, F. Lothrop Ames, Joseph C. Pelletier, ex-Gov. David I. Walsh, Dr. Sturgis Bigelow, Commandant William T. Rush, Col. George A. Benyon, Governor's representative; Michael Corcoran, Edward McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union; Col. R. L. Howze, chief of staff of the Department of the Northeast; Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan of the French instructing force at Harvard, Maj. D. Walkley of the British recruiting office.

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The reception to the commissioners will be mostly of an educational nature. The program will include visits to Harvard University, Technology, the Fore River shipyards, the historical places in Boston and the Boston Art Museum. There will be a banquet, probably at the City Club. Gov. McCall and Gen. John A. Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, will act as the ex officio members of the committee.

SEP-1-1917

DR. WICKHAM GETS CITY HOSPITAL BERTH

SEP 1 1917

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SEP-1-1917

Mayor Curley's new promenade on the Strandway, South Boston, is beginning to take shape. For several months suction dredges have been pumping mud from the bed of Dorchester Bay inside the bulkheads erected to hold it. A lake of mud several feet deep and at least a half a mile long is one of the curious features of the new work. In a week the mud is hard enough to walk on and in two weeks it is like concrete. It is probably one of the biggest dredging projects that the city has ever undertaken.

SEP 1 1917

SEP-1-1917.

LACK OF FUNDS LIMITS BATHS FOR BOSTON'S MANY STATUES

Work Already Begun on Famous Shaw Memorial and Figure of Benjamin Franklin—Small Appropriation in Way of Further Soaping

SEP 1 1917

For the first time in many years a few of the statues and memorials belonging to the City of Boston will soon receive a bath. The work is hampered at present by the lack of funds at the disposal of the Boston Art Commission, but additional appropriation is expected to be granted the Commission in the near future.

Work has already been begun on the Shaw Memorial Panel opposite the State House. This life-like representation of Col. Robert Gould Shaw leading his famous 54th Mass. Regiment, composed of colored heroes, in the Civil War, is taking on a new appearance daily. Six men are scouring the celebrated bas relief from top to bottom with strong acids and plenty of soap.

Yesterday work was started on the Benjamin Franklin statue, which is situated on the grounds in front of City Hall. This statue was erected in 1856 and has not received a cleaning for a good many years.

There are 16 statues and 14 monuments and memorials in Boston owned by the city. Many of these were erected 30 and 40 years ago and have long been in need of a scouring.

The following are the names and locations of the statues in Boston: Samuel Adams, Adams sq., erected 1880; Col. Thomas Cass, Public Garden, 1899; Lief Ericson, Commonwealth ave., 1886; Edward Everett, Edward Everett sq., 1867; Adm. David G. Farragut, Marine Park, 1893; Benjamin Franklin, City Hall grounds, 1856; William Lloyd Garrison, Commonwealth ave., 1886; Gen. John Glover, Commonwealth ave., 1875; Edward Everett Hale, Public Garden, 1913; Alexander Hamilton, Commonwealth ave., 1865; Wendell Phillips, Public Garden, 1915; Josiah Quincy, City Hall grounds, 1879; Charles Sumner, Public Garden, 1878; Gen. Joseph Warren, Warren sq., Roxbury, 1904; George Washington, Public Garden, 1869; John Winthrop, Marlborough st., 1880.

Among the prominent artists and architects who had lent their genius to the building of the statues and memorials are Bela Pratt, Anna Whitney, Richard E. Brooks, William W. Story, Henry K. Kitson, Richard S. Greenough, Olin L. Warner, Martin Milmore, William Rimmer, Daniel C. French, Thomas Ball, Paul W. Bartlett, R. Clipston Sturgis, Robert Kraus, Herbert Adams, T. Alice Kitson, Peabody & Stearns, John Q. A. Ward, Augustus Saint Gaudens, McKim, Mead & White, B. F. Dwight and W. W. Lummis.

The statue of John Quincy Adams will be given a bath today or Monday. Although work for the present is confined to only a few of the statutes, on account of the limited appropriation made by the city, it is the general hope of the thousands of Bostonians who take a personal interest in the appearance of the city's historical landmarks that additional funds will be granted the City Art Commission to enable the members to make a "clean sweep' of them all. Charles D. McGinnis, chairman of the commission, is superintending the work.

It is predicted in some quarters that the many patriotic, historical and civic societies of Greater Boston will coperate in the task of raising additional funds to carry on the work.

Many notable slabs and smaller statutes are owned by private societies. These are expected to follow the lead set by the Boston Art Commission by cleaning up all things of this nature under their respective jurisdictions.

SEP-7-1917

BOSTON COMMON AS FISH MARKET

Boston Common next Thursday afternoon will be turned into an immense fish market, when pretty chorus girls from "Oh, Boy," will sell thousands of groundfish in aid of the Henry Fund for the widows and orphans of Provincetown fishermen lost at sea.

The sale will start at noon at the big playground on the Common. Mayor Curley has promised to attend if he can, and aid in auctioning off the fish. A minimum price of 25 cents has been set on each fish, but no change will be returned to purchasers.

The fish were donated for sale by Portuguese skippers of Provincetown, through the Provincetown Board of Trade.

SEP 7 1917

SEP-7-1917

HEAD HOUSE PROPRIETOR HALED INTO COURT

Henry W. Wansker proprietor of the Head House at City Point, was yesterday haled into court by Miss Mary Donovan, inspector of the State Board of Labor and Industries, for violating the labor laws.

Miss Donovan testified that she had warned him on two occasions, but he paid no attention. Judge Day found him guilty and fined him $10 on each count making a total of $40.

Edward F. Wallace, counsel for the State Board of Labor and Industries, stated that he had received innumerable complaints from citizens of South Boston, and one complaint had been sent to the Governor, which he turned over to the State Department, as he thought the defendant should be taught a lesson.

RECORD - SEP-3-1917

LABOR HOLDS MANY MEETINGS TODAY

Big Morning Demonstration on Common in Lieu of Customary Parade

Advertiser

JAMES DUNCAN CHIEF SPEAKER AT BANDSTAND

SEP 3 - 1917

A great crowd is expected to attend the mass meeting of organized labor at the Parkman Memorial Bandstand on Boston Common at 11 o'clock this morning. For the first time in many years there will be no Labor Day parade in this city. Instead, many meetings and celebrations will be held throughout Boston.

Leading today's program is the meeting at the bandstand under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. Edward F. McGrady, president of that organization, will preside.

The chief speaker will be James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and the man who represented organized labor on the American Commission to Russia.

This labor leader will not only explain the position of the working men and women of Russia, but will also tell of the conditions under which the working people are struggling in the newest republic.

Another speaker will be Mayor Curley. In charge of the meeting is Pres. McGrady, John F. Stevens, Henry Abrahams, James Crozier, J. Walter Mullen, Anna Bowen, May Matthews, P. Harry Jennings, John Fenton, James T. Moriarty, M. J. O'Leary, Alfred C. Langiois and Fred Dempsey.

Post office employees enrolled in the national association will hold their sixth annual convention in John Winthrop Hall, 446 Tremont st., today and tomorrow. The speakers include Cong. Gallivan, Mayor Curley, Cong. Tague, Cong. Tinkham and Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard.

In connection with the dedication of the new Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, the Boston Park Show will give an entertainment this evening on the playground. A special motion picture will depict American troops training in France.

At the Labor Day meeting to be conducted today by the Catholic Truth Guild at 4 p.m. on the Common athletic field, David Goldstein, national lecturer of the Knights of Columbus, will be the principal speaker.

Other speakers will be Daniel Foley, head of the economics department of English High School; Paul Hanley Furfey, George McKinnon of Boston College, and Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, president of the guild. Sergt. Arthur B. Corbett of the 101st Regiment will preside.

The Workingmen's Club will hold open meetings this afternoon and evening at 745 Tremont st., corner of Worcester st. Many well-known speakers are scheduled to address the gatherings.

Early this morning Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald begins a whirlwind tour of 16 Congressional districts to urge the people to action in favor of compulsory military service for aliens. He opens at New Bedford at 7 o'clock this morning and will wind up at Holyoke at 10 p.m.

Other events of the day are the following:—

10.30 a. m.—Red Sox vs. New York at Fenway Park.

Turnkeys of Massachusetts Reformatory of Concord and State Prison to hold annual field day at Lexington. All day.

Twenty-sixth annual picnic and games of Order of Scottish Clans, at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, all day.

Field day of Irish National Foresters at Russell Field, Cambridge. Gaelic football, New York style, to be seen for first time here. All day.

Field day of Norwood Council, K. of C., for the benefit of Knights of Columbus military camp fund; all day.

3 p.m., Red Sox vs. New York, at Fenway Park.

Mass meeting by United Hebrew Trades on Boston Common this afternoon to protest against the actions of the authorities in San Francisco and to ask the Government to interfere.

SEP-3-1917

CURLEY CHAMPIONS MOONEY CAUSE

SEP 3 1917

Kneeland Reads Message From Mayor at Mass Meeting on Common

GATHERING OF 2000 ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Advertiser

Mrs. Bloor Says Industrial and Social Slavery Worst In History

SEP 3 1917

Mayor Curley won favor with the Socialists and I. W. W. yesterday afternoon when, through his personal representative, Frederick Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, he made the following announcement before about 2000 men and women gathered on the Common to protest against the continued imprisonment of Mrs. Rena Mooney, the music teacher of San Francisco who was recently acquitted by a jury on the charge of murder in connection with the 10 deaths in that city following the throwing of a bomb during the preparedness parade in July, 1916:—

"I am heartily in sympathy with you in believing that Tom Mooney is not getting a square deal, and I enter a protest with you that Mrs. Mooney be speedily liberated. I believe that the working men in this country should be treated justly, wherever they are and with whatever [illegible] or organization they are affiliated."

The meeting yesterday was also a protest against the issuance of extradition papers by Gov. Whitman of New York State in the case of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who is wanted by the San Francisco authorities for trial in connection with the bomb throwing on Preparedness day.

J. E. Morgan, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, who is touring the country to raise money for the Mooneys, declared that the persecution of all oragnized labor is behind the Mooney case and that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is capitalizing the crime and using it as a club to beat out of existence the hundreds of labor organizations in the West. The man who is suspected of throwing the bomb, according to Morgan, is Martin Swanson, a detective for the United R.R. Co. He announced that, through the solicitation of Samuel Gompers, President Wilson has just sent a telegram to Gov. Stevens of California, requesting him to stay the execution of Tom Mooney until a third investigation is made.

James O'Neal, secretary of the State Socialist Party, confined his talk to a vitriolic arraignment of practically all the Boston daily newspapers, declaring them to be controlled by capitalists.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, general organizer of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, exhorted the several hundred women among her listeners to take immediate steps to organize, as their husbands have, in preparation for what she termed an inevitable industrial revolution.

"Conditions, industrially and socially, are probably worse here than has ever been recorded in the annals of slavery," she declared. "Like the sheep in the stockyards, who trot behind a goat to the slaughtering axe, so do you men run stupidly behind the political goats of capitalism on election day."

A resolution was adopted appealing to Gov. Whitman to guard Alexander Berkman in his constitutional rights by refusing to allow his extradition to California.

An appeal was also sent to James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco, asking him to make known the meeting on Boston Common to Gov. Stevens of California, as well as to the press of San Francisco, "to the end that greater caution may be taken to safeguard the lives of these six defendants, whom millions believe to be the victims of a coldly and cruelly calculated conspiracy."

In the appeal was also a request to Gov. Stevens to use his influence to safeguard the rights of Alexander Berkman. "Believing him to be the victim of the frame-up that threatens to send Mooney to the gallows and Billings to life imprisonment, and which is holding Mrs. Mooney to martyrdom in a dungeon, after being acquitted by a jury of her peers, we shall labor with all our power to prevent his extraction from New York," was the substance of the message.

HERALD - SEP-4-1917 SEP-3-1917 SEP-4-1917

CURLEY ASKS LABOR'S HELP

Tells C. L. U. Officers How He Has Increased Pay of City Employes.

SEP 4 - 1917

DEFENDS DAY OFF IN THREE

Mayor Curley made the annual dinner to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union the occasion of a little electioneering speech, in which he made a frank bid for the support of organized labor in the coming city campaign.

Speaking to 200 representatives of local unions he called to their attention that he had increased the wages of 6300 city employes in one day, and added: "I am sure that you will support me as I have always stood for a square deal for my own, the working people."

McGrady Testifies.

President E. F. McGrady of the C. L. U. introduced Mr. Curley. "The mayor," he said, "has never failed to come across for any request I have made in the name of organized labor. I would like to have him tell us how much he has increased the payrolls. It's good stuff and we'd like to hear it."

Mayor Curley said: "My record, while mayor, speaks for itself and the members of labor unions know from this record who their friend is. I have always been faithful and an unflinching supporter of things that are right and hope to remain so.

"The most critical time that organized labor has ever had to face has appeared, and it is now up to the working man and woman to study and prepare for the reorganization that is to follow the settling of this war, as in other times, capital was controlled by a few men, but now it is in the hands of many speculators, adventurers and gamblers, and their one purpose after the war will be to crush the workers.

"It has been possible," he continued, "to reduce the debt $1,000,000 a year for four years and yet increase salaries all along the line.

"There were inequalities—men doing the same work yet some paid $2 and some $2.50, some $3, and there was only one just way to do, so they were all put on the maximum $3.

"We found men doing the work of carpenter and blacksmith at $3, and rated as laborers, so we changed the rating and the pay to $4, and scrubwomen we raised from $4.80 to $10 a week.

"I found contractors paying men $1.75 a day, and yet their men afraid to do otherwise than swear they were getting $2.50. I found it a practice for the contractor to loan the men $2 a week so that their payrolls appeared to be paying $12 when it was only $10."

The mayor defended himself at length for his course in signing the one-day-off-in-three order for firemen, saying that he knew of cases where firemen had gone insane because kept in quarters apart from their families so long, and charged that the opposition to the order on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange came from the same quarter which would have brought about the discharge of old men from the employ of the city, instead of pensioning them.

METHODS AT MOONEY TRIAL CONDEMNED

SEP 3 1917

Speakers on Common Call It Blow at Organized Labor

Herald 21

Mayor Sends Word He Does Not Believe Fair Deal Was Accorded

Another meeting of protest against the trial and sentence of Thomas J. Mooney and his wife in San Francisco for alleged bomb throwing during a preparedness parade, 18 months ago, was held on Boston Common yesterday afternoon and was attended by some 2000 men and women. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mooney Defense Committee and $200 was subscribed to aid in the defense.

The case of Alexander Berkman was also considered. He has been arrested in New York for complicity in the bomb throwing and a protest against his extradition was addressed to the Governor of New York on the ground that he wasn't in San Francisco within two weeks of the time the parade was held and the bomb thrown.

Mayor Curley was expected to address the meeting, but he was unable to be present. He sent his regrets through Fred J. Nielan of the Building Commissioner's office, who said:

"The Mayor sent me here to tell you that he regrets deeply his inability to come here and address this meeting. He wanted me to say for him that 'I, James J. Curley, Mayor of the city of Boston, believe absolutely in a square deal for everybody, and I don't believe, from all that I can learn, that the Mooney family have been getting a square deal in San Francisco. Personally I am willing to do anything I can to help the cause of a new trial and I am willing to enter my name on any protest you may make in behalf of the Mooney family.'"

The meeting was opened by Max Hamlin, who said the Mooney case means more to organized labor than the mere trial and conviction of "Tom" Mooney through the bribery of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; it is the first move in an effort to crush organized labor in San Francisco.

Edward Morgan of the California Building Trades Federation, who has been stumping the country in behalf of Mooney for a year, gave a history of the various labor troubles with the United Car Companies of San Francisco, controlled by "Pat" Calhoun, which led to what he termed the "frame-up" to "get" "Tom" Mooney because of his activity in these troubles; and incidentally to "get" Mrs Rena Mooney, the labor leader's wife, neither of whom were near the place the bomb was thrown the day of the preparedness parade—nor were any members of the Chamber of Commerce near the spot. He read a letter of protest from the Boston meeting to the Mayor of San Francisco, in which the methods of the San Fransico District Attorney and Martin Swanson, chief detective, were condemned, and calling for the release of Mrs Rena Mooney from jail. The letter was unanimously approved.

James O'Neil said that the Mooney trial proved San Francisco was not very "safe for democracy," and he cited other activities against organized labor to show that there were other places in the country that were not "safe for democracy."

Mrs Ella Reeves Bloor made an impassioned address in which she protested against the advantage which was being taken by organized capital against labor since the war began.

MAYOR PROMISES $200,000 MORE

Is Chief Speaker at Dedication of Playground at Mission Hill, Roxbury.

SEP 4 1917

SAYS JOB IS UNFINISHED

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at the dedication of the $300,000 Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. In his address he hinted confidently of his re-election and promised the 4000 persons before him that before he was a year older he would spend $200,000 more on the playground.

The exercises opened with athletic games for the boys and girls of the district and a special three-mile cross-country run, finishing on the playground track. The race, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Association and others competed, was won by James Starr in 15m. 20s., while George Burke was second, finishing in 15m. 45s. A gold watch was presented Starr and a silver cup was given Burke. Councilman James A. Watson made the presentation speeches. He also presented the gold and silver medals awarded the boys and girls in the field and track events.

John Mahone, president of the St. Alphonsus Association, presided at the exercises and introduced Mayor Curley. The mayor asserted that it is well known that promises make up a politician's stock in trade, but added that he had never failed to keep his promises. The mayor said in part:

Wants a Model Playground.

"This playground represents an expenditure of $304,000. The original appropriation was scarcely sufficient to build the locker building. I introduced an order for $60,000 additional, and then recommended $200,000 more for the playground. But we haven't done a job that I would like to see done. We have not the playground that the neighborhood is entitled to. In free America every child is entitled not only to education, but to recreational facilities.

"I am interested in this playground. I'd like to see it the modern playground of free America. I have one promise to make here, and that is before I am a year older and before you are a year older we'll spend on the Mission Hill playground $200,000 more and extend it to Faxon street."

After the mayor had concluded his dedicatory address, Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Representative Reardon, unfurled the stars and stripes, and then William Conneli, dressed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance address on behalf of the children of the district. James M. Curley, Jr., recited "Our Flag." During the evening there was a movie show and band concert.

JOURNAL - SEP-4-1917

MISSION HILL PLAYGROUND IS DEDICATED

SEP 4 - 1917

Mayor Curley Speaks and Miss Evelyn Reardon Unfurls Flag.

Journal

Mayor Curley, in his address at the dedicatory exercises of the $300,000 Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, told the more than 4000 men, women and children present that before he was a year older he would like to see the site the modern playground of free America. He promised $200,000 more would be spent on the grounds.

The original appropriation for the playground was scarcely enough to build the locker building on the premises, he said. He was not in office at that time, but introduced the order for $60,000 additional and then recommended an appropriation of $200,000 more.

"We have not done a good job and I'd like to see it done," he said.

"I have been in public office," the mayor asserted, "for the past 18 years and I have never yet made a promise that I did not fulfill."

The dedicatory program was opened with athletic games for the boys and girls of the district and a special three-mile cross-country run through the district, finishing on the playground track. The race, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Association and others competed, was won by James Starr in 15 minutes 20 seconds, while George Burke was next man, finishing in 15 minutes 45 seconds. A gold watch was presented Starr while a silver cup was given Burke, the presentation speeches being made by Councilman James A. Watson. The gold and silver medals awarded the boys and girls in the field and track events were also presented by Councilman Watson.

Music was furnished during the afternoon by the Mission Church Field Band.

John Mahoney, president of the St. Alphonsus Association, presided at the exercises which opened at 5 o'clock.

After the mayor had concluded the dedicatory address, Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Representative Dennis Reardon, unfurled the Stars and Stripes and then Master William Connell, a boy of 7 years, dressed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance address on behalf of the children of the district. Master James M. Curley, Jr., recited "Our Flag."

During the evening there was a movie show and band concert.

SEP-5-1917

ASKS FIXED PRICE FOR CITY'S COAL

SEP 5 1917

Curley Declares That This Would Lower Cost of Fuel in Boston.

An appeal to Washington, urging United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield to set a price at which coal dealers will be compelled to furnish bituminous and anthracite coals to the city of Boston, was forwarded by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon over his signature. The mayor feels that such a ruling from Washington would break the local price for soft coal to $7.50 a ton almost immediately.

His letter to Fuel Administrator Garfield reads:

"The city of Boston is confronted with a condition, in the matter of fuel supply, which apparently can only be corrected through the assistance of your board.

"The city of Boston has advertised on four occasions during the past six months for a supply of fuel for school buildings and for charitable and correctional institutions and hospitals, but has been unable to secure a tender from any of the wholesale dealers in coal in Massachusetts. I believe it would be within the power of your board to designate a price at which the coal dealers shall be required to furnish coal to the city, the amount to be furnished by each dealer to be based on the capitalization of the corporation or partnership. We shall require about 70,000 tons."

Yesterday the mayor approved a private purchase by Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn of 1500 tons of New River bituminous at $8.35 a ton for Long island, delivery to be made within the next week. The purchase was made from the Northern Coal Company and is the lowest price for New River coal the city has been able to obtain in the past year.

Today the city will open bids for 55,000 tons of coal for various municipal institutions, deliveries to be made from time to time during the next 12 months at a flat rate. According to the mayor, there is no probability of any bids being received on this bid, the fifth the city has advertised, because of the fear of future conditions by coal dealers, who do not dare set a price today at which they will have to deliver coal a year hence.

SEP-4-1917

SCOTCHMEN HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC

SEP 4 - 1917

Curley Discounts Reports Russia Is Faltering in War.

Journal

Scotchmen of Greater Boston gathered to the number of nearly 10,000 yesterday at Caledonian Grove for their annual picnic and athletic carnival. The track events divided chief interest with the Highland dancing and bagpipe playing competitions.

About a score of Col. Guthrie's Kilties, home on furlough, were given a big ovation when they came onto the grounds in the war plaids.

Mayor Curley was the principal guest and his address engaged itself prominently with the war situation. He discounted the reports that Russia was faltering in the war, citing the opinion of Gen. Scott, one of the American mission to Russia, whom he talked with recently in Washington, to the effect that Russia is in the war with all its heart.

He told of his recent trip to the Valcartier, Quebec, camp, at which Col. Percy A. Guthrie's Kilties are being trained for overseas service. He commended the spirit of loyalty to the cause of the Allies being shown by Scotchmen everywhere.

SEP-6-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island was yesterday inspected by Acting Mayor James Donovan and the Councilmanic committee on prison inspection, Chairman Ballantyne and Councilmen Ford and Attridge making the trip. Long pending improvements, such as removing the dangerous boiler house from beneath the chapel, remodeled buildings and constructing a model hennery, will probably be reported against by the committee on the grounds that it is only a matter of a year or two before the legislation sought by Mayor Curley to have the State take over this juvenile correctional institute will be passed and the city relieved of a burden of $40,000 a year for the care of from 100 to 150 boys.

Supt. John J. Ryan was highly praised by the committee for the showing he has made at the institution.

SEP 6 1917

Three paving contractors bid on one of the biggest asphalt jobs of the year yesterday. The contract was for 36,161 square yards scattered in every corner of the city, and this, coupled with the labor market and plenty of other bituminous work now under way, is said to have kept other contractors from going after the job. The lowest bid yesterday was from the Bermudez Company at $111,542.27 for three-inch sheet asphalt. The Rowe Contracting Company bid $114,226.05 for Topeka-type and the Warren Brothers Company bid $112,783.95 for Topeka-type.

The last named company was the only firm bidding its own patented Bitulithic, offering this two-inch surface at $123,993.86. Public Works Commissioner Murphy intimated yesterday his intention of making the award to the lowest bidder.

SEP 7 1917

A busy councilmanic session has been arranged by Clerk of Committees John F. Dever for today. The committee on finance will meet to discuss the long-controverted matter of either an appropriation or a loan for the reconstruction of the Broadway bridge and other pending loan orders. Following this there will be a spirited meeting of the Council as a whole on an application for a site for a cemetery.

In the evening the problem of permanently removing cars from the shopping district of Washington street during the rush hours in the late forenoon and entire afternoon will be given a public hearing by the entire Council. The Chamber of Commerce favors the continuance of the experiment which started last December, while a number of South Boston and Dorchester residents are in bitter opposition.

JOURNAL - SEP-4-1917

LABOR'S LOYALTY HOLIDAY THEME

SEP 4 - 1917

Setback for Democracy Would React Deplorably Upon Welfare of Workers---Speakers Warn.

Journal

Labor's loyalty to the government in its battle for world democracy was yesterday's Labor Day theme. Heartily applauded speeches by leaders were replete with assurances that labor is "with the President" to see the war through to a victorious and decisive culmination.

"This is labor's war," speakers contended, and they held that a set-back for democracy in any portion of the world would react deplorably upon the labor movement in the United States and in every civilized country. "Labor will, therefore, make sure that its productiveness is not impaired, and the war efficiency of the federal government thereby impaired," came the promise. The presence of many thousands of labor men in the ranks of the country's volunteer forces was hailed as a decisive proof of fidelity to national duty.

With these patriotic declarations, however, were coupled warnings to employers that labor standards must not be lowered nor advantageous legislation, obtained by labor, repealed on any pretext of military necessity.

For the first time in many years, Boston saw no Labor day parade. That funds available for war relief and purchase of Liberty bonds, might be saved for those purposes rather than expended on a procession, the annual demonstration was omitted, and in its place a mass meeting was held yesterday morning at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common. About 4000 persons gathered for the concert and the speaking, the meeting being under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Guests of Mayor

In the afternoon, members of the Central Labor Union and of the Building Trades Council were guests of the mayor at a luncheon in the Quincy House. Several unions had socials at their headquarters during the afternoon and evening.

The dual honors held by James Duncan as first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and as a member of the American Mission recently returned from Russia, made him the central figure in Boston's observance of Labor's day. He it was who had been chosen to outline labor's attitude toward the world war, and there was prolonged cheering when he began, "Labor will stand back of the President to the end in order that the great institutions of our free republic may be defended.

"The labor man," he continued, "who is willing to put selfish interest before humanity is not worthy of the name citizen. Unhappily, the press, and principally magazine writers, so-called intellectuals, judge the activities of organized labor too much from the occasional mistake in the expressions of a hopeless minority.

"Criticism has been heaped upon labor because of the activities of the People's Liberty party and organizations with similar high sounding names, which have come forward with nostrums, not realizing that the issue is democracy versus Prussianism.

"What about the rich man, though? While criticising labor because here and there an adverse voice is heard, is he as willing to open his purse for the government as is the laboring man to risk his life for the nation he loves?"

Respected in Russia

"I do not know a place where the United States as a people are as much respected as by the great people of Russia," said Mr. Duncan in the account of his trip to Russia as the labor member of the American mission. He was emphatic in his assertion that Russia will not arrange a separate peace with the Central Powers.

"The Russian people," he said, "following their great revolution should not be judged by the wreck which was left to them by the deposed Czar. The latter, through some of the most diabolical schemes ever hatched even under absolutism, had left the defensive institutions of that great country in such a veritable wreck, incidental to his purpose of entering into an individual peace with Prussian militarism that the young democracy had first to endeavor to get munitions and implements for war purposes.

"As the methods for providing these had also been left in a seriously crippled condition, great difficulty was experienced in even permitting the young democracy to maintain the semblance of war activities.

"Yet there are people in that country, and evidently some in this country, who desire rather to judge the new democracy by the wreck left by the Czar than by the great and noble aspirations and hopes of a newly freed people to provide munitions, administration and front trenches can stay there only if eight others, men or women, are working to supply them. A worker should realize that at the present time the best way to serve the country, humanity, and himself is to become a member of a labor organization."

Speaks at Luncheon

At the luncheon at the Quincy House, the mayor said that "the hardest time for labor will come at the end of the war. There never was a better time for labor to fortify itself. You will have to face not a few capitalists, but a lot of adventurers and speculators who have become suddenly rich. That is the kind that always wants to crowd labor."

The mayor referred to his salary increases given 6300 city employes during his administration, as an indication of his determination to secure a fair deal "for my own people, the toilers." In this connection he referred to members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston and the Massachusetts Real Eestate institutionss suitable to their changed conditions. This included the great and almost unequaled effort of supplying their soldiers with the essentials to stand off the Teuton savagery practised by and constituting Prussian militarism.

"When the munitions and rolling stock from this country are made available, you will see a drive on the eastern front that will surprise the world.

"Russia is fighting for industrial democracy as are we. Organized labor in the United States not only stands for and will protect the democracy of our own country, but demands, and is willing to fight for it, that democracy shall be extended to all the people of the civilized countries."

Labor Buys Bonds

President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union referred in his speech to the raising of $385,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds by labor men of Boston and promised that at least an equal amount of the second issue would be taken.

"I have sent a request to the President," he said, "that the first allotment of $50,000 worth be assigned to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"At least 75 per cent of the young men of our organization have volunteered or are subject to the draft. We ask that, while our boys are across the water, employers be equally patriotic in their treatment of workers during this crisis of the world's history. The government reports show that 44 large corporations during the past year increased their profits more than $591,000,000 over those of the previous 12 months. Labor is entitled to a fair share of the profits they create at this particular time.

"We want to serve notice on the unfair employers that we shall fight them just as hard as our boys are fighting the Huns across the water. And we shall not allow the exploitation of women and children that profits may be still further swollen."

Introduced as "the friend of labor," Mayor Curley warned against a patriotism "that like charity may serve as a cloak to hide many sins."

"The power of money has ever been exerted," he said, "to crush human progress. Make the child labor law mean what it was intended to mean, and don't let it be suspended on the pretext of necessity.

"The Allies and the Central Powers both realize that the war must be won by organized labor. The men in the Exchanges, who opposed the increases, as "high class citizens living outside of Boston."

Mr. Duncan spoke interestingly of his visit to Russia, and of the labor problems that confronts that country. Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Central Labor Union also spoke briefly at the luncheon.

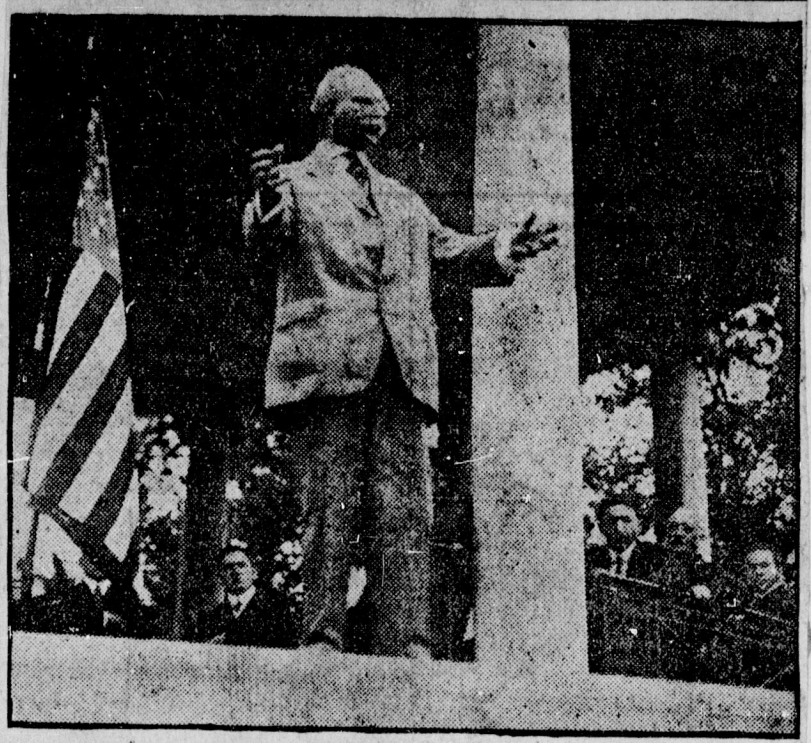
At the bandstand meeting, the following resolution, passed by the Central Labor Union, was read by President McGrady:

Continued next page

SEP-4-1917

(1)

LABOR DAY SPEAKER ON COMMON



JAMES DUNCAN,
First vice president A. F. of L., delivering address at outdoor meeting which headed Boston's holiday program and took the place of the usual parade of the laboring men. He was labor member of the American mission to Russia.

SEP-3-1917.

MAYOR PREDICTS WAR WILL END IN NINETY DAYS

SEP 3 - 1917

Farewell to Jewish Soldiers Marks Opening of the Hebrew Convention.

Mayor Curley's prediction that the war will end in 90 days, and a plea by Col. Harry Cutler that American troops be sent to Russia, marked a notable patriotic demonstration in Temple Ohabei Shalom last evening when thousands of Jews gave a rousing send-off to the members of the Y. M. H. A. who have enlisted or been drafted. The meeting was held in connection with the convention of that organization.

Four rabbis, representing all shades of Judaism, participated in the impressive ceremonies. About 500 young men, commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors and drafted men, were present.

The mayor based his prediction on information gained during his visit to Washington last week. He told of a long conference with Gen. Scott of the Root mission, when he was assured that Russia will keep her place until victory is achieved by the Allies. He predicted a revolution in Germany soon and a fate for the Kaiser like that of Nicholas of Russia.

Mayor Curley said that he favored the conscription of all aliens who have been in this country more than one year. Within 30 days, he said, President Wilson will take the matter up with the British, French and Italian governments.

Col. Cutler declared himself in favor of sending American troops to Russia.

"For my part," he said, "I wish that the troops of the oldest democracy in the world were stationed side by side with those of the newest democracy, Russia, and that we might thereby hearten the 30,000,000 man-power in that new republic to make a supreme effort for the insurance of a government, to save its people from the yoke of the Romanoff and its vicious influences, so that out of this terrible holocaust there might arise a new beacon light, a new statue of Liberty on the eastern hemisphere, to become a blessing to countless unborn millions, a land where the precept of our martyred President, 'government of the people for the people and by the people' might be forever established.

"I wish just as earnestly that we could send out troops to defend with their lives the Mesapotamian front, in order that Palestine, the cradle of our principles and ideas, and the hope of our future, might come under the guidance of this, our glorious nation. Moreover, nothing could be of greater moment to me than to serve the country of my nativity, simultaneouly with the country of my adoption, Russia and United States in this history making crisis.

"We Jewish citizens of this beloved land, as demonstrated by this meeting, are eagerly answering the call to the colors—the flag of the United States of America, symbol of the equality of mankind—and we will discharge our duty with the fullest measure of fervor and patriotism, and bring to the altar of sacrifice the best that is in us."

He said that in the present draft out of an army of 650,000 probably 50,000 or 60,000 will be men of the Jewish faith. He told of the plans of the Jewish Welfare Board to aid the soldiers.

Rabbi Israeli brought forth a tremendous outburst of applause when he said that the Jews who are enrolled as members of the great American army of liberty will fight not only for the vindication of moral law, but for the vindication of international law. He bitterly assailed the Kaiser and the German government.

President Hurwitz delivered an eloquent address in which he bid Godspeed and farewell to the Jewish men in the government service.

Convention Opens

Support of President Wilson and the nation in unlimited degree in prosecuting the war with Germany was pledged by 2000 delegates, alternates and visitors to the seventh annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England, third annual gathering of the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England and annual conference of Hebrew teachers from all parts of Massachusetts, at the joint opening business meeting at Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon.

The pledge of fealty to the flag and the American institutions, representing 15,000 young men and women of the Jewish faith in New England, was wired to President Wilson last evening.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak, the new spiritual guide of the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, pronounced the opening prayers. Addresses were delivered by Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Y. M. H. A.'s of New England; David A. Ellis of the Boston Transit Commission, who represented the national council of the Y. M. H. A. and kindred associations; A. C. Ratshesky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Jacob Asher of Worcester, Max Mitchell and Morris D. Waldman, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities.

SEP 3 - 1917

Speaks as Zionist

"This is a war convention," said Miss Susan Brandeis. "In this time of stress we must all get together. I am confident that the Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. will do everything in their power to help the nation in its crisis. In fact, the very idea of this meeting, of this convention, is to co-operate.

"We Zionists, and it is as a Zionist primarily that I am speaking to you, are also trying to co-operate.

"Look at the Jewish men in Washington who are giving their all to the nation. One of the associates of the secretary of war is Prof. Felix Frankfurter. Many other Boston Jews have given up their valuable time, Louis E. Kirstein and others.

"Fifteen or 20 years from now we must take the places of those who are leading us now. So our task is really a task of preparation.

"The Zionists have that idea in mind, that Palestine will be ours in the future,

Continued next page

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but it can be brought nearer and nearer by preparation. We know what the great mass of Jews think of the situation. President Wilson, Lord Balfour, men in this and other countries have thought for Palestine.

"Remember that your organization is being greatly depleted, as it naturally would. Many thousands have already been taken out of New England and between five and 10 per cent. are Jews.

Spirit of Jewry

"We who meet here in Boston, the heart of New England," said Mr Ellis, "are meeting in a place whose ideals, aspirations, institutions, and to a certain extent, its population are essentially Jewish. America, which was built up on the Puritan foundation, is also Jewish and to this America we owe all the duty not only of a man who lives in a country to that country, but as a Jew to a land that is built on what is best and highest and noblest in Jewish aspiration.

"That is the thought I want to leave implanted in your mind. You are the Jewry of the future of New England as well as, to a large degree, the Jewry of the present and when you approach the problems which are going to arise in the future, I know you will do it with the full sense of responsibility not only to our fine, old, ever-vital Jewish race, but also to the United States of America, which represents the dreams of our prophets and stands for what is noblest in the world of today.

Mr. Ratshesky, member of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, said: "The world is passing through the greatest crisis it has ever had. The Jews of the world are passing through as great a crisis as they have ever had. And it is fitting that you, in your convention today, consider that crisis, that you make no mistakes in your deliberations and that you emerge not only as good Jews—as better Jews—but as better Americans. That is your duty at this time, because the United States of America must emerge from this war victorious and we must do more than our share to help the nation."

Mr. Mitchell referred to work being done by the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations. He said that the future of the Jew and Judaism depends on these organizations.

Mr. Waldman appealed to the delegates to take a more active interest in the work of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston.

Pledges Loyalty

Judge Asher introduced the following patriotic resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The United States of America, true to its ideals of unselfish and devoted service to humanity, is engaged in the mighty combat to give the small nations their place in the sun and to make the world safe for democracy; and,

"Whereas, a lasting and just peace can only be secured by a firm and unreserving determination to carry the war to a victorious conclusion, free from the spirit of conquest and of economic retaliation, as expounded in the splendid state papers of the President; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England, in convention assembled, pledge our government, the United States of America, our steadfast devotion, and our readiness to respond to its call with our lives and our fortunes, in order that our country may continue to stand out among the nations as the 'torch of liberty enlightening the world.'"

President Hurwitz in his annual message reviewed the progress of the movement during the year, how the war has affected it and made a number of recommendations. One was that each association establish a Zionist department.

"Six years ago saw the inception of our associated movement in the very city in which we are now gathered," he said.

"The events of the past few months—America's entry into the world war—make us feel that the action of the organizers of our movement was providential; for if ever there was need in our communities, organizations such as our, Jewish communal institutions, dedicated to civic, social and educational service, the time is now at hand. If ever there was need for service unselfish and patriotic, not only on the part of individuals, the time is the present. Fortunately we have the organization units and fortunately they have experienced service, so that today they constitute so many trained bodies, all dedicated to the cause of service and ready to perform any and all kinds of service that may be required of them.

"A brief review of the important activities engaged in during the past year will serve to indicate the progress made by the Associated and at the same time suggest the problems demanding consideration and solution."

He reviewed the Central Boston Y. M. H. A. building campaign, in which 4000 members were secured, and continued:

For Central Building

"When this membership campaign was undertaken, it was the hope and expectation of your executive officers that the campaign for raising the $250,000 with which to make possible the purchase of a site and the erection of the proposed central Y. M. H. A. Building, would be launched immediately following the holding of the convention. As a matter of fact, Edward A. Filene and Max Mitchell, even previous to the launching of the membership campaign, promised large and substantial contributions toward the building fund, provided that the membership campaign would be successful.

"Unfortunately, the present status of affairs brought about by the reason of the entry of our country in the war necessarily interferes with the immediate carrying out this contemplated project. However, we feel hat this matter is of such a vital importance to the general welfare of the entire Y. M. H. A. movement in New England that the project must not be indefinitely delayed and we therefore are of the opinion that as soon as conditions warrant, a campaign for the raising of this sum should be launched and that such campaign should be conducted and carried on thrugh the offices of the Associated, as was the membership campaign.

"The war and the draft have had a most distressing effect upon our organization, temporarily stultifying all interest in the convention, so that it appeared for a time as though it would have to be postponed. A meeting of the presidents held July 28 at the Revere Y. M. H. A. headquarters helped to dissipate that sentiment entirely. The resolutions adopted at the meeting were of such great importace that their consideration and adoption by this convention is strongly advised.

"We recommended that all associations organize war emergency bureaus to provide for the present exigency with the following purposes:

"1—Explain the provisions of the draft law.

"2—Assist relatives of the men in the service in the transmission of intelligence.

"3—Provide for the comfort of the enlisted and drafted men by furnishing delicacies, literature, etc.

SEP-3-1917.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY, MR. MURPHY?

SEP 3 - 1917

Mayor Curley is entitled to have his veracity vindicated with reference to that mysterious $10,000 that proved to be the sensation of the recent bonding probe by the Finance Commission.

The Journal again offers its columns to the mayor in case he desires a chance to explain the affair. The Journal again offers its columns to Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic city committee in case he recollects what became of the $10,000 "invested" by two paving contractors in one of his promotion schemes. The Journal again calls on the Finance Commission to offer its witness stand to Mayor Curley, where, under oath, after being duly summoned, he can undoubtedly explain just where there has been a misunderstanding and an erroneous impression conveyed to the citizens of the municipality of which he is the honored chief executive.

If Mr. Daly, former partner of Mayor Curley, lied under oath about his dealings with the mayor in a financial capacity, the mayor's reputation has been jeopardized by a trusted associate, and the courts can act accordingly. As far as the belief that the mayor intentionally told an untruth in a formal statement to the press of Boston about where he received $10,000 is concerned, we dislike to harbor such a thought and trust that it is utterly unfounded.

But the matter should be cleared up, with finality and despatch, as it would be unfortunate if it were delayed long enough to be injected into an otherwise savory and gentlemanly mayoral campaign.

SEP-3-1917

CITY WILL FURNISH RUBBISH CANS FREE

Anybody can have a little rubbish can nowadays. If you find the sidewalk being unduly littered in front of your home rush to the City Hall and get a few rubbish cans—for nothing—and teach the neighbors what spotless town should be like.

The Public Works Department is ready to supply rubbish cans both large and small, and also agrees to clean them out at regular intervals, but the citizen and property owner must first give his permission to have the cans, which by the way are neat, good looking affairs, placed on his property.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-4-1917

PARADELESS LABOR DAY

Feature of the Day Was the Meeting Addressed by James Duncan on the Common

SEP 4 1917

For the first time in many years the labor unions in Boston had no Labor Day parade. Instead they had a meeting on the Common, with an estimated attendance of about 4000. This meeting was held around the Parkman Bandstand, whence James Duncan delivered a speech defining the attitude of organized labor toward the war. Mr. Duncan is first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and was a member of the Root Commission from the United States to Russia. There were several other speakers, including Edward F. McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union, and Mayor Curley of Boston. Mr. Duncan expressed confidence in the ability of Russia to recover, and gave credit to the workmen of that country, especially the workmen's deputies in the Duma, for the success of the revolution. Relative to the patriotism and the reliability of the union men in the United States he said—

"No need to ask about the patriotism of the laboring men of America today. Look back over the record of the past. Ever have they been in the forefront in defense of our institutions. In the dark days of the Civil War members of organized labor were at the front. And when that war was ended, and the soldiers trooped back to take up their former occupations in life, the toll of battle was apparent. In many labor organizations so many members were gone that there were not quorums left to transact business.

"And in the war for the freedom and democratization of Cuba it was the same. Roosevelt, when President, told me that when the night came on in Cuba and the squads went out in search of the dead and dying, it was amazing how many men found lying on the field of battle were identified through the paid-up trade union cards found in their uniforms.

"With such a record behind us, what else could be expected today but almost unanimity among labor men in backing up the President?

"Labor will stand by President Wilson until Prussian militarism is dethroned and the German people have an opportunity to form a government of, by and for the people.

"Occasionally an adverse action crops out from among the mass of organized labor. Unhappily, the newspapers, but more particularly the magazine writers—the so-called intellectuals, judge the activities of organized labor too much from the occasional mistakes that are made, or by the expression of a hopeless minority. It is because of this that when some adverse expression is made, the news is flashed here and there that on this o subject organized labor is wro g.

"We are willing to be judged by activities, to have their merits or de checked up. Such a proceeding would the activities of organized labor t nine-tenths for the good. The disturb who take the wrong pathway, are notic only because they are a loos cog in th wheel.

"Any labor man willing to place his individual interests before the interests of humanity is unworthy of the name of citizen. And any laboring man who is unwilling to serve his country in this crisis is unworthy of that title.

"But what about the rich man? Is he to stand on the sidewalk and criticise us because at times certain of our members come forward and under caution of the People's Liberty party or some other high standing title ask for peace here and there? No. The man with money must come forward too, with the mass of the workers of the nation, and give of his means so that the cause may triumph."

NO BIDS FOR CITY'S COAL

SEP 4 1917

Time Expired at Noon Today on Advertisement for 55,000 Tons of Bituminous and Anthracite for Winter Use

When the time expired at noon today for the receipt of bids for furnishing the city of Boston with 55,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal, not a bid had been received. Several representatives of the leading coal dealers of the city were at the office of the superintendent of supplies, but no comment was made on the peculiar situation. The result was just as the mayor anticipated, and in accord with the warning given him during the conference he held with the dealers last week.

This is the fifth time that theh city has advertised without result. The first advertisement gave little encouragement for bidders to supply small amounts. The specifications were changed at the request of the dealers, so that lots of several thousand tons might be considered. This plan was of no more effect than the original plan. The mayor believes that the dealers are not treating the city fairly and that is why he appealed to uel Controller Garfield.

Aug - 22 - 1917

MAYOR CURLEY APPROVES DAY IN THREE ORDINANCE

ACTS AFTER RECEIVING WORD FROM THE FIREMEN THAT THEY WOULD SEEK NO MORE CONCESSIONS

AUG 23 1917

Mayor Curley signed this afternoon the City Council's amended ordinance granting Boston firemen one day off in three, and sent the pen to Councillor Daniel J. McDonald, author of this much-discussed order. The mayor waited until a few hours of the expiration of the statutory time limit for action, time being up this afternoon at five o'clock—fifteen days from the receipt of the ordinance from the city clerk. The mayor based his favorable action on this letter from the counsel of the Russell Club:

Hon. James M. Curley Mayor of Boston;

Dear Sir—At a conference with a committee representing the firemen of the city of Boston, I was authorized to say to your honor that if the ordinance granting one day off in three for firemen becomes effective, the firemen will seek no further concessions from the City Government in the matter of time off, nor will they interest themselves directly or indirectly in the enactment of any ordinance providing that the day off in three plan be changed.

Respectfully yours,
Thomas D. Lavelle.

The ordinance will go into effect on the first day of February, 1918. Besides providing that no Boston firemen shall be obliged to work more than two days in three, it stipulates that three hours per day shall be allowed for meals.

In signing the ordinance, the mayor made no comment as to the additional expense which the opponents believe must fall upon the city. He said that his fear had been that the firemen, if denied the change in hours, would make another attempt to secure the two-platoon system, which would prove much more expensive than the present plan. With that fear in mind, he asked for an opinion from the firemen and received the above letter. The firemen, in their arguments before the City Council, claimed that no more men would be necessary. Fire Commissioner Grady has asserted that 192 additional men would be needed to keep the department manned as at present.

It is probable that the Chamber of Commerce will take the matter to the courts to settle the quesion whether the ordinance is legal.

SEPT-4-1917

THREE BIDDERS FOR PAVING

One of the Largest Jobs of the Year Attracts Little Interest—Streets Not Well Grouped

Only three contractors showed a desire to undertake the city's latest street surfacing job, embracing 36,161 square yards, when bids were opened in the office of the public works department today. Whether lack of interest was the result of an unfavorable condition of the supply and labor markets or due to the fact that the streets involved are poorly grouped was not indicated.

The streets are Beacon, from Raleigh to the Boston & Albany Railroad; North Russell, from Cambridge to Eaton; Maverick square, from Sumner to Maverick; Harvard, from Prescott to the south side of Harvard square; Brighton avenue, from Commonwealth avenue to Cambridge street; Bowdoin, from Mount Ida road to Topliff street, and South, from Jamaica street to the Arborway.

Though the total yardage conforms to the new idea of doing work in large volume to attract highly competitive bidding, the streets are so far apart that contractors would gain no particular advantage in figuring. The bids were as follows:

Bermudez Company—Asphalt, $111,542.27; Topeka, $111,903.88.

Rowe Contracting Company—Asphalt, $116,044.10; Topeka, $114,226.05.

Warren Brothers Company—Asphalt, $118,208.11; Topeka, $112,783.95; bitulithic, $123,993.80.

SEPT-6-1917

SEP 6 1917

RECORD OF EVERY BOSTON MAN

Committee of Five Named to Co-operate With State Information Bureau

A Boston committee to coöperate with the Massachusetts Soldiers Information Bureau, of which Charles S. Baxter is the director, was chosen at City Hall today, as follows: Michael H. Corcoran, James R. Nicholson, Felix Vorenberg, Conrad Reuter and Harold Peabody.

The object of the Boston committee will be to keep an accurate record of the whereabouts and welfare of every Boston man in the service of his country, and to keep a roll of honor consisting of all men from Boston enlisted in any branch of the service. A Massachusetts building is to be established in Paris for the soldiers, at which place information will be given in regard to their families at home, and the families at home will be kept informed as to the condition of their relatives at the front. The same kind of work is to be carried on all over the State. The Boston committee has already made plans for the work as it pertains to this city.

Aug - 25 - 1917

MILTON TAX RATE UP $1.80

Fixed by the Assessors at $16 Which is the Highest in the History of the Town—Income Tax Law the Cause

AUG 25 1917

Milton's tax rate was announced today and is $16, an increase of $1.80 over last year and the highest in the history of the town. Six years ago the town had a rate of $10.80. This year's big jump is attributable to the working of the new income and intangible personal property tax law, the return from which to Milton was $220,378.17, a much smaller amount than the town would have received under last year's rate from the $17,844,491 personal property valuation which it lost. The town's total valuation is now $17,830,703, against $35,104,044 last year.

Milton's liabilities are fixed at $608,757.91, an increase of $57,973.22, and the assets outside the tax levy are $99,549.75, not including the return from the income and intangible personal property tax. The assets are $34,682.92 more than in 1916. The amount to be raised by taxation is $279,829. 99.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-4-1917

MORE EFFICIENT MARKETING

This is a free country, and it is rather interesting to note that in order for a farmer to bring a wagon load of truck into a Boston square and offer it for sale he must first secure two permits, one from the State Board of Agriculture, the other fron. the City Council. The people wait with such patience as they may while His Honor the Mayor intercedes with these august bodies for the permission. Even then it will be only a partial opportunity. Dorchester will have one easy-money food day a week; so will East Boston, South Boston, and two different sections of Roxbury. Why should not this opportunity to the public come every day in the week? These sales by the farmers have everywhere been a success, not only for the farmer but for the beleaguered householder of small means, hemmed in by the special privileges commandeered by big business organizations.

SEP 4 1917

Why not open up a bit and give the poor man a fighting chance against this H. C. L. wolf which has dogged his door for some years? There is opportunity for some sagacious political leader to make himself popular by a wise and forceful advocacy of this need not only in the city but in the country. There the beef trust has the farmer by the throat. If he raises cattle and hogs for sale on the hoof he can sell them thus only to the trust at its price. He cannot slaughter them himself. He must have it done by the authorized town official, wait his convenience and pay his price. No wonder he gives up the idea of raising his own meat, which every farmer did a half-century ago. When he would raise milk in quantity the milk trust assumes the function of the beef trust and does for him in the same way.

Take the case of Lynn, for instance. No doubt it is typical. Within just a few days it has opened public markets in the west end of Lynn Common on the direct road to Boston. There consumers eagerly buy directly from producers to the advantage of both. Here a hundred years ago such a market thrived. Of late years the farmers have been passing this spot on the long road to Boston with heavy loads of this same produce. The vegetables, sold to wholesalers in Boston, have gone back to the Lynn retailers, and been sold there to the Lynn people at a price many times that received by the farmer after his long, weary haul to the city. Why all this greater work for less returns on the part of the farmer? Why the loss of money and freshness of food to the householder? Very likely there lurks in our midst a produce trust also. In any case this whole business of food production, transportation and availability to the consumer needs a business doctor very much indeed. The market idea will help. A return to sanity in sanitation regulations will help, business efficiency in transportation and marketing will help most of all perhaps. It may be we shall get another commission on this; but what we really need is a messiah.

CURLEY APPEALS TO LABOR

SEP 4 1917

Defends His Course as Mayor and Asks for Support at the Polls

An appeal for the labor vote was made by Mayor Curley at the Labor Day dinner tendered by him to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union at the Quincy House.

"I am sure you will support me as I have always stood for a square deal for my own, the working people," he said.

President E. F. McGrady of the C. L. U. introduced Mr. Curley. "The mayor," he said, "has never failed to come across for any request I have made in the name of organized labor."

Mayor Curley said: "My record, while mayor, speaks for itself and the members of labor unions know from this record who their friend is. I have always been faithful and an unflinching supporter of things that are right and hope to remain so.

"It has been possible to reduce the debt $1,000,000 a year for four years and yet increase salaries all along the line."

The mayor defended himself at length for his course in signing the one-day-off-in-three order for firemen, saying that he knew of cases where firemen had gone insane because kept in quarters apart from their families so long, and charged that the opposition to the order on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange came from the same quarter which would have brought about the discharge of old men from the employ of the city, instead of pensioning them.

James Duncan, vice president A. F. of L., and others spoke, and among those present were Representative George Curran, candidate for the Senate; Henry

NEW PLAYGROUND DEDICATED

SEP 4 1917

Mayor Curley Promises to Spend $200,000 More at Mission Hill, Roxbury

More than 4000 persons attended the dedicatory exercises of the Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, and heard the mayor's promise that the city would spend $200,000 more within a year to extend the playground to Faxon street.

The Stars and Stripes were unfurled by Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Representative Dennis Reardon, and William Connell, seven years old, costumed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance speech in behalf of the children of the district. Master James M. Curley, jr., son of the mayor, recited "Our Flag."

There were athletic games for boys and girls and a three-mile cross-country run through the district, finishing at the playground, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Association and others competed. It was won by James Starr in 15 min. 20 sec. He was awarded a gold watch, while a silver cup was given to George Burke, who finished second.

GREETS MEDAL-OF-HONOR MEN

Mayor Curley Listens to Stories of Unusual Bravery from Company That Calls on Him

Stories of unusual bravery in war were related to Mayor Curley this noon by members of the Legion of Honor, who won special recognition from Congress. A delegation of fifty veterans, many of them accompanied by their wives, called on the mayor to invite him to attend their annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza tonight. The delegation was headed by Orville T. Chamberlain, who won his medal by bravery at Chickamauga. The mayor declared that he and Mrs. Curley would attend with pleasure.

One of the stories that particularly interested the mayor was that concerning Gunner E. A. Gisburne of the United States Naval Reserve, who was shot through the knee in Vera Cruz two years ago when he tried to save Marine Daniel J. Haggerty of Cambridge. Another tale was that of Lowell M. Maxham of Boston, who served in the Army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fredericksburg saved the flag when the colorbearer was shot.

P. J. Kiel of Charlestown, one of the veterans, related stories concerning many of the men, and when he had finished the mayor shook hands with each of the delegation. He offered the party the use of two large sightseeing cars to make the trip to Concord and Lexington.

CHAMBERLAIN RE-ELECTED

Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion Concludes Sessions—Banquet at Copley-Plaza Tonight

Orville T. Chamberlain of Elkhart, Ind., was again elected commander of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion at the forenoon's session at the Copley-Plaza. The session was addressed by several of its members and by officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary who were invited to share in the exercises. Other officers elected were John McClay of Charlestown, senior vice commander; Hermann W. Kuchmeister of Winthrop, junior vice commander; William S. Hubbell of New York city, chaplain, and Benjamin B. Levy of New York city, chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. A. C. Rafferty of New York, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, made a few remarks, speaking especially of the benevolent work that had been done by her organization during the year; and others who spoke were Mrs. Mary O. Stevens of Peabody, a member of the Army Nurses' Association; Mrs. Simpson, daughter of Commander Chamberlain; Mrs. John C. Black of Illinois, whose husband was a former commander of the Legion, and former Governor Samuel E. Pingree of Vermont, who is eighty-five years of age.

Upon adjournment at noon the members of the Legion with ladies went down to City Hall to pay their respects to Mayor Curley.

POST - SEP-4-1917.

CURLEY TO MAKE RUN ON RECORD

Defends Signing One-Day-in-Three Ordinance

SEP 4 - 1917

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he is going to make his fight for re-election on his record, and that all he wants of the voters is that they take him at face value.

The Mayor declared his intention to run on his record at the annual Labor Day banquet tendered by him to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union at the Quincy House.

The one-day-off-in-three ordinance for firemen, recently signed by the Mayor, was defended by him during his address, and, among other things, he declared that three former officers of the fire department are now insane because of the long hours they were forced to spend in the fire stations.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL

More than 200 were present at the dinner. James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, was the guest of honor. The Mayor was given an ovation when he was presented to the diners by President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston C. L. U., who classed the Mayor as "a man who has proved himself a real and true friend to organized labor, and to every working man and woman, whether they are organized or not."

"My record while Mayor of this city speaks for itself," declared Mayor Curley, "and the members of labor unions know from this record who their friend is. I have always been faithful and an unflinching supporter of things that are right, and hope to remain so.

Attacks Storrow

In speaking of the ordinance granting one day off in three for the members of the fire department, he said that three officers, recently retired, are insane, owing to the hours that they were forced to spend in the station houses. The only opposition to the granting of this time off, he said, came from the perpetual opponents of any measure to assist humanity, "the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Real Estate Exchange and a number of property owners who do not live in this city."

These people, he said, had no argument to put up against the granting of this time off to the firemen, only the argument of "patriotism." Their argument was the same as that put up by the same people when, headed by James J. Storrow, they demanded the discharge of the old men employed by the city, saying that the young men used the old ones for pacemakers and thereby retarded the work.

Payroll or Pension

"I told Mr. Storrow," he said, "that possibly, sometime, the Boston Chamber of Commerce might have a Mayor to run the city, and when that time came, he could do as he pleased, but while I am Mayor, any man not fit to work will be placed on the pension list or kept on the pay rolls, but no man will be discharged because of his age and the fact that he is slowing up as a result of the many years of faithful service already given to the taxpayers of this city."

Mr. Duncan addressed the gathering and told of his trip to Russia as a member of the United States Commission, and of the investigations that he and other members of the commission carried on.

SEP-1-1917.

G.A.R. CHIEF SENDS HUB A 'THANK YOU'

SEP 1 - 1917

Mayor Receives Letter From Veterans' Commander

Post

A letter of appreciation for the splendid reception accorded the G. A. R. veterans by the city of Boston during the national encampment recently held here, was received by Mayor Curley last night from National Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, who was in charge of the convention. The communication also contained an expression of gratitude for the silken flag presented by the Mayor.

COMMANDER'S LETTER

The letter follows:

"Dear Mayor Curley:

"I take the first opportunity after reaching home to express my appreciation of your gracious act on behalf of the citizens of Boston, in presenting me with the elegant silk stand of national colors, while the Grand Army of the Republic parade of the 21st instant was in progress. I shall always prize this standard of our country, the most beautiful flag of the world, as a precious memento of my visit to your historic city.

"I shall never forget the many kindly courtesies extended to me and my comrades of the great organization of which I was chief. These pleasant memories will ever remain in our hearts as bright spots as long as we live.

"Permit me to commend you and your official staff of the city of Boston for your active interest manifested in preparing for the reception and entertainment of our national encampment. I desire to congratulate you on the excellent and satisfactory manner in which you handled the immense crowds that thronged the streets over which the parade passed. The way for the marchers was kept clear, the enthusiastic spectators kept in order and the procession passed over the entire route without a hitch. This satisfactory result is certainly complimentary to the chief executive of the city of Boston.

"Again thanking you for your many courtesies and wishing you abundant success and many years of happiness, I remain, yours sincerely,

"W. J. PATTERSON."

In a letter to Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian War Mission, declares that recollections of the reception accorded the envoys in Boston are "the best of all my trip in the United States."

SEP-4-1917.

NOT READY TO JOIN A. F. OF L.

Postoffice Workers So Decide at Convention

SEP 4 - 1917

The National Association of Postoffice Laborers at its sixth annual convention yesterday at John Winthrop Hall went on record as not being in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor at this time. This action was taken at the afternoon session, following a report of the executive committee that while they were not opposed and fully realized the benefits of such affiliation, the time was not yet ripe for such action on their part.

The convention was called to order by John Morrissey, president of the local branch, who introduced National President John H. Bosche of New York to the 25 delegates present from various cities throughout the country.

Mayor Curley was one of the early visitors at the convention and gave the delegates a cordial welcome to the city.

Among others who were present to greet the delegates were John W. McGrath, superintendent of mails at the main office of Boston; John Cassidy of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks, and Edward J. Ryan of the Railway Mail Clerks. Mr. McGrath spoke of the value of the members of the organization in the quick handling of the mails and seconded the Mayor in the hope that they would soon be given an increase in wages.

Officers for the coming year will be elected at this afternoon's session.

SEP-7-1917.

$50,000 BRIDGE LOAN GOES TO COMMITTEE

SEP 7 1917

The committee on finance of the City Council yesterday referred to the executive committee the proposed loan of $50,000 for the reconstruction of the Broadway Extension bridge.

The committee also referred to the executive committee an order appropriating $50,000 for a park in Roslindale, directly opposite the new municipal building, on the site of the Roslindale branch of the public library.

JOURNAL - SEP-5-1917. SEP-3-1917

WILL BUY COAL ON CO-OPERATIVE PLAN IN BOSTON

Association Formed in Faneuil Hall With $50,000 Capital.

SEP 5 1917

Approximately 150 persons gathered last night in Faneuil Hall and formed a stock co-operative association under the statutes of this State, to be known as the Boston Coal Users' Co-operative Association, with a capital stock of $50,000. After a long debate and proceedings, the by-laws of the association were accepted. The Old South Trust Company was selected without debate or proceeding to receive the subscriptions of those who wish to become members of the corporation.

Chairman James J. Irwin of the committee presided. It was he who inaugurated the idea of forming a co-operative club. In his opening address he continually laid stress on the fact that the meeting was called primarily "not as a protest meeting, nor as a rally to denounce the coal barons, but to form a business organization whereby members of a co-operative association might club together and purchase coal.

"We are not opposing the present plan," he said, "but propose to secure a remedy for some of the existing conditions. Long Island City has purchased coal for $7 a ton while we were paying nearly $10. I have been given information that the city of Springfield received coal at $2 less per ton than we have been paying, and that during the past year Lynn secured coal for $1 less a ton than Boston."

The preamble of the constitution of the newly-formed corporation reads as follows:

"The undersigned recommended to the coal consumers of Greater Boston the organization forthwith of a co-operative company under the Massachusetts Statutes governing co-operative organizations to be known as the Boston Coal Users' Co-operative Association for the purpose of buying, selling, transporting and otherwise dealing in the production, transportation and distribution of coal and other fuels for the benefit of the shareholders of the association by preventing profiteering, arranging for the sale of coal to the consumer at equitable prices, and, after payment of expenses of administration, providing for the surplus fund required by law and the payment of 5 per cent. dividends on the capital stock, arranging for the division periodically among the shareholders of the net profits of the enterprise on the basis of the patronage severally given by the shareholders, all orders to be taken on the basis of cash with order."

Section 1 of the by-laws provides there shall be 10,000 shares at a par value of $5 per share. This was adopted after the first provision calling for 5000 shares at a par value of $10 was defeated by a vote of the assembly.

WHEN THEY "FALL OUT" AT CITY HALL

SEP 3 - 1917

From analysis of recent bids and occurrences at City Hall, a couple of paving contractors have had a squabble among themselves. The taxpayers are to be congratulated and our hope is that the quarrel will continue for a long time to come.

Like the famous County Ring, the Paving Ring in Boston for years has seemed to be a charmed circle across which outside contractors have feared to tread. Throughout New England, Boston was openly commented upon as being "sewed up tight" for this man or that, according to who was mayor or in charge of the framing of the specifications for various pavements or materials.

A year ago last spring The Journal told a few truths about the methods, the prices and the profits of the "paving ring" and the councilmanic probe that followed under the leadership of the present president of the council, James J. Storrow, resulted in outside contractors putting in an appearance to see whether Boston was still "sewed up." In the face of a rising market for material and labor, paving prices dropped far below the prices paid when the market was low. A quarrel between local contractors, or the severing of certain Damon and Pythias friendships among political paving kings, however, had not been believed possible even in the fondest dreams of the taxpayers.

Here's to the squabble. Long may it last!

SEP 3 - 1917

SEP-1-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

A screech owl was presented to Mayor Curley yesterday by Frank H. Jenkins of the Bay View Stock Farm at West Barnstable. The bird will be shipped by express, and according to report tried to make a meal off one of Jenkins' fingers when captured a few days ago.

It will be sent to the city's aviary after the mayor hears it screech a few times.

The city's reviewing stands, located in front of City Hall and on Boston Common, will be sold to the highest bidder instead of the lumber being utilized by the Public Works Department, according to Supt. of Public Buildings Kneeland.

He has asked 65 builders to submit prices and bids will close at noon next Tuesday. The stands cost the city around $10,000.

SEP 1 - 1917

The Grove street improvement in West Roxbury, which includes both a widening and a relocation was yesterday approved by Mayor Curley and the Board of Street Commissioners. The engineer's estimate of the cost is $60,000. Damage awards totaling $7172.90 will be granted and betterment assessments of $12,395.72 will be levied upon the properties that are improved.

The war mission from Belgium yesterday sent its thanks to Mayor Curley through Baron Moncheur for the municipal reception extended them, saying that their recollection of Boston will be the best of all their trip through the United States.

Past Commander W. J. Patterson of the G. A. R. also sent the mayor a glowing letter of thanks yesterday for the courtesies and kindnesses shown the veterans during their convention.

Those muddles in the Fenway in the rear of the Art Museum will soon be a thing of the past, as Park Commissioner Dillon yesterday ordered a gang to start grading and filling after the mayor had complained that conditions were not proper for the drilling of the troops there.

Benches and drinking fountains will also be installed for the comfort of the troops within a few days, Commissioner Dillon declares.

SEP-1-1917

NAMES FEDERAL DOCTOR FOR CITY HEALTH BOARD

Curley Picks Dr. Safford for New $3000 Berth in Boston.

The appointment of Dr. M. Victor Safford of the United States Public Health Service to a newly created position in the Boston Health Department as epiremiologist at $3000 a year was announced by Mayor Curley last evening. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Civil Service Commission.

SEP 1 - 1917

Dr. Safford at present is receiving $3500 a year from the Federal service and is best known locally as the head of the medical division of the local immigration service, where he has been located almost continuously since 1902. He is a resident of Jamaica Plain, a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and according to Mayor Curley, is leaving the government service in order that he may settle here permanently. During the past summer he has been in charge of the medical work at the military cantonment at Columbia, South Carolina.

In Boston he will work in the medical division of which Dr. David D. Brough, the deputy health commissioner, is in charge. He will devote himself mainly along new lines of medical activities and research, including new ideas and methods he has long desired a chance to inaugurate. Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney is elated over the acceptance of a city appointment by Dr. Safford. Another medical appointment was also announced by the mayor yesterday, Dr. Thomas W. Wickham being named as resident supply surgeon at the Boston City Hospital at $125 a month.

MONITOR - SEP - 1917

BOSTON BUYS COAL AT $8.25

Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies for the City of Boston, today bought 1500 long tons of New River coal, for use at the penal institutions on Deer Island, at $8.25 a ton, from the Metropolitan Coal Company. This purchase is one of the several that are being made from time to time as the result of the failure of the city to obtain bids for furnishing 55,000 tons under contract. A week ago 1500 tons of the same kind of coal were bought at $8.35 a ton, so that the present price is 10 cents a ton lower. Dealers are refusing to bid on the full amount needed, because of the uncertainty of the coal situation.

SEPT - 5 - 1917

COAL DEALERS' NAMES SOUGHT

Conrad W. Crooker in Communication to Federal Trade Commission Demands Information Concerning Its Recent Report

A demand for names and addresses of retail coal dealers in Boston referred to in the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission as dealers who "did not hesitate to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins" last April and May, has been made in a communication to William J. Harris, chairman of the commission, by Conrad W. Crooker, a Boston lawyer, acing "as counsel for a large number of coal consumers, as a citizen and as candidate for attorney-general." Mr. Crooker's communication says:

"Retail coal dealers of Boston are making determined effort to mislead public opinion as to position taken by your commission in recent finding as to coal conditions in this vicinity. Deliberate attempt is being made through paid advertisements to convince consumers that commission has been misquoted by press.

"It is claimed in these advertisements that commission has in later statement modified its former finding and that this subsequent statement has been withheld from the public by local papers.

"In order that my clients and consumers generally may be no longer deceived . . . I demand that your commission forthwith furnish me with a copy of its latest statement relative to Boston conditions and that it also furnish me with the names and addresses of the coal retailers of Boston who in the language of your commission have not hesitated to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins.

"Upon receipt of above information I will personally undertake to place same before every coal consumer of Massachusetts and I will also at once bring same forcibly to the attention of our prosecuting authorities."

The "subsequent statement" mentioned by Mr. Crooker was issued by the Federal Trade Commission and dated Thursday, Aug. 30. It was published by the Boston newspapers of Saturday, the day on which the advertisement of the "Retail Coal Dealers of Boston" appeared. In no way was it suppressed, nor did the advertisement state that it had been. The advertisement appealed to the public to suspend judgment until the statement is published, asserting that "the press of Boston and the public generally have entirely misunderstood the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the profits of the retail coal dealers of Boston during the past few months." The "subsequent statement," as published in The Christian Science Monitor Saturday, was complete as made by L. L. Bracken, secretary of the commission. It merely stated that the report of the commission, saying that dealers had a "margin" of $2 to $4 a ton, had been misunderstood to mean a profit of $2 to $4 a ton, and emphasized the fact that not until all the retail dealer's expenses had been paid out of this margin did his profit begin to appear.

In the coal dealers' advertisement a telegram to L. L. Bracken, secretary of the Federal Trade Commission from Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, dated Aug. 31, is given, which says:

"Commissioner Colver promised me on Wednesday that the Federal Trade Commission would give to the press on Thursday morning a statement showing that the profits of the retail coal dealers of Boston had not been unfair. We cannot patiently bear the ignominy of being branded by the press and public as malefactors while we have full knowledge that we have done our full duty to the people of Boston. Please wire."

Secretary Bracken's reply to this, dated Aug. 31, says, as given in the advertisement:

"Statement was given out Thursday morning exactly as you saw it to press associations and representatives of Boston papers and copies mailed to each Boston daily. Mailing you copies."

In no way can the "subsequent statement" of the commission be taken to show that "the profits of the retail coal dealers of Boston had not been unfair," to use the language of Mr. Hamlin's telegram. Nor does it say whether or not the retail dealers have done their "full duty to the people of Boston." It did nothing more than repeat part of what had already been stated in the report of the commission issued Aug. 25. And in this report the commission said:

"In conclusion it may be said that the coal dealers of Boston, with a few notable exceptions, did not hesitate during the period under discussion, to take advantage of the necessities of the public, and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins."

Whether "margins" of $2.45 to $3.06 were "unreasonable," as the commission in its original report said, is the point at issue and the point that concerns the public. Coal dealers in Boston assert that it cost them $2.50 a ton merely to do business last spring and that expenses have so increased since that some dealers are not making any profit. On the other hand, James J. Irwin, leader in the movement that has resulted in the formation of a league for cooperative coal buying, says that $1.50 a ton should give a fair profit and that he can get coal delivered from cars to consumers' bins for 50 cents a ton.

Coal Users Organize

SEP 5 1917

Two Hundred People in Faneuil Hall Form an Association

About 200 persons assembled last night in Faneuil Hall and formed an organization to be known as the Boston Coal Users Cooperative Association, which will buy and distribute coal for its members on the cooperative plan. The members of the association are to be persons who subscribe and pay for at least one share of the capital stock, at $5 a share. It is planned to begin business when 200 shares of stock have been subscribed for, making a working capital of $1000.

James J. Irwin, who started the movement for the formation of the association, presided. His associates on a committee that is managing the matter until the stockholders shall form an organization are Dr. F. F. Whittier, who for several years has been prominent in the Cooperative and the Consumers' Cooperative Company; Clinton S. Childs, of the Filene store; Mrs. Caroline G. Gray, 929 Massachusetts Avenue, and Cornelius Van Koert. The Old South Trust Company is to receive subscriptions. A meeting of the subscribers to the stock will be called as soon as enough subscriptions have been received.

Chairman Irwin said the egg coal most used by householders in and about Boston sold at the mines at $4.55 a ton, this being the price fixed by President Wilson. All-rail freight on this to Boston would be $2.40, and the cost of delivery should not exceed $1.50, making a cost to the consumer of $8.45 a ton, for a ton of 2240 pounds, or $7.55 for the short ton, of 2000 pounds commonly sold by retailers. This would mean a saving of nearly $2 a ton from the price now asked by all the Boston retailers, $9.50 a short ton. It would be possible, Mr. Irwin said, to have the coal bought cooperatively delivered by some coal company; he had been trying to get a price for such service but had not yet been successful.

Dr. Whittier said the Consumers Cooperative Company, until the new organization could get into running order, would supply coal for a 1 per cent commission charge—9½ cents a ton. Last year the company was able to save 35 cents a ton in buying for its members. This small reduction

Continued next page

SEPT-5-1917.

(1)

from the retailers' price caused an inquiry as to the reason it was no larger. In reply Dr. Whittier said the fault was not with local dealers, but the price at the mines was altogether too high. Before the war began mine operators testified that they could supply coal to their employees at $2 a ton. Adding 70 cents to this as a fair profit, the price at the mine should be much less than is now demanded ($4.45 to $4.90 a ton, under maximum prices as fixed by President Wilson). He believed retailers in Boston and vicinity did not make too much under present conditions.

The statement of Dr. Whittier dampened somewhat the enthusiasm of the gathering for cooperative buying. James H. Stark offered a resolution which was unanimously passed, commending Dr. Harry A. Garfield and the New England Coal Committee for their efforts to reduce the cost of coal to the consumer. Coal ought to be sold at retail in Boston Mr. Stark said, for $5 to $6 a ton. Discussing the price question, Chairman Irwin said he had been informed that hard coal sold for $1 a ton less in Lynn than in Boston, and in Long Island City for only $7 a ton, against $9.50 in Boston. He did not know the reasons for these differences.

By the plan adopted, the Coal Users Cooperative Association will have an authorized capital stock of $50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $5 each. Each shareholder is to have one vote and no more, regardless of the number of shares held by him. The stock is to be nonassessable and the amount held by any one person is limited to 50 shares. The purpose of the association is stated to be "buying, selling, transporting and otherwise dealing in the production, transportation and distribution of coal and other fuels for the benefit of the shareholders of the association by preventing profiteering, arranging for the sale of coal to the consumer at equitable prices, and, after payment of expenses of administration, providing for the surplus fund required by law and the payment of 5 per cent dividends on the capital stock, arranging for the division periodically amongst the shareholders of the net profits of the enterprise on the basis of the patronage severally given by the shareholders, all orders to be taken on the basis of cash with the order."

Through its board of directors, to be elected at a meeting of shareholders, the association is to be governed; this board is to consist of a president, a clerk, a treasurer and a supervisory-auditing committee. The board of directors is to employ a general manager and "such local managers, organizers, agents and employees as it shall deem necessary."

SEPT 1-1917

SEP 1 1917

HYDE PARK FARE PROTESTED

About 1000 citizens attended an open-air meeting at Hyde Park last night to protest against the 11-cent carfare between Hyde Park and Boston center. Mayor Curley spoke at the meeting.

SEPT-1-1917

DELEGATES TO Y. M. H. A. MEETING ARE SIGHTSEEING

First Formal Convention Session Is to Be Held Sunday Morning in Faneuil Hall

SEP 1 1917

Following a meeting at Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue, this morning, the delegates and visitors to the seventh annual convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of New England started on sightseeing trips about Boston. The first formal convention session is to be held Sunday morning at Faneuil Hall. More than 2000 Hebrews from many parts of the New England States are attending the convention.

Rabbi Phineas Israeli officiated at the gathering held Friday night at the West End Y. M. H. A. building. Nearly every representative organization was represented, other delegates, however, arriving in the city today.

Patriotic exercises held at Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park Street, Sunday evening. These exercises will be in honor of the enlisted and drafted men who will be soon called to defend the colors. One of the principal speakers will be Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, a member of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy which is conducting a nation-wide campaign to raise at least $250,000 for the establishment of recreation centers in army and navy cantonments where Jewish young men are stationed.

Efforts will be made to obtain that amount before more than $100,000 by Dec. 31, in order to get $25,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, Jewish banker and philanthropist. Boston is expected to contribute a large sum and Coloner Cutler, at the patriotic meeting Sunday, will outline plans and propositions for carrying on the work.

Other speakers who have been invited are: His Excellency Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Mayor James M. Curley, Albert Hurwitz, Bar Itthamar Ben Avi, Rabbi Harry Novack, Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, Rabbi Isreali, Rabbi J. D. Jurman.

One of the features of the convention will be a conference of Religious School Teachers Sunday afternoon at the West End Y. M. H. A. quarters, 47 Mt. Vernon Street. These conferences were held in former years and were attended not only by Jews, but by the persons of other religious. The program will include addresses by Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, chairman, director of religious department; Albert Hurwitz, president of Y. M. H. A.; Elihu D. Stone, director religious educational department of Association Y. M. H. A.; Louis Hurwich of Columbia University, Edith B. Ricles, director of the religious educational department Association of Y. W. H. A.

A boys and girls club conference is to be held Sunday afternoon at headquarters of the West End Association by the various leaders and directors of different organizations in New England. The program of this conference includes addresses by Nathan A. Heller, chairman, director of department of boys clubs of the Associated Y. M. H. A.; Philip Davis, director of Civic Service House, Boston; Mrs. E. B. Kopf, director of social service department, Council of Jewish Women; Coleman Silbert, Esq., former director of department of boys clubs of the Associated Y. M. H. A.; Max Henry Newman, director of boys clubs, Boston Y. M. H. A.

SEPT-1-1917

CHILD LABOR LAW DECLARED NULL

SEP 1 - 1917

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd, on Friday, declared the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law unconstitutional. "Congress," he said, "can regulate trade among the states, but not the internal conditions of labor."

Injunction proceedings which resulted in Judge Boyd's ruling were brought by Robert H. Dagenhart and his sons, Reuben and John, against a cotton manufacturing company to prevent the company from dismissing the two boys, who are minors, from the company's mill at Charlotte. Federal Dist. Atty. William C. Hammer also was made defendant.

The law, which becomes effective today, prohibits the employment of any child under 14 years old, in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery, whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and requires that the working day of children 14 to 15 years old shall not be longer than eight hours.

Reuben Dagenhart is under 16 and John Dagenhart under 14. The father contended he has a right to their wages until they are 21, and that as the North Carolina law allows 11 hours a day, Reuben has a right to work more than eight hours a day, while John has a right to work in the mill, although under 14, because the state law permits it.

AUG-31-1917

BOSTON TO SEND BOOKS TO CAMPS

AUG 31 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Boston Public Library has been designated by the War Council as a center for the collection and distribution of books for soldiers, following the plans of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association in its campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the maintenance and equipment of libraries for American soldiers in the 32 cantonments, in the training camps and wherever soldiers are gathered. The Boston Public Library will be the collecting point for all New England, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, west of Pittsburgh. Most of the libraries are prepaying charges of shipments of books to collection centers. Money donations to the cause will be received by Harold Braddock, director Library War Council, Washington, D. C.

MONITOR - SEPT-6-1917

BOSTON PAVING TO BE REDUCED

Necessities of a Practically Exhausted Emergency Fund Said to Call for Withdrawal of $100,000 From the Streets

SEP 6 - 1917

Money available for paving Boston's streets at the present date is reported by Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the Department of Public Works, and by J. Alfred Mitchell, auditor of the city of Boston, to be $650,257.95. This money represents the appropriations made by the Mayor and the City Council both this year and last.

Commissioner Murphy, however, does not expect to expend all of this sum upon the streets of Boston this year nor to provide for its entire expenditure. He intends to withhold about $100,000 and make it available for general emergency expenditure by the city. The reserve fund, more than $400,000 this year, has been practically exhausted and Mayor Curley has issued stringent economy rules to all of the city departments under his control.

Owing to the unprecedented advance of all supplies needed by the city this year the reserve fund has been drawn upon time and again. Although the Mayor made extraordinary reservations early this year the money available has been nearly all used, hence the emergency orders for retrenchment issued.

The Public Works Department is counted upon by Mayor Curley to save out of its paving funds not less than $100,000. Commissioner Murphy has been compelled to figure on the postponement of that amount of paving work as a consequence, at least this year. The Park and Recreation Department, by the exercise of certain savings, expects to be able to make available for emergency use about $10,000 from its funds. Whether $110,000 additional money will be sufficient to meet the possible additional emergency expenditures of the year, the Mayor, the city auditor and the budget commissioner are as yet unable to state with certainty. All they will say is that they hope this amount of money will be sufficient until the next year's taxes are available and new appropriations made.

This year the Public Works Department expects the granolithic sidewalks it has been having had laid in various parts of the city will amount to a total of about $100,000. Even this schedule of work is being rearranged wherever possible.

The paving division of the Department of Public Works had arranged to spend $639,110 on contracts remaining from last year and those made or to be made the remainder of this year. It is now the plan to let very few additional paving contracts in 1917. The paving division itself may manage to do some of the work it had been planned to have done by contract. This will depend upon the street repair work which will have to be finished while the weather conditions are favorable.

Yesterday afternoon the Park and Recreation Department gave urgent and positive orders to the contractor having repairs of bitulithic paving in hand to fill up and pave with bitulithic paving material four big holes in Columbia Road which were made when the water department of the city of Boston raised four water gates in that thoroughfare to grade early in July. These gates were at Hancock, Bellevue, Stanwood and Bird Street intersections with Columbia Road. The gates were raised to grade of street but the holes made by the workmen of the water divison were not repaired and they kept getting larger and larger for several weeks. The park department issued several orders to the contractor but other work caused the repairs to be neglected until yesterday peremptory orders for repairs forthwith in Columbia Road brought promises from the paving repair contractor that the work will be done at once.

SEPT-7-1917

WASHINGTON ST. HEARING IS HELD

SEP 7 1917

Question of Permanent Removal of Cars From Essex to Franklin Before the Boston City Council for Determination

Permanent removal of the trolley cars from Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. each week day, was the question before the members of the Boston City Council in City Hall last night and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, led by Louis K. Liggett of the retail trade board of the chamber, was registered as in favor of the proposition. John J. Toomey, chairman of the Boston Election Commission and president of the South Boston Board of Trade, urged that the removal of cars from Washington Street in the rush business hours be a question to be decided by vote of the people. At the close of the hearing the councilmen announced that they would take the problem under advisement.

During the course of discussion of the merits of the proposition President Toomey of the South Boston Board of Trade, speaking of the petitions for continuing the removal of cars from the street, intimated that premiums had been paid for names. Mr. Liggett declared that he would give a reward of $1000 to any charity in South Boston if evidence could be procured that the Boston Chamber of Commerce had offered a premium for the obtaining of signatures to the petitions for street car removal. Mr. Toomey did not attempt to back up his insinuations by any sort of evidence.

Mr. Liggett for the Chamber of Commerce opened the hearing for the petitioners. He outlined the chamber's plan providing that trolley cars be kept off Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, permanently, that the Washington Street sidewalks be widened, the street in that section of the city be made a one-way thoroughfare, and that the tracks, wires and trolley poles be removed.

Mr. Liggett declared the removal of street cars, tracks and poles in the downtown retail portion of Washington Street is just as necessary as was the removal of the cars, tracks and poles from Tremont Street, between Scollay Square and Boylston Street. He said that the two thoroughfares were similar in character in every respect and that they should have the same traffic treatment and regulation.

Following Mr. Liggett and speaking in favor of trolley car removal from the street were representatives of many Washington Street merchants, women's clubs and other organizations.

Superintendent Dana of the traffic department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company favored the present plan of car regulation in Washington Street. He opposed the removal of cars from the street at night or Sundays, and he urged against track or trolley wire removal. He said that nothing should be done until after the opening of the Dorchester Tunnel to Andrew Square.

Mr. Liggett showed that the chamber had questioned 57,682 persons on the track removal plan by means of cards.

James F. Bliss of the South End, in business in Broad Street, presented a protest against car removal signed by 300 names. Daniel T. O'Connell of the Dorchester Board of Trade, made a plea for the restoration of the street cars in Washington Street at all hours of the day.

State Senator Edward G. Morris also urged restoration of the traffic. He said the agitation for car removal came from men who do not reside in Boston at all. Representative Charles S. O'Connor of South Boston said that the car service was bad, as it is now, for South Boston, and that car removal from Washington Street as a permanent thing would make it a great deal worse.

Others who spoke against the removal of cars from Washington Street were Representative Daniel J. Casey, William J. Foley and William J. Manning, all of South Boston; Raymond P. Delano of the United Improvement Association of Dorchester; John J. Daly, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade; J. Joseph O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens Association and Francis B. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-6-1917-

TO CONFER ON WAR BOOKS

Meeting to Be Held Here on Tuesday Under Auspices of the Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club

A New England war library conference will be held in Boston under the direction of the Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club next Tuesday. An interesting programme has been prepared to arouse enthusiasm and promote zeal in carrying on the campaign for money for books and libraries for soldiers, a work undertaken by the libraries of the country through the American Library Association at the request of the War Department. This conference will take the place of the regular fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

The morning session will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 10.30 o'clock. The speakers will be William F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, chairman of the War Library Finance Committee, "Libraries and the Soldiers"; A. A. Protzman of Pittsburgh, field director for New England appointed by the War Library Council, "Campaign Organization and Field Work"; Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia University Law Library, a member of the committee on a selected list of books for soldiers, "Choice of Books for Soldiers"; John K. Allen, publicity director for Massachusetts, "A Definite Plan of Campaign"; and Charles F. D. Belden, division director for New England, "The Problem of Book and Periodical Donations." Miss Katharine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, will preside.

An informal luncheon will be held at the Copley-Plaza at one o'clock. Among the speakers and guests will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding 26th Division National Army; Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commanding Northeastern Division National Army; Major General Harry F. Hodges, commanding Divisional Cantonment, Camp Devens, Ayer; Lieutenant Colonel Paul Azan of the French army, and Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, ex-president of the American Library Association. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a member of the War Council appointed by Secretary Baker, will preside.

In the afternoon in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library there will be a special meeting of "local secretaries" of the Commonwealth to discuss plans for local organization and coöperation for the library campaign for the week beginning Sept. 24.

SEPT - 25 - 1917.

Lack of Coal Causes Closing of Buildings in Three Districts

SEP 25 1917

Schools in three districts were closed yesterday because there was no coal in the bins to start fires. The pupils shivered from the time they entered the rooms until they were released for the day. The districts affected were the Dillaway, Dearborn and Roger Wolcott, 300 pupils enjoying a vacation. Superintendent Dyer said that more school buildings would have to be closed unless the situation changed shortly.

The only coal that the Boston schools have on hand is that left over from last year. More than 30,000 tons are needed to fill the bins and the Boston coal dealers have been unwilling to enter into contracts to supply that amount. The business agent has arranged for the delivery of 12,000 tons of soft coal and 4000 tons of hard coal, but most of it remains undelivered.

DENIES MAYOR'S IMPLICATION

Vice President of United Fruit Company Communicates with Food Administrator Hoover with Regard to Shipload of Ripe Bananas

Aroused by Mayor Curley's telegram to Food Administrator Hoover, in which he expressed the belief that an attempt was being made to "destroy food in order that high prices may be maintained," Eugene W. Ong, vice president and counsel of the United Fruit Company, last night sent the following message to Mr. Hoover with regard to the shipload of ripe bananas, disposition of which caused the controversy:

"Implication from telegram sent you today by Mayor Curley that it was intention or desire of United Fruit Company to dump cargo of ripe bananas in order to maintain high prices is absolutely without foundation in fact. It has been the rule of our company for years never to permit even a carload of bananas to be destroyed in any part of the United States except upon written opinion of local Board of Health that the bananas are unfit for food.

"In view of exceptional food value of bananas and general shortage of food occasioned by war, it would be a crime against the public to destroy good bananas at this time, and, accordingly, we have been urging the Government to take banana ships only as a last resort and if possible to grant us additional tonnage in order to prevent millions of bunches being left to waste in the tropics.

SEPT - 25 - 1917

BOOK RALLY ON COMMON

Army and Navy Officers Among the Speakers in Favor of Library Fund

Boston Common was the scene this afternoon of the Army and Navy Day's drive for the $1,000,000 library war fund. Lieutenant Cummings introduced speakers who pleaded for the fund, for which the Library War Council is working. The first speaker was Guy A. Ham. "The Government," said Mr. Ham, "has left to the individual the opportunity of providing amusement and diversion to men who are rendering for humanity the world's greatest service. The German nation, under the direction of the Kaiser, sends to her contonments 2000 of the latest books every week."

Captain W. R. Rush, commandant of the Navy Yard, was represented by Chaplain A. W. Stone, for seventeen years chaplain in the Navy. He said that in his experience all the people need to know is what the Navy wants. "We are here to tell them what we want and need most," he said, "our bit is to give to the sailors healthful diversion."

Mr. Meehan of Dorchester, who has seen service with the Foreign Legion, pleaded for books.

Grafton D. Cushing, former lieutenant governor and director of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., suggested that "we can assure the fathers and mothers of soldiers and sailors that we shall provide them safe and sane diversion."

ASKS ACTION ON ALIENS

Mayor Curley Again Appeals to President Wilson, Referring Him to Senator Lodge's View of the Question

Another appeal to President Wilson to take up with European nations the question of drafting aliens for the American Army was made by Mayor Curley today. In the light of what Senator Lodge told the mayor on a recent visit to Washington, that he had been informed by the English, French and Italian ambassadors that their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions requiring a year's notice, the mayor is surprised that President Wilson has not acted.

The mayor sends to the President today a copy of a letter addressed to him under date of Aug. 29, the acknowledgment by Secretary Tumulty and the notice of its receipt by the State Department Sept. 14. The mayor concludes by saying:

Now, since my original letter, the first forty per cent of the selective draft has been sent to the various training camps throughout the country. As I understand it, all of those taken under this first draft are Americans by birth or naturalization. The next forty per cent will go to the camps on Oct. 3. Do you not think it would be a wise idea to take up Senator Lodge's proposal and provide for the drafting of aliens now?

Every patriotic American citizen is in favor of having Americans do their duty in this great crisis, but they are also in favor of having those who enjoy the benefits of this country do no less than American citizens.

To many people it seems a strange anomaly that from those who conform to and obey every mandate of American citizenship must be selected young men to bear the country's burden, while those who accept and enjoy every privilege of American institutions are called upon to do nothing, either in times of peace or in war. This question of allowing men with allegiance to no country to escape all responsibility in this crisis of the world's affairs is a vexing one, and I appreciate that you are giving it thoughtful consideration, but it does seem to me, and I know my view is shared by a great many others, that something should be done to make them as quickly amendable to a law that will compel service as citizens who come within the selective draft age. I most respectfully submit that now would be a good time to consider seriously the proposal of Senator Lodge, which was outlined in my letter to you of Aug. 29.

With highest esteem, I beg to remain,
Very sincerely yours,
James M. Curley, Mayor.

Mayor Curley's original letter to the President follows:

Honored Sir: On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last, I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed that the matter had been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that, if Your Excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring twelve months' written notice.

Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor, or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration.

Personally, I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure and I sincerely trust you will so regard it.

Respectfully,
James M. Curley, Mayor.

JOURNAL - SEP-6-1917

A $50,000 park in Roslindale will probably be provided for at next Monday's meeting of the City Council. The proposed park will be located directly opposite the new municipal building in Roslindale, comprising a triangular plot of land now occupied by the Roslindale branch library.

The council is also expected to pass a $25,000 loan order for a new Winthrop street firehouse in Charlestown.

The G. A. R. reviewing stands, together with the stands in front of City Hall, were yesterday sold to the Swift-McNutt Company at $2818, this bid being the highest. The stands cost about $10,000.

Originally the mayor had intended to give the revenue from the sale of these stands to the Grand Army, but recently changed his mind and the $2818 will go into the city treasury.

DORCHESTER COMMUNITY MART WELL SUPPLIED

Shortly after 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, a group of farmers with heavily laden trucks of vegetables will wend their way to the Christopher Gibson playground, Dorchester avenue and Park street, Dorchester, to prepare for the third weekly sale of the community market of that district.

Last week 12 farmers, with all the produce they could handle, failed to satisfy the 5000 housewives who thronged the market until early afternoon, when the supply was exhausted.

Through the efforts of P. Henry Graham, superintendent of markets, and his assistant, Peter Connolly, 30 farmers will be on the scene tomorrow with large supplies. Hucksters and pedlers who have been crowding in for the past two Saturdays will be kept out tomorrow, according to Mr. Graham.

SEP-7-1917

LIGGETT OFFERS $1000 FOR PROOF OF CARD CHARGE

Council Hears Protests on Washington Street Cars Removal.

SEP 7 1917

Charges by Election Commissioner John J. Toomey that postcard petitions sent out by the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, asking the permanent removal of street cars from Washington street, had been circulated in South Boston by young men who expected pay for their trouble, were promptly challenged last evening at a hearing before the City Council, when Louis K. Liggett informed Toomey:

"I will give $1000 to any South Boston charity for proof of that statement."

Although Mr. Liggett's offer created a stir in the hearing, Mr. Toomey did not offer any evidence to support his assertion at that time. The City Council, after hearing the proposal of the Retail Trade Board to remove cars from Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, took the matter under advisement. Considerable opposition developed during the hearing from South Boston and Dorchester people, who maintained that it was unfair to take cars off the street and let automobiles make the place at times almost a speedway.

Mr. Liggett opened the hearing by presenting the board's plan, which provides that cars be taken off permanently between Essex and Franklin streets, that the Washington street sidewalks be widened and the street made a one-way thoroughfare, and that tracks and trolley poles be taken away. He said that such a plan is as necessary as the removal of street cars from Tremont street and that the two thoroughfares should be given the same treatment.

Others who spoke in favor of the plan presented by Mr. Liggett were: Thomas F. Lockney, of the Jordan Marsh Company; Mrs. George Townsend of the Dorchester Women's Club; Mrs. George B. Clark, head of the Council of Presidents of Dorchester Women's Clubs; Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; R. H. Graham, of the A. Shuman Company, who read a letter from Charles Francis Adams, treasurer of Harvard College, which corporation owns that property; George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Samuel H. Davis, of Bonney & Son Company; R. A. Smith, of the Woolworth Company; Edward Glover, of Bigelow & Kennard; W. J. Barrett, of the Collins & Fairbanks Company; T. K. Corey, of Filene Company; James J. Curry, of the Ginter Company; George B. Johnston, of the R. H. White Company; Andrew Marshall, of the R. H. White Company; Bernard Durfee, of the Newsboys' Welfare League, and Thomas H. Hall, of the Talbot Company.

Mr. Hall wanted cars removed from Cornhill to Essex street. He made a plea for the crowds that watch the world's series and football scores in Newspaper Row.

All of those favoring car removal agreed with Mr. Liggett's general plan. Supt. of Traffic Dana of the Boston Elevated railway, favored removing the cars from Washington street between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., but opposed taking up the tracks or stopping cars altogether, at least until the Dorchester tunnel is opened to Andrew square, perhaps next January.

Figures were presented by Louis K. Liggett, to the effect that 57,682 persons were questioned by the Retail Board of Trade through cards.

The opposition was opened by James F. Bliss of the South End, a business man on Broad street, who presented a petition containing 360 names, protesting against the removal of cars. He was followed by Daniel T. O'Connell, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade. "Dorchester is the poor man's district," he said, "not one where automobile owners flourish. We must have the street cars.

SEP 7 1917

"The merchants are not the whole city. They depend on the people of Dorchester, South Boston and Roxbury, the districts vitally affected by the change, to buy their goods. The Brookline people do not use Washington street. Why is there no agitation to eliminate the automobiles from Washington street? We of Dorchester, comprising one-fifth of the city's population, protest against the removal of cars from Washington street."

"All we ask is a square deal for the 80,000 people of South Boston," said State Senator Edward G. Morris. "South Boston protests unanimously. Most of the agitation for this propositin comes from Brookline. These business men on Washington street had better be careful that the people of South Boston do not boycott them, for they depend greatly on South Boston trade."

Representative Charles S. O'Connor of South Boston said: "The condition of our car service in South Boston has been bad enough without making it any worse. The Dorchester tunnel will not help South Boston at all."

Representative Robert E. Bigney of South Boston said, "I would like very much to go over the 3700 cards Mr. Liggett says he received from South Boston residents. I am very skeptical about those cards, and feel both sides ought to have an opportunity to view them."

Others who spoke against the removal of cars from Washington street were Representative Daniel J. Casey, William J. Foley and William J. Manning, all of South Boston; Raymond P. Delano of the United Improvement Association of Dorchester; John J. Daly, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade; J. Joseph O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens' Association; Francis B. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association, and Election Commissioner John J. Toomey, representing the South Boston Citizens' Association.

The Council adjourned to take the matter under advisement and render a decision later.

SEP-12-1917.

DRAFTED MEN MAY PARADE SEPT. 19

Japanese Ambassador Coming Here Day Boston Quota Starts for Ayer.

The Boston quota for Ayer, which on Sept. 19 will number about 1400 men, will probably march in review here that day before the Hon. Aimaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States. Announcement of the acceptance by the distinguished diplomat of the invitation to visit Boston, and of the plan for the parade was made last evening by Mayor Curley. The 19th is the date for the departure of 40 per cent. of the city's quota.

The members of the Imperial War Mission of Japan will arrive in the city on the morning of Sept. 18, and will remain until late the folowing evening. Mayor Curley has also invited Consul General Yada, the Japanese representative in New York, and Roland Norris, the newly appointed American ambassador to Japan, to visit the city with the mission.

Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley have conferred on the plans for the reception, and both feel that it will be possible to have the Boston drafted men parade before the Japanese visitors. It is expected that arrangements will be made to have the drafted men board a special train for Ayer after the parade.

RECORD-SEP-6-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Hall's first drafted soldier to go to Ayer camp was Charlie Kelley, 10 Leyland st., who is a rodman in the Street Commissioner's office. Charlie and Walter L. Hoar made up the 1 p.c. of the district 12 quota shipped off yesterday on the 1 o'clock train.

SEP 6 - 1917

Friends of Councillor Walter Collins are still urging him to jump into the mayoralty race this fall, but the councillor is keeping mum.

Councillors Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Attridge and Wellington, comprising the prison committee of the City Council, combined business and pleasure yesterday in making their second semi-annual inspection of Rainsford Island for 1917. The members were especially impressed with the fine crops the boys are raising there this summer. Supt. John Ryan proved himself to be the same genial host.

SEP 6 1917

Bill Humphreys of the Election Dept., is back on the job after a two weeks' wedding journey. The genial and husky Republican from Ward 12 declines to take any jollying seriously.

SEP-11-1917

$50,000 SHARE OF BOSTON FOR SOLDIERS' BOOKS

SEP 11 1917

Public Library Trustees Will Give Support to Campaign

At a special meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and a number of prominent citizens, held yesterday, the week beginning Sept. 24 was designated for the campaign to raise $50,000—Boston's share—of the great fund of $1,000,000 which it is proposed by the Council of American Library Association, to secure, for the purpose of providing American soldiers with reading matter during the war. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, that the welfare of American soldiers and sailors during their leisure hours is closely related and but little subordinate to their military efficiency at all times.

"Resolved, that the work of providing and circulating suitable reading-matter among our soldiers and sailors both at home and abroad is particularly appropriate for all friends of books and of fighting men, and the American Library Assn. at the request of the Secretary of War and the appointment of a National War Council to commend this undertaking to the public are assurance that a high purpose will be effectively carried out.

"Resolved that this special meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston called by their chairman, Mr. William F. Kenney, approves the plans of the American Library Assn. for securing donations of suitable reading matter and not less than $1,000,000 in money contributions.

"Resolved, that the trustees of this library pledge the institution to bring before the public both the need of donations and the readiness of the library to receive and apply them suitably.

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"Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting forthwith appoint a committee to organize and effect the raising of municipal Boston's proportion of the said sum, which means not less than $50,000."

In addition to the Library Trustees, there were present Dr. Blake, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. Frank H. Hurtubis, Mrs. Lawrence J. Logan, E. Mark Sullivan and a score of others equally prominent in public and charitable affairs. William F. Kenney, president of the Library Trustees, presided.

J. Randolph Coolidge, a member of the War Council, explained the objects of the fund and told of the recent meeting held in Washington, at which Boston was represented by Mr. Kenney.

A. A. Protzman, of Pittsburg, field campaign manager of the War Council, is in town starting the machinery for the campaign for the fund, and today there will be a meeting at the Copley-Plaza, when plans will be discussed and formulated for the rest of New England.

SEP-14-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Joe Mellyn of the Mayor's office is enjoying his summer vacation at Oakland, Me., "where the fish abound but do not respond," according to a postal received at City Hall today. He says he is one of a party of several known "pols" whose whereabouts are being kept in the dark.

"Dollar Tom" Coffey, who recently announced his intention to enter the City Council contest this fall, says that the Goo Goos are flirting with him, and that one of his friends whom he can almost trust is trying to induce him to withdraw for a consideration. Tom says he would not give up his chance for $20,000 in real money.

That little inspection of Deer Island yesterday was more along the lines of a newspaper inspection than an official tour by the prison committee of the City Council, as the latter were outnumbered three to one by the scribes. The menu arranged by Master Jim Burke reminded the old-timers of old times when the most expensive was none too good for the visiting officials.

SEP 14 1917

Commr. Ed Murphy of the Public Works Department is still insistent that the Strandway will be completed before the snow flies. He said today that he expects the New York State Dredging Corporation will put on another dredger within a few days, which will mean that the dredging work will be completed before the end of October. Despite all this talk about the completion of the big job, however, Mayor Curley is already arranging his program of dedication Columbus Day.

SEP-14-1917.

Conserving Food at $10 a Plate

SEP 14 1917

To the Editor:—

For the fourth time will the "dear people" of Boston and suburbs soon be privileged to look upon the representatives of an allied nation as they are hauled over the rough and rocky roads of Boston Towne.

Once more the "fellow citizens" are to have the great pleasure and honor of seeing their "servants," the Governor, a Mayor and others, who have sacrificed or are ready to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of the public treasury, ride by in equipages paid for by the taxpayers.

Once more a few "representative men," chosen because they have caused it to be believed that they carry the Italian, the French, the Swedish and the Jewish vote in their vest pocket—once more these men, with a scattering of men with real ability to lend dignity to the group, will dine at the expense of the taxpayers at the Copley Plaza at the modest cost of about $10 per plate.

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Once more the Governor, a War Governor, and a Mayor will authorize an expenditure of $10,000 and $6000 respectively in providing entertainment and a reception to half a dozen representatives of an allied nation, who have come to the United States on business and not on pleasure.

Then, once again, when the parade is over, when the Governor and Mayor have "reviewed" and have been "viewed" and have "reviewed," when the passengers in the political rattletrap of a McCall Republicanism and a Curley Democracy have filled their stomachs on choice foods and viands and their minds with the rehashed amenities of politicians' discourse, when they have lustily cheered the hand which has fed them at $10 per; once again when the guests have departed, when the dinner is done, when a new day breaks with the 10, 15 or 20 thousand dollars have all been spent, then will the Governor and the Mayor, in speech and by message [illegible] the taxpayers and the poor to conserve the Nation's food supply by eating no wheat bread, by eating less meat and by saving all the scraps.

Once aagin will the Mayor, standing under the banner of the Knights of Columbus on the Boston Common, address the laborers and taxpayers who may chance to be present and beg them to contribute $10, $1, 50c., 10c. or the widow's mite towards a cause designed to provide recreation and entertainment for those men who are about to sacrifice their lives on the altar of the Nation's liberty.

Once more will the Governor recite the pathetic story of starving Belgium and beseech the citizens who have paid for ths $10 dinners to contribute 3c. a day whereby sufficient food can be had to feed and keep alive a starving child in Belgium.

Then some day soon will the Mayor call upon the farmers of Franklin Park to pay $12 each for the privilege of having toiled and not dined, conserved and not consumed a community's food supply.

Mysterious to the uninitiated are the ways of the rulers.

Obert Sletten.

Cambridge, Sept. 13.

POST-SEP-7-1917

SAYS BOYS GOT PAY FOR "YES" CARDS

SEP 7 1917

Liggett Makes Denial —Offers $1000 for Any Proof

Charges that boys told South Boston residents that they were receiving premiums for every card they collected favoring the removal of tracks from Washington street, were made at a hearing before the City Council on the subject last night by John J. Toomey, chairman of Election Commissioners and president of the South Boston Improvement Association.

The charge came after Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce, had given the results of a postal card canvass, showing that 93 per cent of the replies favored the removal of the cars all the time.

OFFERS $1000 FOR PROOF

Chairman Liggett announced that he would give $1000 to any charitable institution in South Boston if it could be proved that the Chamber of Commerce offered or paid a premium to anyone for the cards favoring the removal of the cars.

The testimony in favor of the proposal was led by Louis K. Liggett. He gave the results of a questionaire conducted by the board, in which the answers to 57,682 cards, sent to persons living within a radius of eight miles from Boston showed that 97 per cent were in favor of the permanent removal of the cars, 91 per cent in favor of widening the sidewalks, and 91 per cent in favor of removing tracks and poles.

The objectors to the removal of the cars were representatives of the residents of South Boston and Dorchester, and some of them were vehement in their denunciation of the Boston Elevated, and what they called the "propaganda" conducted by the stores to take the cars off the street and thereby, they claim, permanently inconvenience the people of their districts.

The Boston Elevated, through Superintendent of Transportation Dana, declared that it is in favor of removing the cars from Washington street, but not until the new tunnel extension to Andrew square is completed.

R. H. Graham of A. Shuman Company read a letter from Charles F. Adams, treasurer of Harvard College, owner of the property, declaring that he was in favor of eliminating cars from the street between 5 a. m. and 10 p. m. Thomas F. Lockney of Jordan Marsh Company said his company desired that the street should be put in the same condition as Tremont street. Similar recommendations were offered by T. G. Carey of E. A. Filene's Sons, David J. Curry of Ginters, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurner, head of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Massachusetts; Mrs. George Townsend of the Dorchester Women's Club, Mrs. George B. Clark, head of the Council of Presidents of Dorchester Women's Clubs; Edward Grover of Bigelow & Kennard, Samuel H. Davis of Bonney & Co., W. J. Barrett of Collins & Fairbanks, Thomas Hill of Talbot Company and George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Company.

SEP 7 1917

SEP-3-1917

PROTEST INDORSED BY MAYOR

Common Meeting Condemns Jailing of Mooneys

SEP 3 - 1917



ELLA REEVES BLOOM,
The principal speaker at Socialist and Union Labor meeting on the Common yesterday.

Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of the public buildings department, speaking yesterday afternoon at the Mooney protest meeting on the Common, said:

"I'm here as the mouthpiece of the Mayor. Just before I left His Honor he said to tell you this:

"'I, James M. Curley, Mayor of the city of Boston, stand for the square deal. I don't believe that Mrs. Mooney and Mooney are getting a square deal and I endorse the purpose of this meeting.'"

PASS RESOLUTIONS

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution against the continued imprisonment of Mrs. Rena Mooney, the San Francisco musi teacher, who with her husband, Tom Mooney, were tried for the murder of a number of people killed by a bomb explosion during the preparedness parade in San Francisco. A letter of protest to Governor Whitman of New York against the extradition of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, whom the California authorities want to try in connection with the case, was also approved.

Ella Reeves Bloom, leader of the garment workers' strike, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were J. Edward Morgan of San Francisco and James Oneal, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Boston. Two hundred dollars was collected.

AUG-23-1917

PLANS FOR BIG CITY STORAGE

Mayor Speaks to Roxbury and Dorchester Men

AUG 23 1917

Mayor Curley last evening declared that he is soon to try to have established in Dorchester a municipal supply and storage house, which will be the largest in the world. Mayor Curley spoke before 250 members of the Roxbury and Dorchester Boards of Trade, at their joint outing at Pemberton and Nantasket. Mayor Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy was the other speaker. John J. Dailey, chairman of the Dorchester Board of Trade, presided at the dinner held last evening at Paragon Park, where the speaking took place.

One of the features of the sports of the day was the personal contest for superiority in eight contests by Thomas H. O'Connor, school house commissioner of the city of Boston, and Dennis F. Crowley, a contractor of Quincy. Mayor Whiton of Quincy was referee, and announced at the conclusion of the races that O'Connor had a "clean sweep."

AUG-28-1917

A GOOD CHOICE

AUG 28 1917

The Public Safety Commission of Boston has made an admirable choice in the selection of Major O'Keefe as chairman to succeed Admiral Bowles, who has been called to Washington. Major O'Keefe is a man of tact and ability, a thoroughly competent administrator and one in whom the citizens may have full confidence. We are sure he will do excellent work in the new position which he well deserves.

RECORD - SEP - 7 - 1917

WASHINGTON ST. CAR ISSUE IS ARGUED

Commerce Chamber Presents Case for Permanent Exclusion of Trolleys

PUBLIC HEARING IS HELD IN CITY HALL

Merchants Shown in Favor of Plan—Others Speak in Opposition

SEP 7 1917

There was some excitement at the public hearing on the matter of car-exclusion on Washington st. in City Hall last evening, when Chairman John J. Toomey of the Board of Election Commissioners declared young men were going round pleading for signatures and saying that they were going to get a premium for each card they got signed. He was speaking in reference to cards containing questions regarding the permanent removol of cars from the street.

Louis K. Liggett, who conducted the hearing for the petitioners, immediately responded to Mr. Toomey: "I will give $100 to any South Boston charity for evidence that the Chamber of Commerce did that."

Mr. Toomey urged a referendum to the people.

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Mr. Liggett said that the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce had sent out 57,682 cards to people in Boston and places within eight miles of the city asking opinions regarding keeping the cars off Washington st. Of these, 18,500 were sent to people in Boston proper, 11,922 to Dorchester, 3724 to South Boston, 10,536 to Roxbury and 13,000 to suburbs not mentioned.

There were 12,523 replies. Of these, 11,565 expressed themselves in favor of the permanent removal of the cars from Washington st.; 10,378 in favor of the widening of the sidewalks; 11,256 in favor of Washington st. being made a one-way street, and 10,593 in favor of removing the tracks and trolley poles.

These four steps the Retail Trade Board is in favor of taking, though the specific matter heard by the committee last night was that of making permanent the exclusion of cars from Washington st. between Essex and Franklin sts. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays.

Mr. Liggett said that all but two of the retail stores favor excluding the cars, these being the Magrane Houston Co., which is absolutely neutral on the question, and the Gilchrist Co., whose directors are divided on the question.

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Mrs. Townsend of 402 Columbia rd said that it seemed to her that if the cars were to be taken off the street the autos should also be removed.

Mrs. George W. Clark of the council of presidents of woman's clubs, who lives at 8 Boutwell st., Dorchester, said that personally she was highly in favor of taking the cars off and that there were some 20 to whom she had spoken who took the same view. She said that it might well be the first step to the removal of all traffic.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Quincy, a prominent woman's club official, said that she had spoken to at least 0 women who favored taking the cars off the street. They hoped, she said, that it would be an opening wedge to the removal of traffic generally from this part of Washington st.

R. H. Graham of A. Shuman & Co. said that concern favors the permanent removal of the cars. He quoted a considerable number of customers as having expressed the same view. A letter from Treas. Charles Francis Adams of Harvard College, which owns the property where the Shuman concern is located, said that the college desires the street shall remain free of cars at present.

Pres. George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange said that when wood blocks were put on Washington st. the street became one wide sidewalk. He was for keeping the cars off and making it a one-way street.

SEP 7 1917

He added that if it were possible he would be for excluding all vehicles. He was of the view that most of the directors of the Exchange would favor keeping the cars off the street during the present hours.

Thomas F. Lockney of the Jordan Marsh Company said that concern favored removing the cars and tracks, widening the sidewalks and fixing the street up as nearly like Tremont st. as possible. He said that figures which had been compiled by the company showed that very few persons rode in the Washington st. surface cars. He declared that if conditions continue as they are something will happen to the shopping section. He read a list of estates, representing $8,000,000, that are in favor of keeping the cars off.

"Four-fifths of the people who come to the shopping section," he said, "come from the South Station, which is much farther than to either of the places where cars may be secured on the surface. We are interested in getting a shopping section similar to Tremont st."

James J. Curry of the Ginter Grocery Co. favored leaving the cars off, as did Samuel H. Davis for P. F. Bonney's Sons. The latter said that Mr. Bonney had tried to get the opinions of customers during the last week, and had found about 60 who favored the present scheme and none who opposed it.

R. A. Smith, for the F. A. Woolworth Co., said that concern absolutely indorsed the elimination of the cars.

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W. J. Barrett of the Conmee-Fairbanks Co. spoke for the present condition, as did T. H. Hall of the Talbot Co.

Pres. George B. Johnson, of the R. H. White Co., said the concern had sent out several thousand cards regarding the matter, and five-eighths of the replies received were in favor of keeping the cars off.

Supt. of Traffic Dana of the "L" spoke in favor of keeping the cars off the street under the present plan. He said that it would be very unwise to remove the cars entirely from the street until the Andrew sq. extension of the South Boston tunnel is in full operation, which he intimated would be in January.

Andrew Marshall, for the executors of R. H. White, also spoke in favor of the petition, as did Bernard Derfel, a newsboy.

In closing his side of the case, Mr. Liggett said that the largest taxpayers, the merchants, the owners of the property affected and the "L," as well as many who had returned the cards sent out, favored leaving the cars off.

Former Rep. James Bliss told of some 300 names having been signed in a week to petitions by people living in the South End who are for a restoration of the cars.

Daniel T. O'Connell spoke at some length, urging that Dorchester had suffered enough from bad street car service.

Pres. Francis G. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Assn. urged that the only way to accomplish what the merchants said they wanted was to take the autos off the street. He was applauded.

Sec. P. J. O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens' Assn. spoke against leaving the cars off.

Pres. Raymond P. Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade, former chairman of the committee on streets of the United Improvement Assn., told of the long consideration given by the committee to this matter. He said that the conclusion reached was that autos and teams should be excluded from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and the cars be put back.

Pres. John J. Toomey of the South Boston Trade Assn. urged a referendum to the people, as was done in the case of the Tremont st. cars.

Sen. E. B. Morris and Reps. W. J. Foley, W. J. Manning, Daniel W. Casey, Charles S. O'Connor and Robert E. Bigney were among others who spoke in opposition.

SEP - 7 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Just because Carl L. Bonapart of West Roxbury is in the "peanut field," and that he proved same by sending Mayor Curley a "young tree" from his back yard farm, that isn't saying that Mayor Curley is playing "peanut politics."

The genial Rep. Charles S. O'Connor of Ward 10, South Boston, is a candidate for re-election this fall, and, from all accounts, he will cross the tape with flying colors. "Charlie," as he is called around the Mayor's office, is forever looking for favors for his constituents, and so far he is credited with about 100—some help around these times.

"Bill" Dugan, who recently purchased the Political Review, is a constant visitor nowadays around City Hall. After thinking the matter over very carefully, we don't blame "Bill," because if he doesn't get his "pickings" now, it will be too late, as primary day is very near. "Bill" didn't tell us how much he charges per inch.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT - 8 - 1917

COME WITH 150 SPEECHES

SEP 8 1917

Five Hundred Chemical Engineers and Manufacturers Convene Here Monday

Five hundred chemical engineers and manufacturers from all parts of the country, representing more than two million dollars of industrial capital, will gather in Boston next Monday for a four days' outing. It will be the fifty-fifth convention of the American Chemical Society. The association membership, numbering more than ten thousand, represents about one-third of the chemical experts and manufacturers in the United States, and probably includes the majority of 10,000 chemists who have been enrolled and classified by the National Council of Defense.

All of the meetings will be held in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the buildings of which have been placed at the disposal of the society. The programme which has been arranged by the northeastern section, will be of a simple nature, principally dealing with the scientific and technical features of the many branches of the industry, which includes such a wide range of products as baking powders, drugs, explosives, fertilizers, gas, greases, inks, oils, soap, and various pure and recovered chemicals and acids.

The headquarters of the society will be at the Hotel Lenox, and the use of the home of the Engineers' Club at the corner of Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue has been extended to all members. The Northeastern Section has appointed the following committees: Executive, Dr. Henry P. Talbot, head of the chemical division of "Tech"; finance, Arthur D. Little; registration, K. L. Mark of Simmons College; entertainment, R. S. Williams of "Tech"; press and publicity, Robert W. Neff, 22 India square; ladies' entertainment, Mrs. Arthur D. Little.

The president of the national society is Professor Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago, and the secretary is Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines in Washington.

The programme announces the delivery of more than 150 important papers by the experts and experimenters who will attend. Important discussions of the production of fertilizers, potash, leather substitutes, food conservation, paper-making, etc., will interest the whole country. Among the important papers which are announced are the following:

"A New Fertilizer," by Alfred H. Cowles; "Potash Production in the United States," by H. A. Huston; "Effect of Fertilizers on the Composition of Strawberries," by H. A. Huston; "A Comparison of Calcium Silicate, Carbonate, and Hydrate as Fertilizer Materials with Experimental Data," by Alfred W. Scheidt; "The Recovery of Potash as a By-Product in the Cement Industry," by W. H. Ross and Albert R. Merz; "A New Illuminator for Microscopes," by Alexander Silverman; "An Experiment in Scrubbing Carburetted Water Gas for Recovering Aromatics," by Robert J. Moore and Gustav Egloff; "Two New Laboratory Instruments, a Buret-Micrometer and a Balance for first-year students," by Arthur John Hopkins of Amherst College; "The Bactricidal Efficiency of Soap Solutions in Power Laundering," by H. G. Elledge, and many others, which will have bearing upon present-day conditions both in business and domestic life.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

West Roxbury Citizens Oppose Boston Burial Society's Petition

SEP 7 1917

Nearly one hundred citizens of West Roxbury appeared before the City Council yesterday afternoon to oppose the petition of the Boston Burial Society for the establishment of a Jewish cemetery on a two-acre tract in the vicinity of Baker street and the Needham branch tracks of the New Haven road. It was pointed out that this section has ten cemeteries, used by nearly twenty-five burial organizations.

Chairman M. V. Walker of the Brookline Water Board and Walter J. Cusick of the Brookline Board of Health opposed the proposed cemetery on the grounds that water from the tract would drain into sections where Brookline obtains its drinking water. It was also charged that the applicants for the permit have no legal standing before the council, because they have failed to obtain a permit from the State Board of Health. The Boston health department, however, has approved the application.

The petitioners informed Chairman Collins at the opening of the hearing that they were not prepared to advance the arguments in their case at that time and asked for a postponement of the hearing, being refused.

The committee on finance acted favorably on Councillor McDonald's order for a $25,000 fire engine house to replace the old wooden building on Winthrop street, Charlestown.

The committee voted unanimously for the additional $20,000 recommended by the mayor to complete the Commonwealth-avenue improvements. This is an addition to the original $80,000 appropriation.

An order calling for a $50,000 park for Roslindale was referred to the executive committee. The park would occupy a triangle on which stands the Roslindale branch library.

Mayor Curley's demand for a $50,000 loan to rebuild the Broadway bridge went over till Monday.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

FISH SALE ON COMMON

SEP 7 1917

Novel Affair for Next Thursday by the "Henry Fund" for Provincetown Fishermen

Boston Common will be converted into an open-air fish market next Thursday when several thousand pounds of fresh fish, donated b Portuguese fishermen, are to be sold in aid of the Henry Fund for the widows and orphans of Provincetown fishermen lost at sea.

The Henry Fund was started a year ago by A. F. Henry of the Boston Fish Pier, and has no connection with any other fund. It is a permanent fund for Provincetown people left destitute, and is administered b three trustees, who are trustees also of the $1000 recently given by the New England Fish Exchange to the amilies of the nineteen men drowned from the schooners Mary C. Santos and Natalie J. Nelson.

The sale on the Common was made possible through Mayor Curley, the Provincetown Board of Trade, the New England Fish Exchange, and the management of the "Oh, Boy" company of the Wilbur Theatre. The fish were donated by the Portuguese skippers of Provincetown, through the Provincetown Board of Trade, and arrangements or transporting them rom the South Boston pier were made by the Exchange.

The girls of the "Oh, Boy" company have volunteered their services and, clad in oilskins, will act as saleswomen.

The sale will begin at noon.

SEPT - 11 - 1917

CARS OFF WASHINGTON STREET

City Council Votes to Continue Present Traffic Arrangement Until Jan. 15 —Broadway Bridge Order Is Again Rejected

Washington street, between Franklin and Essex streets, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon to five in the afternoon on week days will continue to be closed to street cars, at least until Jan. 15 of next year; and other vehicles may proceed in one direction only—from Essex towards Franklin street.

This was decided by vote of the City Council yesterday afternoon and is regarded as a compromise between the plan urged by the Chamber of Commerce and that advocated by citizens of Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston. The Chamber of Commerce would have all street cars off Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, at all hours of the day and would have the poles and wires removed. Citizens of the districts named, however, take a stand exactly opposite. They want the street cars restored and would have all other vehicular traffic removed.

Councillor Ford, who comes from South Boston, was alone in voting against continuing the present arrangement in Washington street. Those who voted for it were Councillors Attridge, Ballantyne, Collins, Hagan, McDonald, Watson and Wellington.

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for reconstruction of the Broadway bridge was again rejected by the City Council, on the ground that the money should come out of taxes. Councillor Ford thereupon introduced an order calling upon the mayor to draft an order for the needed bridge repairs, the money to be raised from unexpended funds, now in the public works department. Councillors McDonald and Watson were loud in opposition to this arrangement, but the order was passed nevertheless, McDonald voting against and Watson refusing to vote.

The Council rejected without prejudice the mayor's order for $50,000 to purchase park lands in Roslindale at the junction of Washington, South and Poplar streets. The order was immediately reintroduced and will be acted upon finally as soon as the members of the Council learn more about the project. An order for $20,000 additional for improvements to Commonwealth avenue, at Charlesgate East, was passed to a first reading. This appropriation involves the laying of bitulithic pavement, although, according to a recommendation of the Finance Commission, sheet asphalt might be used, and about $2000 saved on the job.

MANY CHEMISTS ARRIVE

Council Meeting, Preliminary to the General Convention of the American Chemical Society, Held This Afternoon

Several hundred chemists and other scientists have arrived to attend the fifty-fifth convention of the American Chemical Society. They registered at Hotel Lenox, which is to be their headquarters during the convention, and late this afternoon the council members went to the Engineers' Club on Arlington street for the first formal meeting. The first general meeting of the society will be held tomorrow morning at the Institute of Technology, where all the sessions are to be held.

MONITOR - SEPT-8-1917

BRITISH GENERAL TO BE BOSTON GUEST

State and city officials, accompanied by a citizen's committee, will meet Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting commission sent out by the British War Council, at the South Station Monday when the general arrives to pay his first official visit to this city. With him will be Col. C. D. Murray, K. C., and Lieut. C. J. White, aid-de-camp to his father, General White.

The general will be escorted by two corps of Massachusetts State Guard led by the full band of the Highland Dress Association, from the South station through Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the Copley Plaza.

On Tuesday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the general and his staff at luncheon at the City Club. In the evening he will meet the New England recruiting committee and patriotic supporters at dinner at the Exchange Club and review the present position in recruiting in the United States.

On Wednesday noon a recruiting rally will be held at Parkman band stand, Boston Common. Mayor Curley will present General White and his staff to adress the meeting.

SEPT - 8 - 1917

FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS EMERGENCY WRECKING TRUCK

Boston's New Piece of Apparatus Found Valuable in Various Uses

SEP 8 1917

In its emergency wrecking truck, the Boston Fire Department possesses a traveling repair and tool shop declared to be unique in motor apparatus equipment for cities in the United States. New York now has one and Cincinnati and San Francisco are asking Boston for designs of the truck. As the emergency truck was only placed in commission last January it has not been in the service of the department long enough to be mentioned in the annual report which has just been issued dating from Feb. 1, 1916 to Feb. 1, 1917, and which was far along in preparation then.

Designed by Charles E. Stewart, superintendent of motor apparatus of the city of Boston, and built at Allentown, Pa., this emergency motor truck can do anything from pulling down a wall, carrying seven or eight divers' suits from the Charlestown Navy Yard to the Fenway when needed, to hoisting a horse out of a manhole in the streets.

This last named enterprise has come to be a sort of specialty of the emergency truck. It was only last evening that one of the horses of a team drawing a city tip cart fell into a sewer trap in Minot Street, near Adams, in Dorchester. The tip cart men telephoned the fire department for assistance. Ordinarily a call would have been sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which carries a hoisting tripod for such affairs.

The motor apparatus repair shop of the fire department was notified and Superintendent Stewart, who was at work down town, was sent for. He hurried back to fire headquarters in Bristol Street, found that the firemen usually detailed for the trucks, were away on other duties, climbed on the driver's seat and drove out to Minot Street, where lader company 27 of Neponset helped to swing the big crane into position, place a rope around the horse and lift the animal to the street.

Superintendent Stewart makes little of the affair. "That emergency truck has done three other errands of just this kind," he said today. "I did not undertake the thing alone in the other cases, but I had to last night as the detail men were all away. It only took a few minutes to get the horse out.

"I think more of the performance of the truck on April 19 last, when motor truck ladder 21 of East Boston went into a deep ditch over there. It broke its front wheels. We went over with the wrecking truck, hoisted the fallen ladder, took off the broken wheels, then dragged the ladder truck, the forepart suspended by the crane of our truck, away down the street. There, while the truck was still standing on its hind legs, as you might say, we fitted new wheels and axle to the apparatus and it drove off under its own power.

"The truck can swing a weight of 10 tons, at least; it may be able to do more. It can tow Ladder 8 and that weighs 25,000 pounds. The emergency truck not very long ago removed the Boylston Street ladder truck from the street cars tracks where it had broken down.

"It is an all round handy, serviceable wrecking car, traveling machine and repair shop. It responds to all multiple alarms and has been put to many uses in the eight months we have had it."

SEP'T - 6 - 1917

RAINSFORD ISLAND VISITED

SEP 6 1917

Members of the Boston City Council committee on prisons visited the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor, yesterday afternoon. The State Board of Charity, according to Councilman Ballantyne, has recommended the abolition of the institution. The council and the Mayor have felt for some time that the institution involves an unnecessary expense. They expect legislative action which will abolish the school. It will cost all of $200,000 to place the buildings on the island in proper repair, the councilmen found yesterday. There are 114 boys on the island, and it is believed they can be cared for in other appropriate State institutions.

SEP'T - 7 - 1917

MUNICIPAL BOND PRICES DECLINE

SEP 7 1917

Pointing out that there have been only a few times since the Civil War when the market for municipal bonds has reached a basis comparable with the present level, E. H. Rollins & Sons say that throughout the history of American finance, the recovery inevitably following all periods of market depression has first manifested itself in an increasing demand and a consequently advancing level of prices for municipal bonds.

The following table contrasts the present prices of a number of important municipal issues with their prices in January of this year:

	Rate %	Maturity	Jan. 1917	Present	Decl
City of Boston..	4	1959	106.37	97.03	9⅜
City of Albany, N Y	4¼	1954	108.90	99.24	9⅝
City of Newark, N J.....	4½	1943	109.75	103.11	6⅝
Wilmington, Del	4½	1939	108.03	101.40	6⅝
Houston, Tex...	4½	1956	103.77	96.44	7⅜

SEP'T - 14 - 1917

MAYOR PROMISES IMPROVEMENTS

SEP 14 1917

Mayor Curley, in an address last night before the South Boston Citizens Association in the Columbus Club, East Broadway, outlined projects he has in thought, if again chosen by the voters to be the city's chief executive. He also explained in some detail the finances of the city.

The Mayor said that, with the assistance of the Boston City Council, he hopes to build a 100-foot driveway entirely around Castle Island, off City Point. The Standway improvement undertaking, the Mayor said, should be completed before many months.

Members of the City Council, Messrs. Ballantyne and Wellington, yesterday inspected the House of Correction on Deer Island. They found that the women's prison there which cost about $500,000 to build, was unoccupied while the 59 women incarcerated on the island were housed in another building. The councilmen indicated they might report in favor of reopening the closed building, especially for the coming winter.

The councilmen also went into detailed study of the establishment of a central heating plant for the island. It is estimated that it would cost $110,000 to install.

SEP'T - 8 - 1917

JAPANESE FLAGS DISPLAY

Governor McCall sent out a proclamation yesterday urging the display of Japanese flags on State, county, municipal and private buildings during the coming visit to Massachusetts of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues of the Japanese Mission.

SEP 8 1917

POST-SEP-9-1917

BRITISH GENERAL COMING

Gen. White Recruiting Head to Visit Hub

SEP 9 1917



BRIGADIER - GENERAL WHITE, C. M. G.,
Head of the British recruiting mission, who will come to Boston tomorrow for first official visit.

Brigadier-General White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission, sent out by the British war council to stimulate recruiting in Canada and the United States, will arrive in this city on Monday to make his first official visit. An extensive programme has been arranged for his reception, in which British and American military authorities will take part.

A VETERAN FIGHTER

A veteran of the Boer and European wars, many times decorated for distinguished service, General White was assigned to the work of recruiting after being invalided home, and has met with marked success in this field. He will be accompanied to this city by Colonel C. D. Murray, K. C., and Lieutenant C. J. White, his son, who though but 18 years of age, has seen many months' service in action on the west front, and is now serving as his father's aide-de-camp.

SEP-14-1917

FIND WOMEN'S PRISON EMPTY

Ballantyne Wants Deer Island Building Used

SEP 14 1917

After having made a careful inspection of conditions prevailing at Deer Island yesterday, Councillor Walter Ballantyne, one of the members of the committee on prisons, suggested that the women inmates be removed from the hospital ward where they are now quartered and be sent to the prison which was built especially for women and which is now unoccupied.

Up to the time the German prisoners were sent to Deer Island the women inmates lived in the new women's prison. Since last April, when the Germans were removed to another location, the prison has not been used.

It was the opinion of Penal Commissioner David B. Shaw that the women inmates enjoyed the more intimate surroundings and homelike atmosphere of the hospital, and for that reason he had ordered that this part of the prison be used for their quarters.

SEP-8-1917

COAL FAMINE IN SCHOOLS

SEP 8 1917

When the public schools of Boston reopen on Monday they will face a coal famine. Five times the city authorities have advertised for bids and five times the coal dealers have declined to bid. The amount needed in the schools is 33,000 tons. Not one pound of coal has been placed in the school bins this summer. All that remains is what has been left over since last winter.

The situation is regarded as the most serious that the schools have had to contend with in years. The only remedy is to close the schools in case the weather gets cold.

SEP-8-1917

TAKING TRADE FROM BOSTON

Conry Protests Diverting Export Traffic

Joseph A. Conry of the Terminal Port Commission of the National Council of Defence, yesterday wired a vigorous protest to the shipping board against the diversion of foodstuffs destined for export to Europe from the north Atlantic ports to the southern of gulf ports.

In his telegram to the shipping board he said:

"Port of Boston not congested by freight, either manufactured goods or foodstuffs. Two million bushels of grain can be handled today in Boston elevators. Plenty of space on piers, shed and railroad yards. No reason to divert traffic from this port because of alleged congestion."

SEP-7-1917

PROTEST NEW CEMETERY PLAN

SEP 7 1917

West Roxbury Folk Tell City Council Their Side

Residents of West Roxbury and officials of the town of Brookline appeared yesterday afternoon before the City Council to protest against the granting of a petition for a permit to open a cemetery in the West Roxbury district. The petitioner is the Boston Burial Society, David Harfield, clerk, and the land which it desires to utilize is a triangular lot on Baker street.

The residents of the district, of whom about 100 appeared, contended that the district already has too many cemeteries and that the establishment of another would seriously depreciate the value of their property and have a depressing influence generally on the neighborhood. Nathaniel U. Walker, chairman of the water board, and Walter F. Cusick, a member of the Board of Selectmen of Brookline, protested on the ground that the proposed cemetery would contaminate the water supply of the town, the source of which is in the vicinity.

SEP-1-1917

WANTS BRIDGE ORDER PASSED

SEP 1 - 1917

Casey Urges Action on Broadway Extension

Representative Daniel W. Casey of South Boston has taken up with the city authorities the subject of strengthening the Broadway Extension bridge so that street cars may be run over it and transportation facilities between the city proper and South Boston may be considerably improved. The bridge is now closed to street car traffic because it is not considered safe for heavy cars, and this necessitates sending the cars between Washington street and South Boston over a circuitous route through Dover street.

An order by Mayor Curley appropriating $50,000 to repair the bridge is now and has been for some time before the committee on finance of the Boston City Council and Representative Casey yesterday addressed a letter to John J. Attridge, chairman of the committee, urging action on the order.

The closing of the bridge, Representative Casey declares, is delaying the laying of tracks on Pleasant street, which the Boston Elevated was ordered to track by the Public Service Commission after years of agitation and also prevents better equipment being used on the South Boston lines. The Boston Elevated states, according to the letter to Councilman Attridge, that it is willing to send large cars into South Boston if the city will strengthen the bridge so as to insure the safe passage of the heavier type of cars.

RECORD - SEP-10-1917.

SCHOOLS UNLOCK DOORS TODAY

100,000 Boys and Girls Expected to Be Seated at 9 This Morning

SEP 10 1917

DEARTH OF COAL WORRIES OFFICIALS

Decrease in Attendance Smaller Than at First Predicted—Teachers Enlist

SEP 10 1917

Before 9 o'clock this morning 100,000 boys and girls of Boston will flock to the local public schools to resume their studies. The opening of the new school year today will see a much smaller decrease in attendance than was at first predicted. The teachers have already been instructed in the organization of classes and everything is in readiness to receive the pupils. That is, with the possible exception of the city's coal situation, which now looms up more threatening than ever.

With cold weather approaching, the Mayor has not yet heard any response to his plea for 33,000 tons of coal for various city institutions. At the present time there is not a pound of coal in any Boston school building. City Hall has advertised five times for the 33,000 tons, but as yet has been unable to make a suitable contract.

It is only this situation which worries school officials. Otherwise, the various buildings are open and ready to begin the fall term.

About 250 boys enrolled in the high schools will not report in time for the opening of schools this morning. These boys have spent the summer working on farms throughout the State, and will not be back in the city until later in the week.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, anounced last night that the opening will be made this morning per schedule. Touching upon the city's coal shortage, in a circular to principals, he recommends saving coal, not only for the sake of economy, but also because "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study." Dr. Dyer says that school will go on unless the coal problem becomes so serious as to render impossible the heating of the buildings.

Eleven of the superintendent's men teachers and two women teachers have either enlisted or been drafted for war service. The superintendent is now worried over the effect this will have on the teaching staff, as he says the men and women can be replaced.

Edward F. O'Down, master of the Frothingham School in Charlestown, has been granted leave of absence for the duration of the war. He is now a captain in the army. George E. Parsons, instructor in architectural drawing at the Mechanic Arts High School, has also been granted leave of absence. He is a captain in the 101st Engineer Corps, formerly the First Corps Cadets.

SEP 10 1917

E. J. Hall, junior master of the High School of Commerce, is in training at Plattsburg; Miah Murray, a special instructor is in the Naval Reserves in active duty aboard the U. S. S. Covington, and John A. O'Keefe of the Jefferson School is on leave of absence with the 101st Regiment.

Dr. Dyer states that emphasis would be placed this year on simplifying the course of study in the elementary schools and in greater attention to physical development among the boys. Military drill is not regarded as of any great value, in view of modern methods of warfare, so that this side of school training will not be emprasized to any great extent.

Owing to the large student body at the English High School, the students this year will be housed in three different buildings. All the first year students will attend the Patrick A. Collins School in charge of Samuel Power; second year students will attend the Franklin Union, provided they are preparing for college or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Bertram H. Richardson will have charge of these students. The other second year students taking commercial studies will attend the old English High School with the third and fourth year students. Headmaster Snow will be in charge.

An effort will be made to organize the high school girls in Red Cross work during their leisure time. Special attention will also be paid to household economy and food conservation at the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury.

SEP-10-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Boston Municipal Court is again being strongly mentioned as a mayoralty candidate this fall. It is said on excellent authority in City Hall circles that the Goo Goos would jump at the chance to endorse him, but the judge declines to talk. Judge Murray is an orator, and would undoubtedly make an interesting campaigner.

Sept 10

Latest reports from the White Mountains this morning indicate that Mayor Curley and his family will return home tonight or tomorrow. City Clerk Smiling Jim Donovan has been acting Mayor during his absence, as President Storrow of the City Council has been in Washington. For more than an hour Saturday Acting Mayor Donovan was busy signing municipal documents which required the signature of the Mayor or acting Mayor that day.

Why Former Mayor Fitzgerald has ceased knocking Mayor Curley in the former's weekly publication "The Republic" is a mystery at City Hall. For the five or six weeks the former municipal chief has not even mentioned Curley's name, and so far as can be learned they have not buried the hatchet nor has Curley started any libel proceedings.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald's announcement that he probably will be a mayoralty candidate this fall is not being taken seriously at City Hall. Despite the genial register's pleasing personality and popularity, it must be said that the odds are not in his favor, according to City Hall gossip.

SEP-12-1917

ASKS GARFIELD'S AID IN COAL CRISIS

Upon his return from the White Mountains yesterday Mayor Curley immediately telegraphed U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield in Washington urging him to take immediate action, if possible, to compel Boston coal dealers to furnish the city, including the schools, with the winter's supply of fuel at a fixed price.

SEP 12 1917

The Mayor wrote a letter on this subject to Administrator Garfield last week, but has not received any reply. Upon learning the schools, over which he has no control, had a supply of coal which will not last more than 10 days, the Mayor conferred with the office of the School Committee and was informed that the lowest price they could obtain coal for is $9.25 a ton and 50 cents additional a ton for carrying the coal from the vehicles to the coal bins in the schools.

SEP-11-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Candidates for the House and Senate are keeping on the jump these days in trying to outdo each other in inducing unregistered voters to register so that they can vote at the primaries and the State election. A dozen or more candidates may be found in or around the office of the Election Commissioners every day, and their efforts are certainly rolling up a big registration.

SEP 11 1917

Frank Rock, assistant city purchasing agent, again has failed to get into Uncle Sam's ranks. At the time he answered the draft call he was rejected because of flat feet. He then tried several other branches of the service, one after the other, until now he has given up all hope of getting into the service, because of his slight defect.

SEP-11-1917.

URGE BIG DISPLAY OF JAPANESE FLAGS

The Imperial Japanese Commission to the United States will arrive in Boston early in the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18. It is desirable that the city should be decorated, so far as possible, with Japanese flags. Unfortunately there are very few Japanese flags in stock in the city and they will have to be manufactured.

The committee in charge of the reception, therefore, has made arrangements with George T. Hoyt Co., 52 South Market st., by which flags will be manufactured and can be purchased at the following rates: 4 x6', $3; 5'x8', $4; 6'x10', $5.50. Probably other manufacturers will be willing to supply such flags at the same rate. The national flag of Japan is a red moon on a white background.

The Mayor and the committee on arrangements will be highly gratified if the citizens of Boston will be willing to co-operate in welcoming the Imperial Japanese Commission by displaying the flag of Japan during the two days of their visit, Sept. 18 and 19.

MONITOR - SEPT-9-1917

JAPANESE ARE HARVARD GUESTS

Members of Imperial Mission Visit Cambridge and Motor Through Lexington and Concord for Camp at Ayer

Members of the Imperial Japanese Mission were the guests of Harvard University today and, prior to motoring through historical Lexington and Concord to inspect the national army cantonment at Ayer, inspected the naval radio school being conducted at Harvard, and took luncheon at the Boston City Club. Early tonight the distinguished visitors will end their two-day visit in Boston.

After an informal breakfast at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning, the mission was conveyed to Harvard, where the members were received by President A. Lawrence Lowell in the Widener library. Aiding in the reception were T. Nelson Perkins, a fellow of Harvard College; Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, a member of the faculty, and William C. Lane, librarian at Widener. The guests were received in the Widener room, after which President Lowell escorted them through the building. Viscount Ishii, the special ambassador who heads the mission, and Ambassador Sato of Washington, registered in the visitors' book at the library.

The party was then escorted across the college yard to Memorial Hall and to the radio school behind the Hemenway Gymnasium. The members of the school were drawn up at attention in two long lines, in command of Lieut. N. C. Ayer and Lieut. J. Gearing and Ensign W. Snyder. Upon reaching the campus, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant, and a detail of navy yard officers arrived, and a stand of colors was presented to the company by Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of the commandant. The token consisted of national colors and a blue naval flag, the gift of James A. Parker, a Boston citizen who takes deep interest in the work of the navy. The flags were made of silk, and were of regulation size.

At the presentation Chaplain A. D. Stone of the navy yard offered prayer and the band played the national anthem, while the students stood at present arms. About 500 people were attracted to the scene, and saw the radio corps pass in review before the mission.

Motorcars took the party from Harvard to the Boston City Club for the luncheon, at which Viscount Ishii sincerely thanked Boston for the hospitable entertainment it had accorded him and his associates of the mission, and he made a plea that "no enemy tongue or intrigue" be allowed to rend asunder the friendship of Japan and the United States. He urged:

"Let us cooperate and fight together as comrades, so that the memory of what we have together achieved may stand forever as a record to perpetuate our friendship, and so that from the ashes of destruction may rise a better and a safer world."

En route to Ayer the mission this afternoon stopped long enough at Lexington and Concord to place wreaths upon the monuments there, and at Camp Devens the party, numbering about 30, was received by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, who had placed on the wall of his office a Japanese flag in honor of the guests of the cantonment. The schedule called for less than an hour being spent at Camp Devens, after which the party was to motor back to the Copley-Plaza Hotel and prepare for taking departure from the city.

That Japan and the United States will stand together in the great war and the establishment of an enduring international peace was pledged by eminent citizens of both nations who, to the number of more than 600, were present at a dinner tendered by the city of Boston to the members of the mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Tuesday night. The patriotic utterances of Viscount Ishii, were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and he was particularly applauded when he declared that Japanese treaties are not mere "scraps of paper," to be tossed to the wind on occasion.

Toasts to the President of the United States and to the Emperor of Japan were proposed by Viscount Ishii and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, toastmaster at the dinner. The dining hall was profusely decorated with national colors of the two countries and a band played national airs of Japan and the United States. An incident of the evening was the presentation to Viscount Ishii, by Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city of a gold medal, bearing the inscription, "Democracy under liberty seeks the freedom of the world."

This presentation came at the conclusion of an address by the Viscount in which he drew a picture of the United States and Japan going forward arm in arm to certain victory over all that is undemocratic. He declared:

"For the future, I see two nations; the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great nation under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Viscount Ishii said in part: "We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abundance; some of them have been our fastest friends—New England men, descendants of the splendid crew which landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacr... in the history of human freedom; ... the men who lived and labored wit... unsurpassed endurance, self-sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

"I feel, now that I have traveled from your western to your eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of differences between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which will win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight on the scale.

"Japan had no choice from the outstart. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to cooperate, to coordinate and to contribute."

Other speakers at the dinner included Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington; Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, and Samuel J. Elder of Boston.

Mr. Anderson declared, "Only through world politics can we hope to extend democracy throughout the world." He said that the struggle for law, order and peace can no longer be treated as a national question, and that the United States has got to participate in world politics despite the admonition of George Washington that the country avoid "entangling European alliances."

Japanese Paintings

Many Example of Work at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Of particular interest for the Japanese Mission, during its visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday, were the numerous examples of the painting of their country, going back to the earliest beginnings in the form of imitations of Chinese art.

Of the 4000 Japanese paintings in the museum collection, upwards of 250 are in form of screens, many of them by the painters of the early schools. Of the later workers there is a good representation, particularly of the Kano school.

The general public has seen but a few of the many treasures of oriental art at the museum, because of the limited gallery space available, but ...

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itors who make it a point to enter the oriental collections occasionally will find that changes are made regularly in the display. In time they will thus become acquainted with many of the best examples of Chinese and Japanese art in the museum. The latest accession is a nine dragon screen in 13 folds.

SEPT-21-1917

New Chaplain Appointed

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass. —The Rev. Paul Moody, son of the evangelist, the Rev. Dwight L. Moody, and now pastor of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Congregational Church, has been appointed chaplain of the one hundred and third regiment, and will at once enter upon his new duties.

The men have been provided with their winter clothing, and pay day yesterday appealed to the men, thousands of dollars being sent home by the soldiers.

Capt. Henry H. Wheelock of Fitchburg, who was recently assigned to division headquarters in Boston, returned yesterday for a short stay in camp.

More Than 30,000 Autos Ready

In case of miltary emergency, more than 30,000 motor vehicles are available in Massachusetts, according to William T. McCracken, a volunteer officer of the committee on public safety, who is connected with a Boston banking house. It was stated yesterday that Massachusetts is ready to place this army of automobiles at the disposal of the military authorities whenever the latter deem that a real emergency arises.

British Canadian Mission

Prominent speakers have been secured for the mass meeting of the British-Canadian Mission to be held in the Arena next Monday evening, at which time it is expected many new recruits will be signed up. All British and Canadian organizations will be represented, as well as the Red Cross, the Charitable Irish Society, and the British Imperial Relief Fund.

Those who will make addresses include many officers of local organizations, and special boxes have been reserved for Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Capt. William R. Rush, Bishop Lawrence, Adjt.-Gen. Jesse S. Stevens, and the consuls of the allied nations in Boston.

Last night on the Common, Col. John S. Dennis spoke to a large gathering appealing to Canadians to enlist for the war and each to do his part.

Army Recruiting Station

More than a score of men were examined at the army recruiting station yesterday, and of the number, not one failed to pass the test. Twelve were previously accepted for service, and were forwarded to Ft. Slocum, Camp Syracuse, and to the Coast Artillery at Ft. Banks.

The marine corps' record for the day was quite the reverse, as not one candidate was accepted, although several were examined.

The naval recruiting station sent four cooks and machinists' mates to the naval reserve for duty on the transports, beside signing up several men for regular service. All apprentice seamen, third class firemen, hospital apprentices, and landsmen for ship's cooks as well as bakers enlisted in the Boston Naval District are now sent to Norfolk, Va., for training.

Joseph Flamand, son of J. C. Joseph Flamand, French Consul here, has been accepted for the American air army.

Hymn for 26th Adopted

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the twenty-sixth New England division of the national army, has issued orders making "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the official anthem of his division.

As this is popularly known as the "Yankee" division, and Mrs. Howe's hymn was written here in New England, Major-General Edwards regards his selection as most fitting. "It is a majestic theme," he said this morning, "and I think as a New England production it is just the thing for our men to regard as their official song. In England it has made a tremendous hit with the people, and its use has become quite popular in large patriotic gatherings."

It is understood at official headquarters that a song director is to accompany each division of the army when it enters overseas service, this movement being fostered by the Fosdyck Commission.

The object is to drill the men in popular songs and marching themes, as the value of good music while on the march and in the army camp is fully recognized by all military officials. Major-General Edwards expressed himself as thoroughly in accord with such a movement, and said he hoped it would materialize.

Several men have been enlisted in the aeronautical departmental service and have been ordered to report for active duty as balloon pilots.

SEPT-23-1917

Officials Prevent United Fruit Company From Destroying 30,000 Stems of Bananas — Mayor Telegraphs Mr. Hoover

Local authorities have refused to permit the United Fruit Company to destroy a cargo of 30,000 bunches of bananas on the ground that the fruit is unmarketable. Mayor Curley called the matter to the attention of conservation authorities at Washington, telegraphing Herbert C. Hoover, national Food Administrator, as follows: "I believe this is an attempt to destroy food in order that high prices may be maintained."

Inspectors of the Boston health department who examined the cargo, which arrived from Jamaica on Monday upon receiving a request from the company for a certificate of condemnation and authority to dump the cargo at sea, declared today that at least 90 per cent of the fruit was in good condition and that half of it at least would still be good at the end of a week. The company stated that the refrigeration machinery aboard the steamer broke down and that the fruit ripened too fast for their market. When called into conference by the authorities, the officials of the company agreed to save the cargo and to distribute it where it would do good.

Mayor Curley also communicated with A. C. Ratshesky, in charge of the food committee work of the State Public Safety Committee, and the latter got in touch with Frederick Field, general manager for the company, and requested that the fruit be given away if it was not marketable.

It was decided that the company would sell at 40 cents per bunch as much of the cargo as possible, the ordinary price being from $1.75 to $2.25 per bunch, but later it was decided to give away the entire cargo to anyone who would carry the fruit away in large or small quantities.

In the meantime the state safety committee had detailed a man to the dock to make certain that none of the fruit was destroyed, and arrangements were made for delivering seven carloads of bananas to the Ayer cantonment, and to send quantities to the Charlestown Navy Yard and to city and state charitable institutions.

In his telegram to Mr. Hoover the Mayor said: "United Fruit Company at dock here with 30,000 bunches of bananas which the Boston Board of Health has been asked to condemn, but has refused to do so on ground that bananas are in good condition. If condemnation permit should issue bananas would be dumped at sea. Inspectors insist that bananas are in right condition to be placed on market. I believe this is an attempt to destroy food in order that high prices may be maintained. What do you advise?"

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, chairman of the Boston Health Department said today: "Last evening, after hours, we received a telephone call from the United Fruit Company officials who wanted us to condemn the cargo of bananas. Our inspectors went aboard the steamer and refused to condemn, holding that the bulk of the fruit was in marketable condition.

"It looked to us to be a serious waste to dump this fruit at sea, especially when it was considered that efforts are being made throughout the United States to conserve foodstuff. With the President and Mr. Hoover trying to teach the country the lessons of conservation, it looked as if this would be willful waste. We advised the company to give the fruit away rather than destroy it, and to this proposition Eugene Ong, vice-president, assented.

According to an official of the company which expects another cargo on Thursday, the cargo of 30,000 stems of bananas was inspected by the divi-

Continued on page

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sion manager of the company immediately upon its arrival yesterday. The manager decided the cargo was unfit for sale, as the stems were ripe and would not stand the delay in sale which ordinarily is done through a commission house. Application for a license to destroy the cargo was made at once.

When Mr. Ratshesky took a hand in the matter, he questioned Vice-President Ong as to the purpose of the company, particularly inquiring if the officials believed it would be cheaper to destroy the fruit than to attempt to market it. To this Mr. Ong gave a vigorous denial. Mr. Ong later said it would have been possible for the company to have held the steamer at sea several days longer, when the fruit would have been valueless, but that it was the policy of the company never to destroy a box of fruit until it had been fairly condemned by the port authorities.

Inspector George McArthur of the health department said that when he went aboard the fruit steamer in the harbor last night he found that 90 per cent of the cargo was good. He held that most of the cargo would keep a week without refrigeration, and that in his estimation if the company had really been anxious to handle the fruit not 10 per cent would have been destroyed. He said the company has no accommodations at Boston for holding so much fruit in storage until sold.

Representatives of the federal department of agriculture took away some of the fruit for an examination, but it looked so good to the inspectors, according to report, that the company was told to go ahead and sell it.

The fruit, according to company officials, ripened faster than it should, and when the cargo reached port was not in proper condition for transportation and sale. A situation of this character has occurred only three times in 10 years according to an official of the company.

According to figures from the Boston Chamber of Commerce the shipments of bananas to Boston have decreased considerably since last year. At the same time prices have steadily advanced. For the period ending Sept. 20 and commencing Jan. 1, this year, a total of 1,610,740 stems were landed here, while during the same period of 1916 the total reached 2,228,368 stems.

SEPT-25-1917

DRAFTED MEN TO BE CARED FOR

Boston City Council Favors Retention of Positions and Mayor Will Seek Legislation Like That for Volunteers

SEP 25 1917

Boston's municipal government placed itself on record yesterday as proposing to deal with the men taken into military service through selective draft just as it has done with those who volunteered their services. The council passed an order yesterday afternoon [illegible] being in favor of the retention of city and county employees who enlisted, or are called into the United States military or naval service, in the positions vacated by them at the time of enlistment or call by selective draft.

Mayor Curley at once announced that he would have the law department draw up a bill to be presented to the Legislature empowering him to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies, thus preserving for the city and county employees absent in their country's service their civil service status.

It is felt at City Hall that the action of the Council, followed by the announcement of the Mayor of his intention to ask for remedial legislation in behalf of men called to the colors, will be followed by action which will eventually place all such men upon the same financial basis as regards their compensation from the city as those who volunteered enjoy.

City employees who volunteered for service in the army or navy have been benefited under a special act of the Legislature under the provisions of which the city pays them the difference between their military compensation and the amount they had been receiving from the city of Boston. There is, as yet, no provision for men called by selective draft to the colors. It is expected at City Hall that Mayor Curley will ask the Legislature for law allowing him to provide for the men called through the selective draft law as the law allows him to compensate the volunteers.

The Mayor's orders providing for the expenditure of $100,000 of the income from the George F. Parkman fund in improvements to the Fenway, Common, Franklin Park and Riverway were introduced and referred. The orders are for roadways of permanent construction in the Fenway, shrubbery and trees for Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park, granolithic sidewalks along Boylston Street next the Common and on Charles Street Mall, and improvements in buildings and water supply system of Franklin Parak.

SEP 25 1917

Council again opposed the Mayor's plan to restore the Broadway, South Boston, bridge through the expenditure of about $50,000 when it declined to approve the transfer of $7045, the unexpended balance of the original appropriation for the bridge, and $40,000 from the $200,000 appropriation for purchase of the Police Headquarters Building in Pemberton Square, the latter plan having been abandoned.

The bridge is closed to traffic by street cars now. The council opposes the way the Mayor wants to pay for the work, but it believes the restoration of the bridge should be made. The Mayor has asked for permission to borrow the money, but the Council insists the work be paid for from money got from taxation.

A legislative act granting increase in salary to justices of the Municipal Court was accepted by the Council, the pay of the chief justice thereby being increased from $5500 to $6500, and that of the associates from $5000 to $6000.

SEPT-25-1917

BETTER PARADE CONTROL PLANNED

SEP 25 1917

Better control of processions and parades in public streets of the city of Boston will be given the police, it is believed in City Hall, by an amendment to the street traffic regulations just made by the Board of Street Commissioners. A procession or parade of any character, hereafter, in excess of 200 persons, can only be held after a permit has been obtained therefor. For several years the traffic regulations contained the following provision, being a part of Section 1, Article, 10:

"No procession or parade, accompanied by music, containing 200 or more persons (excepting the forces of the Commonwealth and the police and fire departments) shall occupy or march on any public street of the city except in accordance with a permit issued by the Board of Street Commissioners."

This rule has been amended by the street commissioners by striking out the words "accompanied by music." With the rule as it was, in no regulations by law covering the matter otherwise, any body of men or women, in any number, could march in the streets without a permit or without notice to the public authorities providing they were not accompanied by music. The rule as amended permits them to do so now, up to the number of 200.

The authority for making this regulation, as well as all other street traffic regulations, is given to the Board of Street Commissioners by chapter 447 of the acts of 1908. In an opinion given to the board by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, when he was corporation counsel in the matter of regulating parades he stated:

"The term 'street traffic' as used in this act is to be construed broadly and means travel of persons and vehicles in the streets of the city."

SEPT-22-1917

MASS MEETING IN LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

SEP 22 1917

A public mass meeting for the purpose of stimulating interests in Boston's drive to secure $50,000 in the library fund campaign which starts Monday, is to be held under the auspices of the North End branch of the Boston Public Library, tomorrow evening, Sept. 23, at 7:30 p. m., in Faneuil Hall. Details of soldiers and sailors from the harbor forts and navy yard will be present. The following list of speakers are to be present: Mayor Curley, Col. Samuel F. Reber, Signal Corps, United States Army, Miss Amy A. Bernardy of the Italian Embassy, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Lieutenant R. L. Bos of the Harvard training camp, Col. J. S. Dennis, British recruiting officer, Arthur W. Stone, chaplain in the United States Navy, and James D. Henderson, the campaign director.

AMERICAN SEPT 9-1917

RECRUITING HEAD TO VISIT BOSTON

Brig.-Gen. White of British Mission to Pay Official Call on the City Tomorrow.

Brigadier-General White, head of the British recruiting mission, will pay his first official visit to Boston tomorrow.

The general will be met at the South Station by State and city officials and a committee of representative citizens.

He will be escorted by two corps of Massachusetts State Guard, led by the band of the Highland Dress Association, from the South Station by Summer street, along Winter street, down Tremont street to Boylston street to the Copley-Plaza.

Tuesday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the general and his staff at luncheon at the City Club.

In the evening he will meet the New England recruiting committee and patriotic supporters at dinner at the Exchange Club and review the present position in recruiting in the United States.

On Wednesday at noon a recruiting rally will take place at Parkman bandstand, on the Common, at which Mayor Curley will present General White and his staff to address the meeting.

Brigadier-General White came to this country from the War Office, where he was Deputy Director of Recruiting. He served on the staff in France and was invalided home. For his splendid services at the front he was decorated by the British government and made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and by the French government from whom he received the distinction of being made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was also mentioned in dispatches from the front for his invaluable services.

General White served with distinction in the South African war. He went out as a lieutenant; he returned a major, having won the Queen's medal with five clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

Until he joined the staff of the British army General White's military career was served with the Connaught Rangers, the finest and best known of all Irish regiments.

SEPT 9-1917

TOMORROW IT'S 'SCHOOL'S IN'

Boston Will Have 100,000 Boys and Girls and With Them a Coal Problem.

As a more or less well known song writer once remarked, "Those dear old golden rule days," are at hand. Tomorrow morning the major part of 100,000 Boston juveniles will proceed to the task of shining their faces through the liberal use of soap and water, don their best bibs and tuckers, plaster the hair down extra hard and make tracks for school.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools has announced that the opening will be made as scheduled. Though the department is faced with a coal shortage that hasn't warmed the hard working executive who sits in a room on the third floor of the Mason street headquarters. Dr. Dyer is ready for his part in the work.

In a circular to principals he recommends saving coal, not only for the sake of economy, but also because "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study.

Nor has the great war and the fact that eleven of his men teachers and two women teachers have either enlisted or been drafted for service caused him worry. Dr. Dyer declares that the schools will go on unless the coal problem becomes so serious as to render impossible the heating of the buildings.

At City Hall it is said that up to today there hasn't been a pound of coal placed in any of the school bins. Five times they have advertised for 33,000 tons of coal, but as yet have been unable to make a suitable contract.

Yesterday the offices of the School Committee and Superintendent Dyer were veritable hives of industry. Teachers galore were at hand receiving instructions, leaves of absence and some of them clinching their appointments. While, of course, there's no way in which one could state accurately how many students will enroll it seems certain that in the vicinity of 100,000 will start the year.

Apparently about 250 boys enrolled in high schools will not report for the opening. These boys have spent the Summer working on farms throughout Massachusetts.

SEPT 12-1917

BIG BOSTON HONORS TO JAPANESE MISSION

Boston is ready for the Imperial Japanese Mission.

Final details of the reception tomorrow to the envoys from the land of the rising sun were completed today. Signal honors will be paid by the city and State to the members of the great Asiatic nation, now linked as never before to America by the bonds of alliance and friendship.

From the moment that the delegation from the flowery kingdom is met at the station by Mayor Curley and the members of the reception committee, a constant round of entertainment will be offered to the visitors

From Newport, R. I., where the Mikado's emissaries stopped today to pay homage to the great American who opened the door of the island empire to Western civilization more than sixty years ago, came the word that the Japanese were looking forward with keen enjoyment to their visit to the Athens of America.

The Japanese party will inspect all the leading educational institutions in the city and will receive the same social honors as those accorded the representatives of other nations allied with America.

Today at Newport the mission received the same entnusiastic reception that it has received in every American city since landing in this country.

Particularly impressive were the honors paid by the Japanese to the memory of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, the American commander who succeeded, to the everlasting benefit of Japan, in inducing the Oriental Empire to abandon its policy of complete isolation and open its doors to world commerce.

After Viscount Ishii had placed a wreath of lilies on the grave, each member of the mission went to the foot of the grave and bowed low and slowly.

A regiment of seamen was in attendance with a band which played American and Japanese airs. Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, made an address at the grave welcoming the Japanese.

SEPT 10-1917

W. T. A. FITZGERALD MAY RUN FOR MAYOR

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, will probably be a candidate for Mayor against James M. Curley. He says:

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty. I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real program of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage. I believe Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

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Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

SEP 10 1917

Sunday Night, Sept. 9, 1917.

Dear Mike:

Old Kid Grippe, the Knockout Champ, has slugged me behind the ear and knocked me for a goal. Here I am, propped up in bed, full of aches, groans, medicine and germs. I'm about as much use to anybody as a box of corn salve would be to a mermaid.

It's great stuff, this being sick. Your friends and relatives bring you jellies, cake, fruit and candy and then sit on the edge of the bed and eat them all up while you have to content yourself with whatever nourishment you can suck out of a physician's thermometer.

I wasn't going to write you a letter this week, but when I received your wise-Aleck note yesterday I changed my mind. You said in that letter that the Finance Commission will never dare to summons Mayor Curley to the witness stand and ask him, under oath, if he lied about that $10,000 he says he received from Frankie Daly.

You said the Fin. Com. has no more backbone than a nude oyster; that the Fin. Com. would have no legal right to ask such an insulting question as "Where did you get so much coin so quickly?" and also that if Curley did take the witness stand he would talk so cleverly that he'd make such a bum out of Chairman Murphy that Nat Wills would look like Francis X. Bushman in comparison.

SEP 10 1917

Makes a Bet

Here's a proposition, Mike. I'll bet you a good suit of clothes that Mayor Curley receives a summons from the Finance Commission to take the witness stand in the bonding hearing when it is resumed in a short time. And I'll bet you a hat to go with it that if Curley ignores the summons the Fin. Com. will go to the Supreme Court and force him to appear, even if they have to strap roller skates on his shoulder blades and push him along by the legs like a wheelbarrow. And I'll bet you a pair of shoes that the Fin. Com. will ask him if Frank Daly committed perjury when he took oath that there was no truth in Curley's statement that the Jamaicaway mansion was built out of $10,000 given him for his share in Daly's business.

Looks Feverish

Mrs. Pete just came in the room and informed me that I looked feverish, so I will have to cut this letter short.

But, believe me, Mike, those bets are not fever bets. They are facts, and go as they lay.

My chief hope is that I will be out of bed in time to see the look on Curley's face when he is summonsed.

I would like also to be able to attend tomorrow's council meeting to see if either the Fin. Com. or President Jim Storrow wake up from their nap at the switch with reference to the Commonwealth avenue paving and widening loan. The city will only lose about $2000 by the stunt that is being slipped quietly over, but I wonder if any of those reformers are awake?

Here comes Mrs. Pete with enough bottles and glasses to start up a saloon and enough medicine to cure a Virginia ham.

I hate medicine!

Your in-bed but not asleep pal,

Pete.

P. S. When Jim Curley takes the witness stand, he will be like a match. Just press him hard and he'll flare up and lose his head.

Your pal,

PETE.

SEP 10 1917

HERMIT COBBLER FOUND SUICIDE

SEP 10 1917

E. Saugus Character Lived 40 Years in Small Cottage.

East Saugus, Sept. 9.—For 40 years John C. Anderson has lived in three small rooms and a little cobbler's shop at 12 Lawndale avenue. It was a small cottage that Anderson bought almost half a century ago. In the front room he built a cobbler's bench, bought some leather and hung out a sign. Day after day, Sundays included, he worked away at his bench, his only companion a bit of a briar pipe.

To the neighborhood and the town he was known as "The Hermit." It was a monicker that he accepted without comment. Once, they say, he had a love affair, but—well, "The Hermit" never told them. He kept his business to himself and his past was a closed book, so maybe they just guessed.

This afternoon little 6-year-old Nelson Blume of 15 Clayton street went for a pair of shoes his mother had left to be mended, two days ago. In five minutes the youngster was back.

"Papa," he said, "'The Hermit' is asleep on the floor. I can't wake him."

Nelson Blume, the child's father, went to the store. On the floor lay "The Hermit." Beside him was a 38-caliber pistol. He had grown weary of his existence and written "finis" to a life that frost set upon too early.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK WET WASH WORKS

Braintree, Sept. 9.—Probably the Monatiquot Wet Wash Works, recently established here, isn't desired by some residents, for it has been broken into twice within a week.

When John Fraser, the proprietor, arrived at the works this afternoon he found a leather belt cut, sand in the gears, some of which were broken, and he failed to find some brass fittings that were intended to replace those stolen a few days ago.

SEP-5-1917

ASKS FIXED PRICE FOR CITY'S COAL

Curley Declares That This Would Lower Cost of Fuel in Boston.

SEP 5 - 1917

An appeal to Washington, urging United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield to set a price at which coal dealers will be compelled to furnish bituminous and anthracite coals to the city of Boston, was forwarded by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon over his signature. The mayor feels that such a ruling from Washington would break the local price for soft coal to $7.50 a ton almost immediately.

His letter to Fuel Administrator Garfield reads:

"The city of Boston is confronted with a condition, in the matter of fuel supply, which apparently can only be corrected through the assistance of your board.

"The city of Boston has advertised on four occasions during the past six months for a supply of fuel for school buildings and for charitable and correctional institutions and hospitals, but has been unable to secure a tender from any of the wholesale dealers in coal in Massachusetts. I believe it would be within the power of your board to designate a price at which the coal dealers shall be required to furnish coal to the city, the amount to be furnished by each dealer to be based on the capitalization of the corporation or partnership. We shall require about 70,000 tons."

Yesterday the mayor approved a private purchase by Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn of 1500 tons of New River bituminous at $8.35 a ton for Long island, delivery to be made within the next week. The purchase was made from the Northern Coal Company and is the lowest price for New River coal the city has been able to obtain in the past year.

Today the city will open bids for 55,000 tons of coal for various municipal institutions, deliveries to be made from time to time during the next 12 months at a flat rate. According to the mayor, there is no probability of any bids being received on this bid, the fifth the city has advertised, because of the fear of future conditions by coal dealers, who do not dare set a price today at which they will have to deliver coal a year hence.

SEP-15-1917

MORE FARMERS FOR DORCHESTER MARKET

P. Henry Graham, superintendent of the market, has arranged to have more farmers and a larger supply of edibles for sale today at the fourth weekly sale of the Dorchester Community market at the Christopher Gibson playground.

As a result of being kept away from the community market, the hucksters have started an opposition mart. For the past week they have been located at Sudan street, almost directly opposite the playground. In their effort to wrest the business from the farmers, they are offering vegetables at a lower price.

SEP 15 1917

MONITOR - SEPT-10 1917

CAMPAIGN FOR BOSTON MAYOR

SEP 10 1917

Up to This Time No One Has Definitely Announced a Purpose to Contest Present Incumbent in December Election

With Boston's mayoralty election a little more than three months distant but one candidate, so far, looms distinct and sizable—that is Mayor Curley who is committed to a campaign to succeed himself. Not another man in Boston has announced himself as a rival to Mayor Curley in the contest for the place of chief executive of the city of Boston despite the fact that the election takes place on Dec. 18. That the Mayor will have opposition and determined opposition there is no doubt at all, but that opposition is hanging back that it may have opportunity to crystallize and unite in the furthering of the candidacy of some man—yet to be picked—who will best combine all the elements of the city in favor of a different administration than that given by Mayor Curley.

There are several men in Boston, who, like Mr. Barkis, are "willin'" to be candidate for mayor of Boston in opposition to Mr. Curley provided the various anti-Curley elements combine unitedly to further the contest.

Today in Boston the situation is Mayor Curley against the field with the field as yet undecided as to which man of a half dozen or more is best qualified to lead the Good Government, Republican, anti-Curley and reform civic forces to victory in December.

James J. Storrow is apparently giving no thought of himself as a man upon whom these elements hostile from one reason or another to Mayor Curley might combine and insist upon his being the candidate to defeat the present Mayor. Mr. Storrow has said more than once in the last year that he is not considering his being a candidate for Mayor of Boston and yet he has made no utterance so far which would preclude his accepting the leadership of a united opposition to the present administration.

John F. Fitzgerald is reconnoitering the field as yet. It is entirely possible that conditions might so shape themselves as to cause the former Mayor to enter the field. He does not wish to be reckoned with the past in affairs political and that fact alone might cause him to enter this contest, distasteful although it will be in its methods.

Thomas J. Kenny is, of all the candidates, the most Barkis-like in attitude. Mr. Kenny is undeniably "willin'" to run. But he will not consent to enter a field in which the opposition to Mr. Curley is divided. Either he will be indorsed by Good Government and the other anti-Curley elements or he will remain a private citizen. But a united demand for his consent to become a candidate for Mayor of Boston would not have to be pressed vigorously. His civic record is one of consistency and he would present no weak spots upon which Mayor Curley could center his verbal artillery.

Postmaster William F. Murray has been spoken of, but those who know a great deal about conditions politically locally declare that the postmaster would have to be a great deal more sure of his own home bailiwick, Charlestown, before he could consider seriously entering the contest.

Judge Michael J. Murray's name was tried upon the people some weeks ago by one of the Good Government lieutenants but the public made no comment and his name has been added to the list which is being inspected by the men who will have much to do with bringing out and grooming the anti-Curley candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Edwin U. Curtis is not mentioned to the extent he was one year ago. There are elements in the Good Government Association which would flatly rebel were his name to be presented to this organization seriously. This fact has put a damper on Mr. Curtis friends' efforts in his behalf.

Andrew J. Peters has remained in the sphinxesque attitude for more than six weeks since it was announced with authority that he "was considering" the proposition of the Good Government people and their allies to take the saddle against Mr. Curley.

William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, is the latest man to suffer his name to be added to the long list of those who are Barkis candidates for Mayor. He is quoted as saying that he is considering the mayoral situation, that too much time is being wasted by the Curley opposition, that he is being urged to announce himself a candidate and that he believes Mayor Curley's street repaving and street care administration is vulnerable.

Representative James A. Gallivan, while in Washington, is still connected with the Boston mayoral field by telegraph wire, telephone wire and the United States mail. He is not to be reckoned as out of the list of possibilities by any means. He would become a candidate himself, many men say, rather than allow James M. Curley a walk-over reelection next December and James A. Gallivan is a formidable campaigner, much after the method and type of the present Mayor.

SEPT-7-1917

BOSTON SCHOOL WORK OUTLINED

SEP 7 1917

Superintendent Dyer Says Special Emphasis Will Be Placed on Junior High and on Extension of Industrial Courses

Emphasis will be placed on three distinct phases of Boston school work this year, according to Supt. Frankl B. Dyer. One will be in the development of the intermediate or junior high school, another in the extension of industrial work including household science for girls, and a third in maintaining a general seriousness and thoroughness of work as the best contribution that can be made by teachers and pupils to their country at this time.

An enrollment of about 100,000 pupils is expected by Dr. Dyer this year, or about the same as last year. A shrinkage is looked for in the higher grades, owing largely to the demand for labor. Many of the boys are at work on farms and will not return to the city until Oct. 1, in accordance with arrangements made last spring. Many others, high school boys, at work on the cooperative plan and engaged for the summer vacation may decide not to return to school. Work is plentiful and the demand for working certificates has never been so great as this summer.

The anticipated decrease in high schools will be offset in part by an increase in the continuation school which boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are obliged to attend if not in regular attendance at some other school. The old Brimmer Building on Common Street, vacated this summer by the Boston Trade School, has been fitted up to take care of the expansion. The quarters on La Grange Street will be used as formerly. From 2000 last September the continuation school had grown to 5000 pupils last June.

The opening of the new building of the Boston Trade School gives an increased capacity for that school of 540 students or 600 in all. The work of the school will be increased and intensified as was not possible in the Brimmer Building.

Cooperative courses in high schools including salesmanship for girls, are developing rapidly, offering excellent opportunities to boys and girls entering industrial life.

As previously announced the intermediate school will have a complete organization in 10 districts. In some 25 others the first or second year's work is in progress. In the remaining districts the work will be begun this year.

Household thrift, taken up more practically than ever before last spring and carried in some form through the summer, will be resumed in canning and drying of foods, the preparation and serving of meals and economy and thrift all along the line.

SEPT-19-1917

THANKS FROM G. A. R. CHIEF

The courtesies extended to the Grand Army of the Republic at the recent encampment in Boston have been acknowledged by Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson in a letter to Mayor James M. Curley. In the letter Commander Patterson said: "I shall never forget the many kindly courtesies extended to me and the comrades of the great organization which I was chief."

SEP 1

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-10-1917

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It will be well if now, at the beginning of this far greater war, the schools take a further step in the same wise direction, and identify themselves still further, indeed to the utmost possible degree, with the vital interests of the American nation. There is a fine earnest of this and there is another fine bit of New England leadership, in the names which have been given to two important new school buildings which are opened today in Boston. It would have been difficult to select a name more expressive of the highest and noblest patriotism and humanity than that of Robert G. Shaw, or one better calculated to inspire certain phases of patriotism just now supremely needed than that of Rochambeau.

SEP 10 1917

These names, we may confidently hope, are expressive of the new spirit and the enlarged and elevated purpose with which our schools begin the work of the new year. It is a spirit of service to the State. We are learning at last, and we are beginning to put our knowledge into effect, that the school is not to prepare the individual to serve himself alone, but also to serve his fellows. It is well, of course, to give the pupil education and instruction that will enable him to prosper in his own affairs, business or professional. But it is equally incumbent to teach and to train him for efficient work as a citizen, a member of the community and the State, and that in peace and in war alike. The principle is not new; but it has come near to being grouped among Wendell Phillips's "Lost Arts." It was familiar to Socrates, who asked Callias how he purposed to have his sons instructed in the ways of good citizenship and the things which pertain to the State; but in later times we have neglected it, and have regarded knowledge of the duties of citizenship as something which, as Dogberry said of reading and writing, "comes by nature."

It has long been the boast of one of our great American universities that it is an institution where any person may obtain instruction in any study. That is a noble boast, though perhaps neither that nor any other institution literally fulfils it. But no less significant is the expressed purpose of a great Japanese university, "to teach all things that are necessary for the well-being of the State." We commend that Oriental ideal to every American schoolman.

It is fitting to learn from an enemy, and in this case we have much to learn from the great enemy against which we are now fighting for our national life. There can be no question that the unrivalled industrial efficiency of Germany, and also the intense devotion to the Fatherland and its ruler which pervades all classes of the people, are due to the instruction and discipline which have for generations been given in the schools. We do not say that German schooling has been perfect or ideal. It has not. It has been marked with grave faults. It has been too materialistic. It has too greatly ignored the moral law. It has been too egotistical. It is at this moment barbaric in its inculcation of hatred, in causing the children daily to repeat: "God smite England!" and "God smite America!" But these great faults do not obscure nor nullify great virtues.

The task of American schools is to rival those virtues and to avoid those faults. We must teach our children material efficiency, and at the same time promote their spiritual advancement. We must teach them to be industrious and shrewd and masterful, and yet scrupulously to remember that "the Ten Commandments will not budge." We must inspire in them an increased love for and devotion to their country, without suggesting hatred of any other land. We must develop in them the same respect for our free institutions and the same zeal in maintaining them that German children are required to have for their Kaiser and his despotic régime. Moreover, we must make it plain that they owe the State and nation their allegiance and their full measure of duty in time of war as well as in time of peace, and that no man is worthy to cast a ballot who is not ready in time of need to face a bullet.

Efforts are generally being made to secure the largest possible attendance at the schools, and they should succeed. There is greater need of it than ever before. There should be still greater and more persistent efforts to make the new spirit of aggressive Americanism dominant in schools of every grade, until every graduate, even of a primary school, shall know what it means, in both rights and duties, to be an American citizen.

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In his resignation sent to Mayor Curley he said that the office demanded more time than he had expected to give and certainly more than he could conveniently give.

The committee will meet this afternoon, and it is possible that Major O'Keefe's successor will be chosen at that time.

SEPT-18-1917.

HEATH HEADS SAFETY COMMITTEE

Roxbury Man Elected to Fill Vacancy Caused by Major P. F. O'Keefe's Resignation

SEP 18 1917

Victor A. Heath of Frank Ferdinand, Inc., has been elected chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major P. F. O'Keefe. Major O'Keefe succeeded Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles.

Mr. Heath, whose home is at 6 Wayne street, Roxbury, is president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Association and of the Roxbury Boys' Club and is vice president of the Roxbury Board of Trade. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the regulars and served for five years. Three years and a half of this time he spent in the Philippines, most of it as a member of the Fourth Cavalry. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany Mr. Heath has been active in the Home Guard movement.

Mr. Heath's office hours at the committee's room at City Hall will be from noon to two o'clock.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT - 11 - 1917.

WHEN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FAILS

[From the Municipal Journal]

A request for information concerning a waterworks plant in a small city brought us the following reply: "Records have not been kept for a good many years. There is no record of the number of miles, rods or feet of pipe, the sizes, connections, gates, etc. Over one hundred metres are out of fix and not running. Metres have never been examined since the first one was put in, unless one got broken by freezing or some accident. There is talk of combining the offices of water commissioner and chief of police at a salary of $25 a month."

Decision as to whether or not municipal ownership is a success is generally made largely from a business viewpoint, and any business run in the way indicated by the above reply could not be expected to succeed. If a municipality is not prepared to give to the operation of a public utility, and especially one that involves the health as well as convenience and pocketbooks of its citizens, at least as much intelligent attention as is required to run a corner grocery successfully, then it had better let municipal ownership alone and make the best terms it can with a private corporation to provide the public necessities and conveniences.

Municipal ownership is foredoomed to failure when it is neglected and mismanaged; but almost any city can make it a success if it will run it on sound business principles.

SEPT - 8 - 1917

CITY SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

Attendance of Approximately 100,000 Expected — Place of Drafted Teachers Filled—Little Anxiety Over Coal

SEP 8 1917

Approximately 100,000 children will go back to school Monday morning. Accommodations will be adequate, rented quarters and portable buildings taking care of the usual overflow. Pressure on the high schools will be relieved somewhat by the junior high school plan, many rooms in elementary school buildings having been fitted up for that purpose during the summer. Numerous teachers have entered the Army service and their places have been filled from the substitute lists. All repair work under contract has been finished, but there are several buildings that will require attention before winter.

The question of a winter's supply of coal is not particularly disturbing to the authorities. While it is true that 33,000 tons are needed and that none is in the bins, with the exception of that left over from last year, the Boston coal dealers have given their word that the schools will not suffer. The school department will be able to buy from time to time the coal that will be needed just as the other city departments are doing. Superintendent Dyer recommends coal economy, however, telling the principals that "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study, as well as healthful, so long as the temperature does not fall below sixty degrees."

There will be much special work in the schools next session along the lines of economy and conservation, the superintendent announced.

The school committee will lay emphasis in the coming year on the development of the intermediate or junior high school, on the extension of industrial work and household science, and on maintaining general seriousness and thoroughness of work as the best contribution pupils and teachers can make to their country at war.

The recently established Day School for Immigrants will open also on Monday. Classes in English for non-English speaking people and in citizenship for applicants for citizenship will be conducted both mornins and afternoons at 48 Boylston street; the Old Dearborn Schoolhouse, Roxbury, and the Blackstone School, West End. The school committee has also authorized the superintendent to establish in any section where there is sufficient demand for instruction, classes for men or women in school buildings or in any business establishment in which a suitable room for instruction is furnished. These classes are conducted during the daytime to provide an opportunity for learning English to nightworkers or others who find it inconvenient or impossible to attend evening school.

E. H. S. BOYS IN THREE BUILDINGS

Crowded conditions at the English High School have made necessary a rearrangement whereby students will this year be housed in three different buildings. Under the new plan all the first-year boys will attend the old Patrick A. Collins building, where they will be in charge of Samuel Tower. The second-year students taking courses in preparation for Technology and other colleges will be housed at the Franklin Union. Bertram H. Richardson will have charge there. All the third and fourth year boys as well as the second year boys taking commercial work will remain in the English High building on Montgomery street, under the direction of Headmaster Snow.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

REMOVAL OF CARS ARGUED

SEP 7 1917

Louis K. Liggett, Aroused Over Charge of Premiums for Signatures, Offers $1000 for Charity If Proof Is Given

If proof is obtained that the Chamber of Commerce offered premiums for signatures on the question of the permanent removal of cars from Washington street, Louis K. Liggett, representing the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber, stands ready to give $1000 to a charity that may be designated. This was his answer to the charge made by John J. Toomey, chairman of the Election Board, during the hearing given by the City Council last night.

Mr. Liggett had told of the movement of the Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the desire of the public regarding traffic in the shopping district, the result being an overwhelming approval of car removal, when Mr. Toomey said:

"Mr. Liggett has told us of the thousands of cards sent out through the city, and of the favorable replies received. I know of young men in South Boston who were pleading for signatures in favor of the taking off of the cars, and who said they would get paid for them."

Mr. Liggett jumped to his feet.

"You said that the Chamber of Commerce paid for those signatures?" he demanded.

Mr. Toomey reiterated his statement, making no mention of the Chamber.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Liggett. "It is false that these signatures were obtained by paying premiums." Then he made his offer to give $1000 for proof that such was the case.

Mr. Toomey walked out of the Chamber. He was followed by J. Paul Foster, secretary of the Retail Trade Board, who requested that Mr. Toomey give the names of the young men who said they were being paid to get signatures. Mr. Toomey refused.

"We will prosecute them," said Mr. Foster. "You will hear from us later," he concluded, speaking to Mr. Toomey.

The Retail Trade Board of the Chamber sent out 57,682 cards to various sections of Boston, outlining four propositions, and asking opinions, on them from the citizens.

Mr. Liggett based all arguments upon a four-item programme. First, permanent removal of the street cars from Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, at all hours. Second, to widen the sidewalks on each side of the street. Third, to make Washington street a one-way thoroughfare for vehicular traffic. Fourth, to remove the street car tracks, the poles and trolley wires.

"We believe the carrying out of this programme a necessity," Mr. Liggett declared. First he submitted the results of the questionaires sent out by the board. Of the total, 18,500 were sent in the city proper, 11,922 to Dorchester, 3724 to South Boston, 10,536 to Roxbury, and 13,000 to nearby suburbs. The following returns were received:

	Yes	No	No vote
Permanent removal of tracks	11,565	324	634
Widening of walks	10,378	1111	1934
One-way traffic	11,256	466	801
Removal of track and poles	10,593	1041	886

Mr. Liggett said that every merchant on Washington street in the area affected, is in favor, with two exceptions—Magrane Houston Company and the Gilchrist Company—both of which are neutrals, Mr. Liggett stated. Many of the business men spoke for themselves, saying that the removal of the cars will do much to remedy congestion on Washington street, will remove a source of danger to women shoppers and prove a material benefit to business.

Superintendent of Traffic Dana of the Boston Elevated said that the road was in favor of the continuance, permanently, of the present arrangement, but would not suggest the entire removal of cars from Washington street at least until the opening of the Andrew square tunnel next winter.

The opposition came from residents of Dorchester and South Boston. Daniel T. O'Connell, speaking for the Dorchester Board of Trade, suggested that the automobiles and other vehicles be removed, instead of street cars.

This suggestion was taken up by others, and, after being made the keynote of their remarks, was informally submitted to Mr. Liggett after the hearing was over. He said he was willing to give it a trial for a month.

SEPT - 15 - 1917

LIBRARY WEEK NAMED

SEP 15 1917

Governor Issues a Proclamation Relative to the $1,000,000 Fund

A proclamation has been issued by Governor McCall setting apart the week beginning Sept. 24 as "Library War Fund Week," when a fund of $1,000,000 is to be raised to supply literature to the soldiers.

"By reading good literature," the proclamation says, "the monotony of a soldier's life can be lessened. The life that he is obliged to live, the hardships of the trenches, the privations and a new manner of living can but help to develop in his mind a power which readily grasps the finer thoughts of literature.

"Reading is of incalculable value to the wounded soldier or convalescent, serving not only as a pastime but more so as a source of inspiration, cheer and education, thus alleviating suffering.

"Let literature follow the flag so that our soldiers will return improved, mentally as well as physically. If we all do our share this plan can be made as successful as have been the others which were started for the benefit of our soldiers."

SEPT - 11 - 1917.

Fulton Street to Be Repaved

Mayor Curley today approved a contract for repaving Fulton street, from Blackstone to Richmond street, with granite block paving, the work to be done by department labor at a cost of about $3500.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-10-1917

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HEATH HEADS SAFETY COMMITTEE

Roxbury Man Elected to Fill Vacancy Caused by Major P. F. O'Keefe's Resignation

SEP 18 1917

Victor A. Heath of Frank Ferdinand, Inc., has been elected chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major P. F. O'Keefe. Major O'Keefe succeeded Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles.

Mr. Heath, whose home is at 6 Wayne street, Roxbury, is president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Association and of the Roxbury Boys' Club and is vice president of the Roxbury Board of Trade. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the regulars and served for five years. Three years and a half of this time he spent in the Philippines, most of it as a member of the Fourth Cavalry. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany Mr. Heath has been active in the Home Guard movement.

Mr. Heath's office hours at the committee's room at City Hall will be from noon to two o'clock.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT -1 - 1917.

WHEN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FAILS

[From the Municipal Journal]

A request for information concerning a waterworks plant in a small city brought us the following reply: "Records have not been kept for a good many years. There is no record of the number of miles, rods or feet of pipe, the sizes, connections, gates, etc. Over one hundred metres are out of fix and not running. Metres have never been examined since the first one was put in, unless one got broken by freezing or some accident. There is talk of combining the offices of water commissioner and chief of police at a salary of $25 a month."

Decision as to whether or not municipal ownership is a success is generally made largely from a business viewpoint, and any business run in the way indicated by the above reply could not be expected to succeed. If a municipality is not prepared to give to the operation of a public utility, and especially one that involves the health as well as convenience and pocketbooks of its citizens, at least as much intelligent attention as is required to run a corner grocery successfully, then it had better let municipal ownership alone and make the best terms it can with a private corporation to provide the public necessities and conveniences.

Municipal ownership is foredoomed to failure when it is neglected and mismanaged; but almost any city can make it a success if it will run it on sound business principles.

SEPT - 8 - 1917

CITY SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

Attendance of Approximately 100,000 Expected — Place of Drafted Teachers Filled—Little Anxiety Over Coal

SEP 8 1917

Approximately 100,000 children will go back to school Monday morning. Accommodations will be adequate, rented quarters and portable buildings taking care of the usual overflow. Pressure on the high schools will be relieved somewhat by the junior high school plan, many rooms in elementary school buildings having been fitted up for that purpose during the summer. Numerous teachers have entered the Army service and their places have been filled from the substitute lists. All repair work under contract has been finished, but there are several buildings that will require attention before winter.

The question of a winter's supply of coal is not particularly disturbing to the authorities. While it is true that 33,000 tons are needed and that none is in the bins, with the exception of that left over from last year, the Boston coal dealers have given their word that the schools will not suffer. The school department will be able to buy from time to time the coal that will be needed just as the other city departments are doing. Superintendent Dyer recommends coal economy, however, telling the principals that "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study, as well as healthful, so long as the temperature does not fall below sixty degrees."

There will be much special work in the schools next session along the lines of economy and conservation, the superintendent announced.

The school committee will lay emphasis in the coming year on the development of the intermediate or junior high school, on the extension of industrial work and household science, and on maintaining general seriousness and thoroughness of work as the best contribution pupils and teachers can make to their country at war.

The recently established Day School for Immigrants will open also on Monday. Classes in English for non-English speaking people and in citizenship for applicants for citizenship will be conducted both mornins and afternoons at 48 Boylston street; the Old Dearborn Schoolhouse, Roxbury, and the Blackstone School, West End. The school committee has also authorized the superintendent to establish in any section where there is sufficient demand for instruction, classes for men or women in school buildings or in any business establishment in which a suitable room for instruction is furnished. These classes are conducted during the daytime to provide an opportunity for learning English to nightworkers or others who find it inconvenient or impossible to attend evening school.

E. H. S. BOYS IN THREE BUILDINGS

Crowded conditions at the English High School have made necessary a rearrangement whereby students will this year be housed in three different buildings. Under the new plan all the first-year boys will attend the old Patrick A. Collins building, where they will be in charge of Samuel Tower. The second-year students taking courses in preparation for Technology and other colleges will be housed at the Franklin Union. Bertram H. Richardson will have charge there. All the third and fourth year boys as well as the second year boys taking commercial work will remain in the English High building on Montgomery street, under the direction of Headmaster Snow.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

REMOVAL OF CARS ARGUED

Louis K. Liggett, Aroused Over Charge of Premiums for Signatures, Offers $1000 for Charity If Proof Is Given

SEP 7 1917

If proof is obtained that the Chamber of Commerce offered premiums for signatures on the question of the permanent removal of cars from Washington street, Louis K. Liggett, representing the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber, stands ready to give $1000 to a charity that may be designated. This was his answer to the charge made by John J. Toomey, chairman of the Election Board, during the hearing given by the City Council last night.

Mr. Liggett had told of the movement of the Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the desire of the public regarding traffic in the shopping district, the result being an overwhelming approval of car removal, when Mr. Toomey said:

"Mr. Liggett has told us of the thousands of cards sent out through the city, and of the favorable replies received. I know of young men in South Boston who were pleading for signatures in favor of the taking off of the cars, and who said they would get paid for them."

Mr. Liggett jumped to his feet.

"You said that the Chamber of Commerce paid for those signatures?" he demanded.

Mr. Toomey reiterated his statement, making no mention of the Chamber.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Liggett. "It is false that these signatures were obtained by paying premiums." Then he made his offer to give $1000 for proof that such was the case.

Mr. Toomey walked out of the Chamber. He was followed by J. Paul Foster, secretary of the Retail Trade Board, who requested that Mr. Toomey give the names of the young men who said they were being paid to get signatures. Mr. Toomey refused.

"We will prosecute them," said Mr. Foster. "You will hear from us later," he concluded, speaking to Mr. Toomey.

The Retail Trade Board of the Chamber sent out 57,682 cards to various sections of Boston, outlining four propositions, and asking opinions, on them from the citizens.

Mr. Liggett based all arguments upon a four-item programme. First, permanent removal of the street cars from Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, at all hours. Second, to widen the sidewalks on each side of the street. Third, to make Washington street a one-way thoroughfare for vehicular traffic. Fourth, to remove the street car tracks, the poles and trolley wires.

"We believe the carrying out of this programme a necessity," Mr. Liggett declared. First he submitted the results of the questionaires sent out by the board. Of the total, 18,500 were sent in the city proper, 11,922 to Dorchester, 3724 to South Boston, 10,536 to Roxbury, and 13,000 to nearby suburbs. The following returns were received:

	Yes	No	No vote
Permanent removal of tracks	11,565	324	634
Widening of walks	10,378	1111	1934
One-way traffic	11,256	466	801
Removal of track and poles	10,593	1041	889

Mr. Liggett said that every merchant on Washington street in the area affected, is in favor, with two exceptions—Magrane Houston Company and the Gilchrist Company—both of which are neutrals, Mr. Liggett stated. Many of the business men spoke for themselves, saying that the removal of the cars will do much to remedy congestion on Washington street, will remove a source of danger to women shoppers and prove a material benefit to business.

Superintendent of Traffic Dana of the Boston Elevated said that the road was in favor of the continuance, permanently, of the present arrangement, but would not suggest the entire removal of cars from Washington street at least until the opening of the Andrew square tunnel next winter.

The opposition came from residents of Dorchester and South Boston. Daniel T. O'Connell, speaking for the Dorchester Board of Trade, suggested that the automobiles and other vehicles be removed, instead of street cars.

This suggestion was taken up by others, and, after being made the keynote of their remarks, was informally submitted to Mr. Liggett after the hearing was over. He said he was willing to give it a trial for a month.

SEPT - 15 - 1917

LIBRARY WEEK NAMED

Governor Issues a Proclamation Relative to the $1,000,000 Fund

SEP 15 1917

A proclamation has been issued by Governor McCall setting apart the week beginning Sept. 24 as "Library War Fund Week," when a fund of $1,000,000 is to be raised to supply literature to the soldiers.

"By reading good literature," the proclamation says, "the monotony of a soldier's life can be lessened. The life that he is obliged to live, the hardships of the trenches, the privations and a new manner of living can but help to develop in his mind a power which readily grasps the finer thoughts of literature.

"Reading is of incalculable value to the wounded soldier or convalescent, serving not only as a pastime but more so as a source of inspiration, cheer and education, thus alleviating suffering.

"Let literature follow the flag so that our soldiers will return improved, mentally as well as physically. If we all do our share this plan can be made as successful as have been the others which were started for the benefit of our soldiers."

SEPT - 11 - 1917.

Fulton Street to Be Repaved

Mayor Curley today approved a contract for repaving Fulton street, from Blackstone to Richmond street, with granite block paving, the work to be done by department labor at a cost of about $3500.

AMERICAN SEPT 11 - 1917

106,000 PUPILS ENROLL FOR SCHOOL YEAR

SEP 11 1917

With an estimated registration of 106,000 pupils, the Boston public schools are open for their year's work.

This figure is approximately 1,000 less than last year's registration and is due to the increase in the employment of the older children in stores and factories and to the decrease in immigration.

The attendance at the city's high schools will be less than in other years as a result of the opening of six intermediate schools where many pupils will go from the grammar schools, instead of immediately entering the high schools.

There are about 150 boys, all more than 16, distributed through the citys farm camps in Essex, Topsfield, Ipswich, Concord and Falmouth. These boys live in camps and work on farms, the camps being under the direction of the public schools. They will be admitted to school up to October 1.

No new school buildings are yet ready for use and possibly none will be before Thanksgiving. At that time the Rochambeau schoolhouse in Dorchester and one other may be ready. The Robert E. Shaw school building, which has been held up for one cause and another for three years, may be completed in March.

This year the Mechanic Arts School will graduate its first class under the regime started three years ago, by which boys study and train for supervisory positions in the various industries.

The fact that the year's supply of coal has not yet been bought does not greatly worry the school authorities. They are confident that before cold weather comes the schoolhouse bins will be full.

A number of men teachers in the schools have resigned to enter the army, but these teachers have been replaced by others. So far the draft has not taken any of the Boston teachers, and most of those who are in the service have entered the Officers' Reserve Corps.

SEPT 13 - 1917

VISCOUNT ISHII TO RANK OTHER VISITORS

H 1 SEP 13 1917

Viscount Ishii will have precedence of honor over all other guests when the Japanese war mission reaches here next Tuesday. Mayor Curley's committee of arrangement learned that the distinguished party included two high officials, of equal rank — Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Aimaro Sato, both bearing the title of ambassador and plenipotentiary. No one at City Hall was able to determine which visitor was the more august, and it was decided to seek information from Washington.

Whereupon the Department of State advised Mayor Curley that Ambassador Sato has gracefully insisted Viscount Ishii should have all preferential honors.

Committee members were pleased to find that Sato's tact had relieved a delicate situation and then went ahead with plans for the entertainment of the War Mission, and announced this as the official program:

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

10:13 a. m.—Envoys arrive South Station.

11 a. m.—Reception by Governor McCall.

11:15 a. m.—Viscount Ishii addresses Constitutional Convention.

11:40 a. m.—Reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 m.—Leave State House.

12:15 p. m.—Inspect Sargent paintings, Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon with Hon. Larz Anderson at "Weld," Brookline.

3 p. m.—Leave Anderson home in Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.

3:30 p. m.—Inspection Japanese collection, Museum of Fine Arts.

5:15 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.

7 p. m.—Banquet at Copley-Plaza, preceded by reception.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

8:20 a. m.—Informal breakfast, Copley-Plaza.

9:40 a. m.—Visit Harvard University.

11 a. m.—Visit Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

12 m.—Review parade Selective Draft soldiers.

1 p. m.—Luncheon, Boston City Club.

2:30 p. m.—Start for Camp Devens, Ayer, via Lexington Green and Concord bridge.

4 p. m.—Arrive at Ayer; inspect Camp Devens.

4:30 p. m.—Leave Ayer for Boston.

6 p. m.—Arrive Copley-Plaza.

7 p. m.—Entrain for Washington.

PERSONNEL OF VISITORS.

Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has advised Mayor Curley of the official list of visitors who will be guests of the City of Boston, comprising the Imperial Japanese War Mission, the representation from the Japanese Embassy at Washington and the escort of the United States Government.

The guests of the City of Boston will be: His Excellency, Honorable Aimaro Sato, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the United States from Japan; Mr. Iwate, attache of the Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador.

SEPT 14 - 1917

TO GIVE HEARING ON HYDE PARK FARES

SEP 14 1917

The Public Service Commission will give a hearing Friday, September 28 on the petition of the City of Boston to establish a five-cent fare between Hyde Park and Boston.

SEPT 10 - 1917

100,000 ATTEND SCHOOLS ON FIRST DAY

SEP 10 1917

Thousands of Greater Boston boys and girls trooped off to school today.

Readin' and ritin' and 'rithmetic came into their own.

And the family cat cautiously crept into the open after weeks of exile.

Boston school authorities estimated the first day's attendance at about 100,000. A big decrease is expected in most schools in the city because of the war.

Several teachers who are in the country's service have been granted leave of absence for the duration of the war. Among these are Edward F. O'Dowd, master of the Frothingham School in Charlestown, who is a captain in the army, and George E. Parsons of the Mechanic Arts School, a captain of engineers.

Others who have gone into service are E. J. Hall, Miah Murray and John A. O'Keefe.

Nine new buildings in various parts of the city, constructed this Summer, were thrown open to the throngs of boys and girls.

School authorities are worried over the failure of Mayor Curley to obtain the supply of coal for the department. There are less than 13,000 tons on hand. This amount will last only about ten weeks.

Unless coal dealers come to the rescue of the city government and provide 20,000 tons of hard coal many of the school buildings may have to be closed later in the Winter.

Classes in Red Cross work for girls will be [illegible] in many of the schools.

[illegible] paid to the physical development of the older boys, it was said.

Students at the English High School were assigned to three buildings because of the unusually large number entering.

JOURNAL - SEP-11-1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S Roman nose is not natural. He was not born with it. How he came to have that little knob, Paolo, the sculptor who is molding the bust to be presented, in bronze, by Italian residents of Boston, to the mayor, can tell, and the sculptor, far from desiring to hide the irregularity, regards it as adding distinction to the contour. That protuberance was the result of a broken nose, received in a fight, but "Jim Curley," as he was then known, fought fair, while his opponent used a black-jack. Moreover, the man who is now mayor interfered to save an old man. The story illustrates certain attributes which early made "Jim Curley" a hero to the Tammany Club, long before he had any wide acquaintance outside old ward 17.

The story might be entitled "How Jim Curley lost one of his first jobs," for as a result of the scrimmage he was laid up several weeks, and when he returned to the firm of lawyers who then employed him he found his place filled. He had not attained his full height, nor breadth of shoulders, nor reach of punch at the time the encounter occurred, but he had early developed into an athletic youth, able to hold his own in any boxing match.

On this particular evening, with a comrade, of slight build, the future president of the Tammany Club was walking through an almost deserted South End street, when he noticed three young men following an old man in a rather peculiar way. "Let's see what's up," said Curley, and the duo crossed the street and trailed the trio, till a bend in the street cut off the view, for half a minute. When the three figures were again seen, they had closed in, and one, with a sharp blow, drove the old man's tall hat down over his face. Curley and his companion ran up just as the three thugs had begun to go through the victim's pockets. Curley smashed the biggest in the jaw, and he crumpled up on the sidewalk, but reached for his hip pocket. A kick in the ribs quieted him. But No. 2 had already pulled a black-jack, and, with practised aim, upper-cut Curley with the weapon so that the base of the nose was struck, and the bone fractured. The blood gushed forth, and for moments he was blind. The noise of the row by this time had brought reinforcements to the rescue party, and Curley's companion led him home.

The sequel is also characteristically Curley. Some months afterward he met and recognized the fellow who had used the blackjack. Instead of causing an arrest, the future mayor said: "We've met before, but I don't think you settled it as to who was the better man."

"All right," returned the other, "come on you ————!"

"You know Happy Jack's place?" queried Curley. "All right, go ahead; I'll follow."

So the two proceeded, the nose-smasher a little in advance, giving furtive glances in the direction of him who demanded vengeance. The nearer they came to the appointed spot, the less stomach for fair fight had the blackjack artist, until finally he flunked completely.

As to whether he in after years joined the Tammany Club and lived happily ever afterward, Paolo cannot say.

There is one chauffeur in the city of Boston who really does not know Mayor Curley, despite the fact that probably no other man, with the possible exception of John F. Fitzgerald, has made so many public appearances in the last decade as the mayor. James M. Curley often appears at half a dozen different functions in an evening, and for years, even before he was in Congress, stumped on street corners at open-air rallies. John J. Curley, city collector, and brother of the mayor, is inches shorter and inches less broad in the shoulders, and his hair has quite a mixture of gray, while the mayor's has hardly begun to turn. So there is no close resemblance.

Yet the obsession that John J. was the mayor so prevailed in the case of this chauffeur the other day that the party he took in a seven-seater suffered. More than once he was told to go ahead of Collector Curley's car, or else to drop far enough behind to escape the dust, but he remained obdurate. Toward the end of the trip, in reply to repeated demands, he said, "Why I can't go ahead of the mayor, and I've got to stick to him."

SEP-11-1917

Mayor Is to Address Bakers at Convention

Only One Woman Delegate and She Comes from California.

SEP 11 1917

Mayor Curley was scheduled to address today's session of the 16th convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, which began at Paine Memorial Hall yesterday. The morning session opened today at 9 o'clock. The convention will probably last 10 days.

The only woman delegate to the convention is Miss Eva Ostino, who represents the cracker packers of San Francisco, Cal. Many women are included in the membership of several locals of the union throughout the country.

Joseph T. Walsh welcomed the delegates in the name of the state branch of the bakery workers. The greater part of the afternoon session was given over to the reading of the reports of the executive officers. They are: Charles Iffland of Chicago, international corresponding secretary; Henry Koch, Chicago, international financial-secretary; A. A. Myrup, Chicago, international treasurer, and Charles F. Hohmann of Chicago, editor of the Bakers' official journal.

The delegates, following adjournment at 5 o'clock, were the guests of Boston local 45 at a dinner in Otisfield Hall, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury.

SEP-11-1917

If William T. A. Fitz should run,
And John F. Fitz enhance the fun,
And William once more should say,
"I'll stand for business in this fray,"
What then, I ask, would be the end?
On whom would victory descend?
And this I really want to know:
Why can't we have a three-Fitz show!

SEP 11 1917

SEP-12-1917

PLAN BUSY DAYS FOR JAPANESE

Local Hosts Will Crowd Many Events Into Program for Sept. 18-19.

SEP 12 1917

RECEPTIONS AND BANQUETS

The Japanese mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, will arrive in Boston Tuesday, Sept. 18, from Newport. The mayor and a committee will meet the visitors at the South station shortly after 10 A. M. and the procession of automobiles will take the regular parade route to the State House.

After a reception by the Governor at 11 A. M. Viscount Ishii will address the constitutional convention at 11:15. A reception in the Hall of Flags is scheduled for 11:40 and the mission will leave the State House for the Public Library at noon. Following an inspection of the Sargent paintings the party will proceed to the Weld estate, Brookline, to partake of luncheon at 1 P. M. as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

SEP 18 1917

Program to Follow.

The afternoon program includes visits to the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 o'clock for inspection of the Japanese art collection, said to be unparalleled outside Japan, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 4:15, concluding with a reception at Hotel Somerset to Japanese residents from 5:15 to 5:45.

There will be a reception and banquet at 7 P. M. at the Copley-Plaza, at which addresses will be delivered by Viscount Ishii, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

The second day of the visit will begin with an informal breakfast at 8:30 and an hour later the party will make a trip to Harvard University and to Groton, where Mayor Curley will entertain at luncheon. The party is expected to arrive at Camp Devens, Ayer, at 2:30 P. M., and after an hour's inspection will return to Boston.

The sojourn of the Japanese will conclude with a banquet at 7 P. M. at the Boston City Club, and the mission will leave Boston for Washington at 12:30 A. M.

SEP-13-1917.

Drafted Men May Not Parade

SEP 13 1917

As the result of orders from the United States war department today, there probably will be no parade of drafted soldiers next Wednesday, when the Japanese mission visits Boston.

Instead of leaving for Ayer Wednesday, as planned, the drafted men will leave Sunday afternoon from North station on special trains. The war department order upsets the entire program.

Conferences between state and city officials were arranged for to discuss the matter.

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

SEP 1 1 1917

MAYOR CURLEY will be summoned before the finance commission to explain the discrepancy between his own statement, as published, and the sworn testimony of his former partner in the plumbing business, Francis L. Daly, relative to the mysterious $10,000 which, according to the mayor, he received from Daly in payment for Curley's half interest in that business, but which Daly, under oath, during the investigation of the city's bonding business, asseverated that he never paid.

The mayor's brief vacation in the White mountains, where, with Mrs. Curley, he has been playing golf on the Mt. Pleasant links, is over, and he is back at City Hall today, while the finance commission is holding its first regular meeting of the autumn.

Atty. Henry F. Huriburt, counsel for the commission, who unearthed the revelations concerning the $10,000, is also back from vacation, and it hardly requires the second sight of a seventh son of a seventh son to predict that the commission will not rest content with the mayor's simple ignoring of its request for an explanation. Twice the commission in open letters, the first written as long ago as July 27, politely offered the mayor an opportunity for explanation, and wrote: "The commission feels that the denial of Mr. Daly has placed Your Honor in such a position that it is only just that you should have an opportunity to explain Mr. Daly's denial of your statement."

Undoubtedly the mayor has the benefit of the best legal opinion as to his course, and if he continues to ignore the commission, and ignore a formal summons, the courts will be asked to pass upon the powers of the commission and the rights of the mayor.

Thus will be staged the greatest crisis yet arising under the new charter as to the well-nigh supreme authority of the mayor and the value of the check imposed by the establishment of the finance commission.

SEP 1 1 1917

SEP - 6 - 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

SEP 7 - 1917

MAYOR CURLEY'S dream of breaking the price of coal $2, in Boston, by his appeal to Fuel Administrator Garfield may look like only the most iridescent of rainbows, but many householders, vainly waiting for something further from Washington than promises and predictions welcome the call to "Put up or shut up."

The city was never in quite such a parlous state as now. Needing 55,000 tons of coal to carry it through the winter, its cellars are practically empty. The public schools require 33,000 tons, and unless a supply is forthcoming in short order a sudden cold snap might require the closing of more than one building. It may be recalled that last September was a month of extremes, furnishing not only some very hot weather but later a temperature so low that certain schools in nearby cities were closed because of the suddenness of the drop of the mercury.

The executive committee of the city council will hold a public hearing at 7:30 P. M. in the old aldermanic chamber on the question of a permanent exclusion of street railway cars from Washington street, between Franklin and Boylston streets, on weekdays, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. While some opposition from South Boston residents may manifest itself, the outlook is for a strong general demand for such exclusion. The canvass undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce is said to have resulted in a big vote for freedom from congestion in the shopping district during the principal shopping hours.

Mayor Curley's dinner to the labor leaders cost $2 a plate, or $400. Doubtless, however, he will not reckon this among his campaign expenses, despite all the electioneering speeches. The candidates for a $10,000 mayoralty position is fortunate in that the law sets no limit on the expenditures he may undertake to get elected.

The mayor has been invited to go before the street railway investigation commission of the Legislature to discuss street railway charters, public ownership, taxation, trolley freight and express, investment of public funds, wages of employes and fares. He will be asked especially how he can obtain a 5-cent fare from Cleary square, Hyde Park, as he advocates, and yet expect the Bay State and the Elevated to pay dividends.

SEP-11-1917

NEGRO SPEAKERS ATTACK NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resolution Protests Segregation of Colored Soldiers.

The Rev. J. H. Wiley of Providence, addressing a Negro congregation in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Shawmut avenue, last night, at a meeting of protest against a local labor leader's recent assertion that certain Massachusetts employers, in proposing to import workers from the South, were inviting a race riot like that of East St. Louis, seized the opportunity to attack the Washington administration. His general charge was that, under democracy's cloak, the administration is intent on even forcing equal rights upon peoples across the sea, while denying similar privileges to Negroes in this country.

One outcome of this, Mr. Wiley said, will be the emigration of many Negroes after the war. One haven, he thought, might be France, where they could help in restoration.

He promised continuous agitation against the present state of affairs. He criticised Mayor Curley, referring to scenes attendant upon the showing of a certain play here, and said that the colored people as a whole would support John F. Fitzgerald.

William Munroe Trotter spoke in similar strain, and presented a resolution protesting against the segregation of Negroes in draft training camps and branding the President's claim that the war is being waged for democracy as "sheer mockery and deceit." The resolution called the segregation of Negro soldiers "a weak pandering to the race prejudice of southern white Americans, which is a discredit to our republic, in that no friction has taken place, or has even had a chance to take place."

SEP-17-1917

EAST BOSTON GIRL GETS GOLD MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Mayor Curley yesterday presented a gold medal for bravery to Miss Angelina Velando, 15, of 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, East Boston. The medal was the gift of the Ralstone Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis. Last May the girl rescued her two young sisters from a fire, which, when she awakened, had spread through the room in which she and the children slept.

SEP-10-1917.

"$1,000,000 FOR MILLION BOOKS"

Mayor Curley, Brig.-Gen. Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Johnston and other notables were the guests of the Massachusetts war library council at a ninformal luncheon held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today, following a "war library" conference held at the Boston Public Library commission.

SEP 1 1 1917

"One million dollars for 1,000,000 books for 1,000,000 soldiers."

This is the slogan adopted by the American Library Association, which during the week of Sept. 24-30, known as "camp library week," will attempt to raise this amount to build and equip libraries for every American training camp and cantonment for soldiers, sailors and aviators, both in this country and abroad.

Boston's share of this fund is set at $50,000.

SEP-14-1917

101st Engineers Presented with Stand of Colors

SEP 1 1 1917

Gov. McCall, attended by Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and his staff, Mayor Curley and Maj.-Gen. Edwards and other notables today attended exercises held on Boston Common, where the 101st regiment United States engineers was presented with a stand of colors, national and regimental by the Veteran Association of the Independen Corps of Cadets.

The association, under command of Maj.-Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired, assembled on Arlington street, at 12:45 P. M., and were escorted to the Common by the 1st motor corps, M. S. V. Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and the other invited guests were stationed in the line between the motor corps and the body of the veteran association.

The colors which were presented were carried by Color Sergts. William B. Clarke and Leonard S. King of the 1st motor corps and guarded by 16 veterans. Sergt. Clarke is a former captain of the corps and Sergt. King is a veteran of the civil war.

The colors, which are of very heavy silk, were made by Mrs. Amelia Fowler, who has a national reputation for making colors.

The presentation to the engineers' corps was made by Maj.-Gen. Appleton.

The Rev. Palfrey Perkins, brother of Lt.-Col. Perkins of the engineer regiment, dedicated the colors. Immediately after the presentation the corps was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the 26th division.

SEP-18-1917

MAYOR SAYS HYDE PARK STATION WILL BE BUILT

Mayor Curley issued a statement last night denying the reports that the projected $100,000 police station for Hyde Park has been given up, and that the old station will be remodelled.

The mayor said: "I recommended, and the city council has provided, $5000 for plans for a new police station for Hyde Park. The plans have been drawn by Maginnis & Walsh, and an order is now in readiness for such sum as is necessary for the erection of the station."

JOURNAL - SEP-11-1917.

SEP-11-1917

FEWER PUPILS REGISTERED IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

1063 Less Than Last Year. New Three-Year Plan to Be Tried.

SEP 11 1917

With a registration of nearly 106,000 pupils, Boston schools throughout the city opened yesterday under the new nine-grade elementary and three-year school plan, relieving to a certain extent the congested conditions experienced in the high schools last season. The number of pupils registered last year was 107,063, and the year before 113,081, which stands as a record.

The School Committee rooms on Mason street were in a constant state of turmoil throughout the morning and well into the afternoon hours, hundreds of children seeking high school certificates and, in the case of those who have transferred from out-of-town schools, certificates of admission to Boston schools. The certificates for the most part could have been obtained during the summer months, but were neglected until the opening day of school.

Farm Boys Get Extension

In the case of students who are working on farms, an extension of the time for beginning studies has been granted to Oct. 1, the extra time enabling the boys to finish their farm labors. Because of the success of the plan operated this year the School Committee is planning an extension of the system for next year.

The Boston Trade School building and the High School of Practical Arts were occupied yesterday for the first time. They have been under construction during the summer months.

The school buildings are as yet without the needed 33,000 tons of coal for which Mayor Curley has been pleading and to obtain which five attempts have been made by City Hall through advertising.

The effect of the war is being felt in the teaching department and 11 men and two women teachers have either enlisted for war work or been drafted for service. Some of the men are at Plattsburg, and their places have been filled through temporary appointments. Many others are subject to draft, but have not yet been drawn, and the committee is planning to cope with the situation as it develops.

SEP 11 1917

Many Pupils in Dorchester

Registration figures in Dorchester were the highest in years, and class rooms were taxed to their capacity to afford accommodations. The parochial schools of the district opened the school sessions with a church service. At St. Ann's 428 pupils were enrolled with the Sisters of St. Joseph who, as in previous years, will do the teaching. The schools in St. Peter's parish, Meeting House Hill; St. Margaret's, Columbia road, and St. Gregory's at Milton Lower Mills, all opened with large classes.

Of the 7400 pupils admitted to the Malden schools, 359 entered the high school. It is believed, however, that the number will be increased to 1100 by the 1st of October.

BAR CARS FROM RETAIL SECTION UNTIL JAN. 15

SEP 11 1917

City Council Extends Rule Applying From 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SEP 11 1917

The existing traffic arrangements for Washington street, in accordance with which surface cars are barred between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., will be continued until Jan. 15. This action was taken yesterday afternoon at the City Council meeting. It will be a one-way street during those hours, as at present, northbound traffic alone being permitted.

Although the order before the Council concerned street cars solely, it was to automobile and other vehicular traffic that the members gave most of their consideration. Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin of the street department was called in for a conference, and an attempt was made to have him favor the withdrawal of all vehicles, making Washington street one big sidewalk from Essex to Franklin streets during the busy part of the day. This, Goodwin said, the commissioners could not legally do.

To Confer on Traffic

The Council informally asked Commissioner Goodwin's assistance in arranging a conference between members of the Council, the street commissioners and the police commissioner to perfect traffic arrangements.

The law provides that the street commissioners shall lay down vehicular traffic regulations and that the police shall enforce them. Goodwin pointed out that when the cars were taken off Washington street it was made a one-way street between Essex and Franklin streets, and vehicles were ordered confined to the space between the car tracks. This order, Councilman Hagan and McDonald protested, has not been enforced. They claimed that automobiles coming north frequently are three and four abreast.

Councilman Hagan also maintained that heavy teaming had been sent through Washington street since the removal of the cars, and that the advantage accruing from the prohibition of trolley service had been practically nullified by the danger from the great influx of fast-moving vehicles.

Suggest Parking Space

"Where are you going to put them?" was the query passed around when Councilman McDonald advocated the ordering of all automobiles from Washington street. The suggestion of parking space near the Common and the Public Garden, with telephone communication to the retail stores, was made by Councilman Hagan, who spoke of the number of machines which "circle" while waiting for a shopper. The latter wished especially to have big trucks barred from the shopping district.

Councilman Ford was the only dissenter in the vote for a continuation of the present policy until Jan. 15.

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 with which to reconstruct the Broadway bridge was again turned down under the "pay as you go policy," Councilmen Attridge, Watson and McDonald being recorded in favor.

Councilman Ford then introduced an order asking Commissioner of Public Works Murphy to search for possible "slack" among the items of his department that the requisite $50,000 might be made up. The order was passed, notwithstanding the arguments of Councilmen Watson and McDonald, who accused the South Boston man of trying to "cover" himself for voting against the bridge loan order. Watson declined to vote on the order.

Mayor's Order Dismissed

During the meting of the finance committee, City Auditor Mitchell, when asked the amount in the reserve fund, said there is $32,900. He also said that fully $75,000 would be required for soldiers' relief expenses and that the Overseers of the Poor would require more than has been appropriated.

The mayor's order for $50,000 to lay out a park in Rosiindae was dismissed without prejudice, and a new order introduced that the council might have more time for consideration of the proposal.

The order for $20,000 for the laying of a new pavement on Commonwealth avenue at Charlesgate East was admitted to a first reading, although the Finance Commission sent in a communication suggesting the saving of about $2000 through the laying of sheet asphalt rather than bithulithic paving.

At the meeting 378 jurors were drawn. Councilman Ballantyne presided in the absence of President Storrow.

SEP-18-1917-

O'KEEFE RESIGNS AS SAFETY HEAD

Successor to Chairman of Boston Committee to Be Announced Today.

SEP 18 1917

The resignation of Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee was yesterday accepted by the executive committee after he had explained that he has found it impossible to devote enough time from his business interests to conscientiously handle the innumerable matters that devolve upon the shoulders of the chairman.

The executive committee refused to accept his resignation as a member of the organization, however, stating that it welcomed whatever time Maj. O'Keefe could spare it.

The question of a successor was discussed, and decided, Mayor Curley approving the selection. The name of the new chairman will not be announced until today, however, as it will be necessary for him to make arrangements with the firm of which he is an official before he can agree to assume the unsalaried office which will take the greater portion of his time until the end of the war.

Maj. O'Keefe succeeded Former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles when the latter was appointed as a member of the shipping board at Washington, and when he accepted the honor he reserved the privilege of an early resignation in case he found the duties too exacting to permit him to continue them together with his personal duties as head of an advertising agency he founded and now conducts.

MONITOR - SEPT-1-1917

WAR LIBRARIES PLANS ADVANCED

Three Hundred Librarians and Others Interested in Work of Providing Books for Soldiers Open Conference in Boston

About 300 librarians, library trustees and others interested in the work undertaken by the American Library Association of providing libraries for soldiers and sailors of the United States at the camps and cantonments throughout the country and in Europe, assembled today in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Miss Katharine P. Loring presided, and addresses were made at the morning session by Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. A. Protzman of Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., a member of the War Council appointed by Secretary Baker, and John K. Allen, publicity director for Massachusetts. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss ways and means of raising the Massachusetts quota of the $1,000,000 which the association seeks to raise throughout the United States, which is $200,000, with $50,000 sought in Boston.

For luncheon the library representatives went to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where they had as guests and speakers Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth Division of the United States Army; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Division of the United States Army; Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the divisional cantonment, Camp Devens, Ayer; Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, head of the French Military Mission at Harvard University, and Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., and former president of the American Library Association. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. presided at the luncheon.

Dr. Hill, outlining the history of the movement, said it started from the inability of the Y. M. C. A. to provide enough reading matter for the soldiers. A year ago, when troops from all parts of the country encamped on the Mexican border, many men wrote for books and magazines and the American Library Association appointed a committee on the subject. When the larger proposition for the needs of the present war started, the association had $4000 in its treasury. An appeal to moneyed men resulted in the raising of $50,000 within 10 days, to be used toward raising the $1,000,000 sought.

At each of the 32 cantonments, Dr. Hill said, it was proposed to erect a main building, 40 by 120 feet in size, capable of holding about 15,000 books and seating nearly 300 men. All the books were to be newly bought and each building, with its fittings and furnishings, would cost about $10,000.

The books would cost about $250,000 for the soldiers and about $100,000 for the sailors. In Europe the Y. M. C. A. already had started the work of providing books and 50 cases had gone ahead of Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian at the Harvard library, who sailed today for Europe and would have charge of the American Library Association's work there under Y. M. C. A. management.

It would cost $150,000 a year, Dr. Hill said, for annual management of the libraries, and it was safe to count upon their being maintained for two years. After the war the buildings and books at the cantonments, being portable, could be used in southern towns where libraries are needed and cannot be provided by the community.

Replying to a question from the floor as to whether the soldiers would get time to use the books, Dr. Hill said the officers would have probably no time for other than technical reading, but the men would have much time in which they could read profitably. One officer had told him that he knew the need of the men to be so great that he would personally contribute $100 toward buying books.

Speaking from the floor, H. H. Bullard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass., said that on inquiry at Ayer he had found the soldiers wanted books and magazines and especially the home newspapers. They told him they wanted books especially on horses, leather, saddlery and histories of the Massachusetts regiments in other wars. There was a universal cry for books.

"What is true at Ayer is true at all the other cantonments," replied Dr. Hill. In answer to another question, he said the Y. M. C. A. had asked for money to provide books, but could not take care of the demand, and therefore had called on the American Library Association.

In answer to a question about the right of a library to use its funds for the purpose of providing books for soldiers, Mr. Coolidge read an opinion from a lawyer in which it was stated that under a law enacted in 1914 public libraries were given power to lend books to non-residents. A city or town may so lend books and the citizens may pay for the transportation, according to the opinion, but the library trustees have no right themselves to do this.

The week beginning Sept. 24 will be one of solicitation for funds from the public for the war libraries. Mr. Crotzman urged that all present do as much in this way as possible. Discussing the publicity measures employed Mr. Allen said there would be newspaper advertising, a display of posters in street cars, window cards, slips for children to take home from school, banners and lantern slides for motion pictures.

Booths would be asked of merchants for receiving contribtuions. "A million dollars for a million books for a million men," says one of the posters.

"We want not merely $1,000,000, but $2,000,000, if we can get it," Mr. Hill told the audience, at one point in his speech, and there was enthusiasm over this. The men and women assembled were all evidently eager to do their part toward making the campaign a success.

At the afternoon session the speakers were Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia University Law Library and Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Today's meeting takes the place of the regular fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday passed resolutions indorsing the movement and pledging the aid of the library "to bring before the public both the need of donations and the readiness of the library to receive and apply them suitably."

A committee is to be appointed to organize and effect the raising of Boston's share of the fund needed. Librarian Belden has been named by the War Council as the division director for New England. It is expected to provide 10,000 books and a suitable building at each of the 32 cantonments, and a generous supply of magazines and newspapers. The Y. M. C. A. and other organizations will aid in the work.

SEPT-10-1917

BRITISH GENERAL IS AFTER RECRUITS

Brig-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission in the Unted States wth headquarters n New York City will arrive in Boston at the South Station today, where he will be met by State and city officials as well as representative citizens of Boston. Accompanied by two companies of the Massachusetts State Guard and the pipe band of the Massachusetts Highland Dress Association he will proceed with members of his staff, Col. C. D. Murray and Ieut. C. J. White, in automobiles through Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the Copley Plaza, where he will make his headquarters while in Boston.

This is Brigadier-General White's first official visit to Boston and plans for his reception include a luncheon to him by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club tomorrow noon, a dinner at the Exchange Club tomorrow evening and a recruiting rally Wednesday noon at the Parkman Bandstand and on Boston Common, where he and his staff will make speeches after being introduced by Mayor Curley. His aid-de-camp, Lieut. C. J. White, is his son, who has held the distinction of being the youngest officer in the British army.

Plans of the local office of the British Recruiting Mission call for noonday rallies at the British tents on the common with speeches by the officer in charge, Maj. Daniel Walkley and his aid, Lieut. Pierce Chevalier. The first of these rallies was held Saturday noon.

RECORD - SEP-11-1917

CURLEY ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT AID IN GETTING COAL

SEP 11 1917

Wants Garfield to Compel Local Dealers to Supply Fuel

Upon his return from the White Mountains today, Mayor Curley immediately telegraphed U. S.Fuel Administrator Garfieldin Washington urging him to take immediate action, if possible, to compel Boston coal dealers to furnish the city, including the schools, with the winter's supply of fuel at a fixed price.

The Mayor wrote a letter on this subject to Administrator Garfield last week, but has not received any reply. Upon learning the schools, over which he has no control, had a supply of coal which willnot last more than 10 days, the Mayor conferred with the office of the School Committee and was informed that the lowest price they could obtain coal for is $9.25 a ton and 50 cents additional a ton for carrying thecoal fromthe vehicles to the coal bins in the schools.

SEP 8 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Rumor has it that a majority of the members of the City Council, despite the strong protest of many South Boston and Dorchester residents the other evening, will favor the permanent removal of street cars from Washington between Essex and Franklin sts., during the day time. The Council will meet next Monday afternoon, and it is probable that at that time they will decide this momentous question.

SEP 8 1917

Mayor Curley is getting some fine fish in the White Mountains, according to reports in City Hall, with which he keeps in touch with daily 'phone. The Mayor is an enthusiastic angler and, in fact, would never consider spending a vacation where he could not dangle a hook in quest of the wily animals.

City Collector Curley and Commr. Hearn of the Building Dept., visited camp Devens in Ayer yesterday as the guests of old-time friends. Both commended the Mayor's recent opinion that it is the most wonderful thing that has ever happened in Massachusetts.

Within a few days the front yard of City Hall will resume its usual appearance, as arrangements are being made to tear down those two large bleacher-type reviewing stands in front of the building, which have been so useful during the summer. But it is now too late to seed that part of the lawn, which has been obscured from view for several months. It is roughly estimated that these two stands afforded between 20,000 and 25,000 persons an opportunity to witness various parades passing City Hall and other events which occurred in the municipal front yard during the summer.

SEP - 4 - 1917

MAN POWER IS CRY OF DAY, YET MANY LOAF ON COMMON

SEP 4 - 1917

In Boston, As in Other Cities Throughout Country, Can Be Seen Hundreds of Able-Bodied Derelicts—Oblivious to Industrial Needs

The cry of the day is for man power. It echoes from coast to coast, and comes from manufacturers, farmers, merchants and the "what-not" of American industry. Yet Boston Common on any day is simply a reflection of Madison sq., New York city, and the public parks of a dozen other American cities, as a gathering place for the idle.

SEP 4 1917

On the Common the other morning, though it was past 10 o'clock, the bench brigade was strongly in evidence. Each bench had its quota of from two to four men. Others reclined supinely on the grass—many walked up and down aimlessly. Most of them were just what they seemed to be—human derelicts.

Only a small percentage of the several hundred were elderly men. Most were within draft age, and many typified the pink of physical condition.

Most of them wore vacant expressions; in some faces were reflected despair, hopelessness. Many were stolid, but all seemed out of place in the heart of a big, busy city, a city with arms outstretched, begging for man power.

A miner, a mechanic, a farmer, a clerk and a salesman were talked with. They were not difficult to approach. They seemed to welcome the sound of a human voice.

The miner had drifted in from a mid-Western city. He is 28 years old, with a wife "somewhere out there," waving his hand toward the South.

"Have you tried to get a job?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "but what's the use? I can't get just what I want."

The mechanic seemed a well-read man. Reticent at first, he soon thawed.

"I've been sitting here for a week," he said in a colorless tone. "I tried to get several jobs, but the pay is too small."

"But why not take any job until you get your kind of work?" was suggested.

He shrugged his shoulders, looked away into space and sagged into a more comfortable position. Further conversation was useless.

The farmer was a man of 30. He had come to Boston some months ago at the invitation of a relative to purchase a share in a small store. Somehow, the proposition miscarried and he soon acquired the bench habit.

"Kansas and Missouri want thousands of men to harvest crops," he was reminded.

"Sure, they do," he retorted, "but how am I to get to Kansas?"

He admitted that, sooner or later, he would have to take a job. He was advised "sooner," but he scoffed at that.

The office man was, perhaps, the most pathetic figure of all. Refined, well educated, well spoken, he seemed crudely out of place. Domestic troubles had driven him from a city on the Great Lakes. He had no references.

"I know I can fit in somewhere in Boston," he plaintively said; "but where?"

The salesman was a weakling. He had held several good jobs, and was waiting for another one to offer itself.

These were only types among the several hundred men loafing on the Common. A loquacious policeman volunteered the information that the same men drifted around there each day for weeks at a time, then disappeared.

Across the Common, within sight of the benches, the busy river of life flowed on. Workers came and went.

One human misfit's plaint was "lonesomeness." He had been in the city four weeks and was as lonesome as if on the Sahara Desert. A letter had come from "home" that morning, and he was leaving.

Of all who were reading cast-off newspapers few scanned the "want ads." The questions arose: What do these men do? How do they live?

With industry all over the country calling for man power, in a hundred American cities are thousands of men, capable, some willing, some naturally averse to work, but all jobless.

Some economist, socialist or philosopher could solve a great problem by working out a medium through which all this surplus man power can be harnessed and turned to good account in this war crisis.

SEP - 11 - 1917

Thursday noon thousands of pounds of fresh fish will be sold on the playground of Boston Common by the girls of the "Oh, Boy" company, for the Henry fund for the widows and orphans of fishermen lost at sea. Mayor Curley will auction off some of the fish. Despite the high retailing prices for fresh fish, a minimum of 25 cents each has been set on the fish to be sold on the Common, which should knock down the "high cost of living" some.

SEP - 14 - 1917

HEARING SEPT. 28 ON HYDE PARK FARE

The Public Service Commission will give a hearing Friday, Sept. 28, on the petition of the City of Boston to establish a five-cent fare between Hyde Park and Boston.

MONITOR - SEPT-12-1917

JAPANESE COMING TO BOSTON SEPT. 18

Official announcement is made at Boston City Hall that the Japanese War Mission now paying a visit to the United States will come to Boston next Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, arriving from Newport, R. I. at 10 o'clock. The party, headed by Viscount Ishii, is to be met at the South Station by Mayor Curley and an official committee. The entire party will take automobiles and go to the State House.

A reception to Viscount Ishii and party will be given at 11 o'clock by Governor McCall. The viscount is to address the Constitutional Convention at 11:15. The next visit on the program will be to the Public Library at noon. Then the party will be driven to the Weld Estate, Brookline, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

In the afternoon the Japanese party will visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 3 o'clock where special attention will be paid to the Japanese collection. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will next be visited and a reception is to be held at the Hotel Somerset from 5:15 to 5:45 to Japanese residents of Boston. At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening a dinner will be given the visitors at the Copley-Plaza at which Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others will speak.

On Wednesday the party will breakfast informally at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and shortly afterward be driven to Harvard College where the buildings will be visited. The Mayor will have the entire party as his guests at Groton and later a visit of an hour will be made to Camp Devens, Ayer. In the evening a dinner will be given at the Boston City Club and the mission will leave for Washington at a late hour that night.

SEP 12 1917

Governor Names Committee

The following persons have been named by Governor McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese Mission which visits Boston Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19, of next week: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton.

Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Estabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton.

Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marchand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

George H. Mirrick, Worcester; Charles Mitchell, New Bedford; Stewart B. McLeod, Brockton; Harry Pollard, Lowell; John B. Plummer, Springfield; William B. Plunkett, Adams; James R. Savary, Pittsfield; Frank E. Stacy, Springfield; Andrew B. Sutherland, Lawrence; Henry N. Teague, Williamstown; John B. Tracy, Taunton.

James F. Walls, Springfield; George K. Webster, North Attleboro; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill; John J. Whipple, Brockton; William F. Whiting, Holyoke; F. E. Wing, Athol; Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Robert L. Wright, Haverhill; John Zielinski, Holyoke.

SEPT-12-1917

BOSTON PARADE FOR NEXT QUOTA

Plans are being formulated for a big parade on Wednesday, Sept. 19, the day on which 40 per cent of Boston's new recruits will report at Camp Devens, Ayer, and Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have details for the event well under way. Both have also announced their intentions of turning out with the boys.

SEP 12 1917

The parade will take place on the second day of the visit of the Japanese Mission to Boston, and it is expected that Consul-General Yada of Japan, stationed in New York will be one of the guests. He may be asked to bring with him Roland Norris, recently appointed United States Ambassador to Japan, whom Consul-General Yada has been entertaining.

In commenting on the arrangements for the affair, both the Governor and the Mayor said they regretted that it had been impossible to give Boston's first quota the same recognition.

The time of the parade tentatively agreed upon is about noon so as to allow the men plenty of time to take afternoon trains for the cantonment and it is estimated that upward of 1000 of the new soldiers could probably be included in the marching column.

Escort is likely to be furnished by the state guard, of which about 3500 will probably be mobilized for the occasion.

SEPT-13-1917

BOSTON COAL NEEDS TOLD ADMINISTRATOR

SEP 13 1917

Harry A. Garfield, national Fuel Administrator, telegraphed to Mayor Curley last night, asking information about the needs of the city institutions as to anthracite and bituminous coal in the next 12 months, and the names of dealers who ordinarily supply the city, with their proportionate amounts. This information was telegraphed this morning by Patrick O'Hearn, acting purchasing agent. Mr. Garfield's action was in response to a request from Mayor Curley that something be done to assure a coal supply for the city's needs.

SEPT-11-1917

DECREASE SEEN IN SCHOOL ROLL

Estimates Indicate 106,000 Students or 1000 Less Than Last Year and 6000 Less Than Number Two Years Ago

In addition to the conditions arising from a state of war the public schools of Boston in opening this year are confronted with the resignation of the director of evening and continuation schols, W. Stanwood Field. Mr. Field was granted a leave of absence for one year dating from Sept. 1, 1916, in order to carry on certain experimental work, and resigns that he may put this to more effective service in a business position.

Yesterday's enrollment of pupils is estimated at 106,000, a decrease of 1000 from last year and 6000 from two years ago. The figure will probably be increased next month when the boys return from farm work for which they were released from school in the spring. Congested conditions of previous years have been relieved, but one district reporting overcrowding, the Thomas Gardner in Allston. At the Brighton High there was a large increase. The organization of third-year classes of the new intermediate school brought relief to high schools, taking pupils who otherwise would enter the first-year classes in them.

SEP 11 1917

The Mechanic Arts High School opens its fourth year classes under the reorganized program to train boys for supervisory position in industries. At the Boston Trade School enrollments are somewhat less than the number that can be accommodated this year but that is expected to be made up by the first of October. At the Dorchester High the usual congestion has been prevented by the organization of intermediate schools in two of the largest elementary school districts which usually contribute a large quota of pupils to the high school. Total enrollments will probably reach 2150. The two-session day is in force again this year the first year commercial pupils attending in the afternoon. In this way and with the addition of two portables all the pupils are housed at the one place.

James H. Gormley, master of the Lawrence School in South Boston, has resigned from the service.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, in a letter to the press, urges that high schools be closed until Oct. 1 that the boys may be used to gather the harvest.

SEPT-11-1917

HEADS CITY PRINTING DEPT.

John J. Toomey, chairman of the board of election commissioners of Boston, has been appointed acting superintendent of the printing department during the absence of Maj. William J. Casey, who is with the 101st Hundred First United States Infantry.

JOURNAL - SEP-12-1917.

GEN. EDWARDS SEES ATTEMPT AT POLITICS

SEP 12 1917

Denounces Those Plattsburg Men Who Seek Transfer to Ayer.

Maj. Gen. Edwards yesterday denounced in vitrolic language what he characterized an attempt to inject politics into the Twenty-sixth Division of which he is head.

Some Plattsburg men, it is said, are attempting to obtain transfers from his division to the Ayer cantonment.

"I think if any of these fellows, these primed Plattsburgers, ask me for a transfer, I shall request their immediate resignation. It really looks to me like a case of 'cold feet,'" the general said.

"If any Plattsburger doesn't want to stay with the Twenty-sixth Division, he needn't. I don't want his type with me. If he wishes to transfer, he had better hand in his resignation instead, and you can bet I will promptly accept it. Such men are not the kind I want with me at the front. They had better stay at home, out of harm's way, with mother and the girls.

"However, to each one of these choice few, who are actuated by such bravery and high ideals, I am extremely happy to know that there are 100 others I am proud to have under my command and who consider themselves fortunate to receive the opportunity for distinguished service abroad."

Mayor Curley called on Gen. Edwards yesterday noon to pay his respects, inasmuch as the general may receive an appointment to another post before long.

The recruiting yesterday in all branches of the service was encouraging. The marines are still looking for a bandmaster, who, if he is secured shortly, will be given the rank of first sergeant. Several recruits were signed up yesterday out of a flock of applicants.

The navy recruiting office had a fine day, Chief Boatswain John Paul O'Neil declared. There were nine shipped, and six acceptances out of 10 applicants. There is plenty of room yet in Uncle Sam's navy for good men. The army reported one of the best days yet, 22 men being enrolled out of 25 applicants, while 16 were forwarded. Col. McCoy was delighted with the results yesterday and looks to the cool, brisk weather to aid recruiting greatly.

The British recruiting office signed up several huskies yesterday, 17 being recruited, 13 more at the tent on the Common, while 27 were shipped to Canada.

SEP-18-1917

BAY STATE WELCOMES JAPANESE MISSION TODAY

(Continued From First Page.)

will be given insight into real New England hospitality and a sight of Cape Cod's historic spots. The program outlined will include a reception at the State House, a visit to the Constitutional Convention, now in session, and a trip to the Ayer cantonment.

In the party beside the viscount are Aimaro Sato, Japanese ambassador at Washington; Vice Admiral Takashita, Gen. Sugano, Masanao Hanihan, consul general at San Francisco; Matsuso Nagai and Commander Ando, a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War.

Viscount Ishii is a graduate of the law school of the Imperial University, but chose diplomacy for his life work. He is one of the most eloquent of his race and speaks English fluently. To him will probably fall the honor and duty of responding to the words of welcome Gov. McCall and the mayor of Boston will extend to the mission on their arrival. He has been Japan's ambassador to Paris and is now the minister of foreign affairs.

SEP-20-1917.

DRAFT ARMY OF GREATER BOSTON GOES TOMORROW

SEP 20 1917

Cities and Towns Plan Farewell Receptions for New Soldiers.

SEP 20 1917

Uncle Sam's long arm will reach out tomorrow and snatch about 1000 more of Greater Boston's young men for his vast draft army. The second contingent of 40 per cent. of the men Fate allotted to the first call for service will leave their various districts at different times throughout the day, but by sundown will all be encamped in the city of barracks at Ayer.

Their going will be like the departure of their comrades a few weeks back. There will be enacted the same scenes and "Good-luck and God-bless-you" receptions in the various suburbs.

In Lynn a committee decided a big send-off to the Shoe City's second draft quota was unwise, as the money it would take could be put to better use in providing comforts for the men later on. So tomorrow the boys will leave quietly unless their friends unloose a bellicose outburst as the Ayer-bound train pulls out.

Public Demonstrations

In most of the suburbs of Boston there will be a public demonstration, and a general closing of saloons during the hours of entrainment. Gov. McCall's request for the latter obligation was approved by the Massachusetts Liquor League, which sent letters to dealers in various districts asking that the governor's request be adhered to.

Gov. McCall will speak at Lexington, which is already decked in bunting and the national colors for the occasion. More than 70 men will make their departure, including the men from Belmont and Watertown, who will march there and form with the local men on the historic green. School children have been given a half-holiday and many of the stores will close at noon.

The exercises will be held on the battle green at 1.45 in the afternoon. There will be a parade over the famous line trod by the Minute Men on the memorable morn of April 19, '75, and at the Soldiers' Monument the governor and others will deliver addresses.

Watertown's reception will be held on the steps of the Town Hall, where James H. Vahey, chairman of the district exemption board, will speak. The men will march from this point to Lexington, and as they pass the Marshall Spring School 2500 pupils will sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The men in line will be escorted by members of the police and fire departments, Boy Scouts, the Home Guard and a band.

Chimes Will Play

Mayor Childs will preside at the farewell reception to the Newton contingent which will be held at the draft headquarters. Following addresses the chimes will be played at the First Unitarian Church, West Newton.

Waltham's drafted contingent will be given a reception and will be escorted to the railroad station by members of the exemption board and the city government. In the increment is Milk Inspector Charles Hennelly, whose successor has not yet been named.

Boston's second quota will leave on Sunday. Receptions are being planned in Dorchester and other districts, but as yet no plans have been made to give the men from the city proper a farewell blessing.

Yesterday, at Providence, the Rhode Island capital's second quota of 384 men were escorted to the Union station in a parade, at the head of which was Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman. There was a tremendous greeting accorded the men along the line of march and the fervor of patriotism fairly crackled in the air. With the departing increment marched 120 men who have been drafted but not called as yet to camp. They are being trained evenings in local armories.

There was a supplementary drawing for late registrants at the State House in Boston yesterday.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-12-1917.

Colonel Azan's Approval

Besides the addresses by Americans urging the need of literature for soldiers, there was the word of Colonel Azan, head of the French Military Mission, who already has been through a part of the great war. A translation of his comment on books for soldiers is partly as follows:

One of those old proverbs which contain and sum up the wisdom of past generations says that idleness is the mother of all the vices. This proverb is particularly true for the soldier. We in France have shown for a long time past that we have appreciated its significance by starting libraries in the garrisons and for the troops, so that officers and men can come and get relief from the labors of their profession by reading the best books.

"What are the best books? n war-time at least, they are certainly those which best prepare soldiers to discharge the duties which fall to them to perform. Doubtless, they should be given means of diversion in the shape of amusing books, but it is also essential that their minds be improved and that their character be developed. Soldiers ought to have a chance to read not only those books which will afford them sound instruction, but also those which raise their morale; for in wartime, morale is one of the most important elements of success.

"ou have in your hands, therefore, the instrument, which, if viVgorously utilized, may well have an important effect on the value of your army. As a professional soldier and military writer, as a friend of your country, I congratulate you most heartily on the work you are doing; and I will add that if there are same among you who are bewailing the fact that age or family responsibilities are keeping you from the trenches, you have a magnificent opportunity for useful work in the field of libraries. To have control of books means to have control of ideas, which for centuries past have worked miracles on the fact of the earth. Those who possess this privilege can plan their part in this war which is utilizing human activity in so many different forms; just as much as the generals who have charge of the camps of military instruction, they can prepare and make certain the road to victory."

Every Sign of Success

From all sides, at the meetings and at the luncheon, was the assurance that the soldiers are hungry for reading matter, either for diversion or instruction, and there was every indication, moeover, that Massachusetts and New England will do its full share in raising the million-dollar fun, the city and town libraries acting as agencies for the collection of funds.

SEPT - 12 - 1917.

PLAN FOR JAPANESE VISIT

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley Arrange Tentatively for Entertainment of Distinguished Guests Sept. 18 and 19

While it apparently will not be feasible to have a large military turnout on the occasion of the visit of the Imperial Japanese Mission to Boston, Sept. 18 and 19, about 1500 of Boston's drafted men will march on Sept. 19 just before leaving for the Ayer cantonment.

Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the mission have been made by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley and their committees; and it is announced that the newly-appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States, Hon. Aimaro Sato, will accompany the distinguished representatives of Japan on their visit here. Mayor Curley has invited also Consul General Yada, the Japanese representative in New York, and Roland Norris, who has recently been appointed ambassador to Japan.

The members of the mission will arrive at the South Station in the forenoon of Sept. 18, and, after being welcomed by Mayor Curley and a committee of citizens, will proceed in automobiles to the State House through the following-named streets: Federal, Milk, Post Office square, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets.

The tentative programme is as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18

10.13 A. M.—Arrive at South Station.
11.00 A. M.—Reception by Governor McCall at State House.
11.15 A. M.—Viscount Ishii will address the Constitutional Convention.
11.40 A. M.—Reception in Hall of Flags.
12.00 M.—Leave State House for Public Library.
12.15 P. M.—Inspection of Sargent paintings.
1.00 P. M.—Luncheon with Larz Anderson at "Weld," Brookline.
2.30 P. M.—Leave Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.
3.00 P. M.—Arrive Museum of Fine Arts for inspection of Japanese collection.
4.15 P. M.—Arrive Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
5.15 P. M.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.
5.45 P. M.—Leave for Copley-Plaza.
7.00 P. M.—Reception and banquet at Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

8.20 A. M.—Informal breakfast.
9.20 A. M.—Leave for Harvard University.
11.10 A. M.—Leave for Groton, via Lexington and Concord Bridge.
1.00 P. M.—Arrive at Groton. Luncheon by Mayor Curley.
2.30 P. M.—Arrive at Ayer. Inspection of Camp Devens.
3.30 P. M.—Leave Ayer for Boston.
5.30 P. M.—Arrive in Boston.
7.00 P. M.—Dinner and address at City Club to 600 guests.
12.30 A. M.—Leave Boston for Washington.

The entertainment of the Japanese visitors will be partly a citizens' affair; and Dr. Morton Prince, who is receiving subscriptions towards the expenses of the two days' affair, reports that money is coming in well.

DRAFT PARADE PLANNED

Governor and Mayor to Lead Procession in Boston Next Wednesday

About 2200, or 40 per cent of the Boston quota for the draft army, will parade in Boston on Sept. 19, on their way to Camp Devens at Ayer. These men, led by Mayor Curey mounted, will be escorted by 2500 of the State Guard with Governor McCall at the head and Major General Butler Ames and staff.

It is expected that Major General Hodges, commanding Camp Devens, will review the parade and he may take part in. Although the exact route has not been decided upon it will be a short one and will start at Arlington, and Beacon streets at noon. The members of the Japanese Mission will review the parade at City Hall. It will be the largest mobiization of the new State Guard since it was established.

Governrr McCall will review the parade either at the State House or at City Hall, with the Japanese Mission, and will then continue to the North Station to speak to the men before they entrain for the Ayer cantonment.

SEPT - 14 - 1917.

MURRAY ALONE OPPOSES

Tubes Not Worth the Cost, He Tells Congressmen

All Others at Chamber Hearing For Retention

Organizations and Firms Voice Their Approval.

Claim Pneumatic Service of Great Value

Postmaster William F. Murray furnished the only jarring note today, at the hearing given at the Chamber of Commerce, by a Congressional committee, that is investigating the value of pneumatic tubes in the mail service of Boston, and four other cities. The hearing had been in progress for three hours and every speaker—representing some of the most important business and commercial organizations, corporations, firms and individuals of Boston—had favored the tubes, when Mr. Murray arose and voiced his opposition in plain language, until the close of the session at 1.45 o'clock. He claimed that some of the previous speakers appeared not to know enough about the area covered by the tube system in Boston to make their testimony of value.

At one point Henry F. King, of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, inquired whether Mr. Murray, who, when in Congress, a number of years ago, favored the tubes, had taken his orders to oppose them from Postmaster General Burleson. Senator Weeks explained that Mr. Murray already had said that when in Congress he advocated and voted for the tubes, but later had changed his mind, as a result of his studies, as head of the post office here, and the senator said that he saw no reason why Mr. Murray should answer. Mr. Murray begged the opportunity to make reply and it was granted. He then said that his mind changed on the value of the pneumatic tubes in the winter of 1915 when he made a thorough study of the cost of the system in Boston and found that, in his opinion, it was far too expensive for the work it performed.

Mr. Muraray said that business men of the city look on the tubes as an essential part of the mail-handling system, but that there are decided limitations to its usefulness: the size, standards, area covered, the volume of business they can take care of and the limitation of the extension of their capacity. He said that many things might be done by the Government which would be of more beinefit to the Boston postal service than buying and operating the pneumatic tubes. The postmaster said that he had been planning to draw a line across the city and have collections centred at the North Station and South Station. This, he said, would help collection, distribution and the despatch of mails. "The trouble here," he said, "is the multiple handling, although they do help on some things. The tubes, however, haven't anything like the value that the Government has been long time paid for them. The value in Boston should be fixed independently of that in New York or any other city.

Senator Weeks—What do you think of the value to the people of Boston?

Mr. Murray—The nearest that I have been able to come is that the tubes facilitate the delivery of some special delivery letters, say, those to the Back Bay. I don't believe, however, that that happens as many times as Uncle Sam pays dollars a year for the service; I don't believe that it happens 116,000 times a year.

The postmaster admitted that the profits from the postal business in Boston amount to more than $4,500,000. When Mr. Murray said that the tubes had been "unloaded" on the Government, Senator Weeks took exceptions to the term. "I honestly believe it," said the postmaster. Mr. Murray declared that he would like to see mail carried to Cambridge on the tunnel trains from the South Station and that he was in favor of an L spur track into the station, so that mail also could be carried on the overhead lines, as is now done successfully through the East Boston Tunnel.

Auditor J. Henry Neal of the Elevated said that so far as carrying mail in the

Continued on 4th page.

RECORD - SEP-13-1917.

ALL PREPARED FOR JAPANESE ENVOYS

Arrangements in Honor of Mission's Visit to Boston Are Completed

McCALL NAMES MEN TO RECEIVE GUESTS

SEP 13 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday was informed by Third Asst. Sec. of State Long that all arrangements for the visit of the Japanese Mission and escort to Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday have been completed. The visitors are as follows:—

His Excellency Hon. Aimaro Sato, Ambassador to the United States from Japan; Mr. Iwate, attache of the Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador.

Imperial Japanese War Mission—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary; Vice Adm. Takeshita, Imperial Japanese Navy; Maj.-Gen. Sugano, Imperial Japanese Army; Masano Hanihara, Consus General at San Francisco; Matso Nagai, secretary of the Foreign Office; Commander Ando, Imperial Japanese Navy; Lieut.-Col. Tanikawa, Imperial Japanese Army; Tandanao Imai, vice consul.

Escort of the United States Government—Hon. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Brig.-Gen. James A. Irons, U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Ruddock, secretary of Embassy, detailed from the Department of State; J. M. Nye, Department of State.

Mr. Owaku, Japanese secretary to the Mission; John Russell Kennedy, publicity agent of the Mission.

The following persons have been named by Gov. McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese mission: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton; Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Eastabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton; Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marshand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

George H. Mirrick, Worcester; Charles Mitchell, New Bedford; Stewart B. McLeod, Brockton, Harry Pollard, Lowell, John B. Plummer, Springfield, Willitm B. Plunkett, Adams; James R. Savery, Pittsfield; Frank B. Stacy, Springfield; Andrew B. Sutherland, Lawrence; Henry N. Teague, Williamstown; John B. Tracy, Taunton; James F. Walls, Springfield; George K. Webster, North Attleboro; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill; John J. Whipple, Brockton; William F. Whiting, Holyoke; F. E. Wing, Athol; Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Robert L. Wright, Haverhill; John Zielinski, Holyoke.

SEP-12-1917

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO WAR LIBRARIES

SEP 12 1917

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and Gen. Johnston Speak at Meeting Here

PROCLAMATION FROM STATE HOUSE TODAY

Five Hundred Present When Plans Are Laid to Raise Fund For Cantonments

Plans for the mobilization of the library facilities of the State and nation for the benefit of United States soldiers, sailors and aviators were taken yesterday when the American Library Assn., at a meeting here, arranged for a $1,000,000 camapign, of which $[illegible],000 will be raised in Massachusetts and $50,000 in Boston. The project calls for a library building of 40 by 120 feet for each of the 32 army cantonments, with 15,000 volumes in each cantonment library. The books will be distributed from 12 divisional centers, and these, as well as the libraries, must be maintained for at least two years.

The first session was held in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library and the other at a luncheon in the ball room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

About 500 librarians and library trustees from the largest cities and towns in New England attended the meetings and promised to launch local campaigns to boom interest and raise the necessary amount for the Bay State.

It is the intention of the War Library Council, appointed by the War Department, to carry on the campaign through the American Library Assn., to place a library at every camp where American soldiers are detailed.

The campaign will open Sept. 24 and continue for one week. All speakers at yesterday's meetings were confident that the money would be raised.

At the luncheon yesterday afternoon Gov. McCall and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston were the guests of honor and chief speakers. Both endorsed the plan as one of the best means of interesting the soldiers and sailors and comforting the ill and wounded.

Gov. McCall, one of the principal speakers at the luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, declared himself heartily in sympathy with the undertaking and when he said that he would issue a proclamation today, commending the campaign to the people of Massachusetts, he easily became the most popular man present.

"There could be no finer sentiment than that which the members of the American Library Assn. represent at this gathering," he said. "As Europe has demonstrated, there is nothing, except food and sleep, that is more vitally necessary to the soldier of today than the opportunity of relaxation through literary channels. Were it not for the reading material that organizations in Europe similar to this have provided the men in the trenches and on shipboard, it is doubtful if they would be able to live up to their home standards of morality and intellect.

"This work which you have so nobly started will have a tendency to educate and refine our soldiers during their trying days and nights on the battlefield. We are fighting bigger game than mere Germany—we are trying to render impossible any repetition of this awful catastrophe by emancipating man from the degrading servitude of war. The work which you are to carry out will exert a big influence in that direction."

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, also put himself on record as an enthusiastic supporter of the movement and said he would meet one of the subscription committees today in behalf of his department. He assured the librarians present that soldiers almost without exception are hungry for reading matter, either for diversion or instruction, and that there are unlimited possibilities for missionary work of the librarian kind, both ere and in France.

"We Americans are essentially a newspaper reading people," he said, "and your efforts will be felt by soldiers and civilians alike. A soldier is not the brutal fighting man that so many picture him. A soldier dreads war like a burnt child will avoid fire. Soldiers, as a rule, know what war is and would be the last to urge it upon any people. Wars, in almost ev[illegible] case, come from jangling evolved fr[illegible] business entanglements," he added.

Mayor Curley, also present, predicted that Boston would oversubscribe its share of $50,000. He took occasion to mention that since the establishment of the circulating library at the Commonwealth Pier, the new provost guard in that locality has not once had occasion to draw a club.

Other addresses were made by Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan and Lieut. Morize of Harvard's Iron Battalion; J. Randolph Coolidge jr., member of the Library War Commission and presiding officer of the meeting; Hiller C. Wellman of the Springfield Public Library and member of the Mass. Library Commission.

HERALD - SEP-13-1917.

CITY'S DRAFTED MEN TO GET ROUSING FAREWELL

SEP 13 1917

State Guard Will Act as Escort in Parade on Sept. 19, with Address by Governor.

The first parade of the national army in Boston, on Sept. 19, will be a much more imposing affair than early plans foreshadowed. The state guard, 2500 strong, will escort the 2200 drafted men. Gov. McCall and Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames will ride ahead of the state guard, and Mayor Curley, on horseback, will lead the citizen army. Maj.-Gen. Hodges may come from Camp Devens to act as chief marshal.

The route will be short, and the time of passage about one hour. The men will assemble at noon, and, according to present plans, will march through Charles, Boylston and Tremont streets, with a review by the Governor and the Japanese mission on Tremont street or at City Hall. Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley will make brief addresses to the soldiers at North station.

SEP-13-1917

Traveler Prize Winner Gives Theatre Party

Last night Mrs. John J. O'Connor, 37 Bowen avenue, Medford, conducted a party of friends to the Boston Opera House, where they spent a most enjoyable evening seeing that wonderful, many-sided play, "Everywoman."

Mrs. O'Connor wrote the best answer received Tuesday to the question which is now on everybody's lips, "What should the next mayor of Boston do?" and received a box with six seats from the Traveler.

She believes that the next head of our municipal corporation should be a thorough business man, rather than what she is pleased to term a "mere politician." It is her opinion that his principal business should be to see that for every dollar of city money paid out the city shall receive a full 100 cents' worth of labor or material.

She is also very sure that the next mayor should devote a great deal of attention to the arteries of the city's business, the streets. In fact, five out of six of the letters received insist in one way or another that this should be the next mayor's big job.

She says: "He should endeavor to make the congested parts of the city more habitable for those unfortunate enough to be obliged to live there, so that the general health of the community may be improved. In fine, he should be a mayor for all of Boston, not for one particular party, creed or class."

Everybody who has seen the play "Everywoman" is enthusiastic about it and urges his or her friends to be sure and see it. Greater Boston women are very appreciative of the Traveler offer of a box with six seats for the best letter received each day on the subject of "What Should the Next Mayor of Boston Do?" Many letters are received every day.

Remember that there is a prize for every day in the week and two for Saturday. If your first letter does not win, write again. Your second or third letter may be the one that will win the prize.

Tell us, madam—

What Should the Next Mayor of Boston Do?

SEP-13-1917

SOLVE QUESTION OF WHAT OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE IS

Ishii Will Walk to Dinner First When Japanese Mission Is in Boston.

SEP 13 1917

A question of official etiquette has been bothering the committee arranging Boston's welcome to the Japanese mission next Tuesday and Wednesday, but a telegram to Washington has settled it.

It was a question of precedence. Who goes first, Ambassador Sato, the regularly accredited plenipotentiary of the Empire of the Rising Sun, or Viscount Ishii, head of the special war mission? The Boston committee asked the state department, and the state department asked Ambassador Sato, and he politely requested that Viscount Ishii be given preference. At ordinary times, however, the ambassador is of superior rank.

Ambassador Sato has represented the Japanese empire at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and in 1905 was one of the envoys at the Russo-Japanese peace conference at Portsmouth. He was born in Aomoriken, Japan, March, 1857, graduated with honors from the American University at Tokio in 1881 and has been in the diplomatic service ever since.

To meet the wish of the envoys, who wish to take the 7 o'clock train to Washington, the committee has abandoned the second banquet scheduled for Wednesday evening at the City Club, with 600 guests. Instead, there will be a luncheon at 1 P. M.

The revised program of the entertainment follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 18.
10:13 A. M.—Envoys arrive at South station from Newport.
11 A. M.—Reception by Gov. McCall.
11:15 A. M.—Viscount Ishii addresses constitutional convention.
11:40 A. M.—Reception in Hall of Flags, State House.
12 M.—Leave State House.
12:15 P. M.—Inspect Sargent paintings, Public Library.
1 P. M.—Luncheon with Larz Anderson at "Wold," Brookline.
3 P. M.—Leave Anderson home in Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.
3:30 P. M.—Inspection Japanese collection, Museum of Fine Arts.
5:15 P. M.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.
7 P. M.—Banquet at Copley-Plaza, preceded by reception.
Wednesday, Sept. 19.
8:20 A. M.—Informal breakfast, Copley-Plaza.
9:40 A. M.—Visit Harvard University.
11 A. M.—Visit Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
12 M.—Review parade of Selective Draft soldiers.
1 P. M.—Luncheon, Boston City Club.
2:30 P. M.—Start for Camp Devens, Ayer, via Lexington Green and Concord bridge.
4 P. M.—Arrive at Ayer. Inspect Camp Devens.
6 P. M.—Arrive at Copley-Plaza.
7 P. M.—Entrain for Washington.

The official list of the party follows:

His excellency, Hon. Aimaro Sato, ambassador, with Mr. Iwate, attache of the embassy.

Imperial Japanese war mission: Viscount Ishii, ambassador and plenipotentiary; Vice-Admiral Takeshita; Maj.-Gen. Sugano; Masano Hanihara, consul general at San Francisco; Matso Nagai, secretary of the foreign office; Comdr. Ando, Lt.-Col. Tanikawa and Tandanao Imai, vice-consul.

Escort of the United States government: Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of state; Brig.-Gen. James A. Irons; Capt. C. C. U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Ruddock, secretary of embassy, detailed from department of state, and J. M. Nye, department of state.

Mr. Owaku, Japanese secretary to the mission, and John Russell Kennedy, publicity agent of the mission.

SEP-15-1917

GALLIVAN IS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON

Makes Announcement in Telegram from Washington and Will Stay to Finish.

James A. Gallivan is a candidate for mayor. His hat went into the ring last night on direct orders from Washington. His brother, Joseph C. Gallivan, received a telegram containing the announcement that the congressman was in the contest and would remain there "unflinchingly to the finish."



(Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

James A. Gallivan.

The candidate will issue to the voters of the city within a few days a statement of his reasons for entering the contest.

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SEP-12-1917

GEN. JOHNSTON PAYS VISIT TO MAYOR CURLEY

Gen. Edwards Asks Drafted Men Fill Ranks of Guard.

Gen. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, paid an official visit to Mayor Curley yesterday at City Hall. He had a long chat with Boston's chief executive over matters pertaining to Boston boys in the regular army and now at Ayer preparing for service in the new National Army.

Following his talk with Mayor Curley, Gen. Johnston journeyed to Suntaug Inn, Lynnfield, and made an address at the Associated Boards of Trade of Essex County, at the invitation of President Smart of the association. He met Dr. Grew, who was in Germany with former Ambassador Gerard, at the dinner, where Dr. Grew gave a brief outline of his experiences in Berlin.

Gen. Edwards yesterday sent to the War Department a set of recommendations asking for some plan to recruit the Fifth and Eighth Regiments to war strength. He wants these regiments, parts of his Twenty-sixth Division, to have a total of 3000 each. He feels it would take a long time to recruit volunteers and wants men at Ayer transferred to these regiments.

Some of the drafted men may also be sent to fill the ranks of the First Vermont and First New Hampshire Regiments, if Gen. Edwards' suggestions are accepted by the War Department.

Gen. Edwards expects to go to Springfield today to review the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, National Army, in its parade there.

Recruiting yesterday was fair in all branches of the service. The navy secured three fine specimens of manhood out of nine applicants and shipped 20 more away. There is now a waiting list of 27. Chief Boatswain John Paul O'Neil, head of the navy recruiting office, 146 Tremont street, yesterday said: "No more men will be held in reserve after tomorrow. There are 47 men who have been ordered to report at this office tomorrow (Thursday) for service. The new orders now explicitly state that all men hereafter enlisting shall be immediately sent to duty and not held in reserve, as has been the custom.

"We want several hospital apprentices at once, and good ratings await these men," concluded O'Neil.

The marines are still on the lookout for a good bandmaster, even though several dropped in at headquarters yesterday applying for the place. None, however, managed to pass the physical examination. The marines signed up two men out of five applicants yesterday. The army office at 3 Tremont row accepted 10 men, rejected three and shipped 12 to duty. Col. McCoy expects the recruiting to quicken now that cooler weather has arrived.

PLAN LIBRARY FOR EACH CAMP OF U. S. FORCES

Librarians of State Will Raise $200,000 of Fund For Purpose.

SEP 12 1917

Librarians and trustees of public libraries in the State will endeavor to raise $200,000 with which to equip field libraries for soldiers, sailors and aero men in American training camps, in army cantonments and in camps across the water. This amount is $50,000 in excess of the Bay State apportionment of the $1,000,000 fund to be raised for this purpose by the American Library Association.

SEP 12 1917

The amount to be raised was agreed upon yesterday afternoon at a luncheon of New England librarians and trustees in the Copley-Plaza. The other State apportionments announced are: Rhode Island, $35,000; Connecticut, $65,000; Vermont, $20,000; New Hampshire, $25,000, and Maine, $40,000.

In each concentration camp and cantonment a library building 120 by 40 feet will be erected according to Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the national finance committee, who addressed the morning meeting of the librarians in the Boston Public Library. These will cost $10,000 each, he said, a total cost of $320,000. The equipping of the sailors' camps will require an outlay of $250,000, and administration expenses are expected to aggregate $100,000. Each library will be provided with from 7000 to 10,000 volumes.

A. A. Protzman, field director for New England, will have a working committee in each city or town, subscriptions for the fund to be received by librarians or trustees. A campaign of publicity will be conducted under the direction of John K. Allen.

At the luncheon, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., presided. Speeches indorsing the plan for providing the enlisted men with books of good quality were made by Gov. McCall, Gen. Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, Mayor Curley, Lieut. Col. Azan and Lieut. Morize, French officers detailed to Harvard, and Hillery C. Hillman of Springfield.

The motion of A. K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, that the Bay State apportionment be increased by $50,000 was adopted almost unanimously. Gov. McCall promised to issue a proclamation urging citizens of the State to support the campaign for the raising of the $200,000.

At an afternoon session in the Boston Public Library, presided over by Miss Louise Loring, Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Columbia Law Library, spoke on "The Proper Selection of Books for Soldiers," and C. F. D. Belden spoke on "Donations of Periodicals and Books."

ASKS BUSINESS MEN TO ASSIST IN RECRUITING

Head of British Mission Appeals to Boston Men to Enlist.

SEP 12 1917

"Practically no man is indispensable to his job, and I call upon you men, as employers, not to hinder the enlistment of men, but rather to encourage and urge their enlistment under the colors," said Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission, yesterday at the City Club before the members of the Chamber of Commerce, at a complimentary luncheon to the general and his staff.

"The only way we can possibly hope to get recruits is through your co-operation," he continued, "and I ask you to realize that we are brothers in this war and that we must fight it hand in hand to successful termination. Without your assistance in urging recruits, and aiding them in every possible way, we cannot hope to succeed. With it we can defeat Germany decisively and quickly. The object of this mission is to get men. We need them and we must get them.

"We want all the Britishers and Canadians we can get to serve in our armies. If they don't want to serve under our colors and fight for us then they owe a duty to some government, for they cannot be men without a country. If they refuse to join us, then they must fight for you. It is up to you to see that it is done. We are fighting this war together, and we need all the co-operation we can get. Remember, Britain, France and America are fighting for the one and same end—for the same aims and the same ultimate victory.

"This talk of airplanes winning the war amounts to nothing. The infantryman, the man who marches with the gun on his shoulder, the man actively engaged in this great war, is the only power that can really win it.

We need men; we must have them. The airplanes can help win the war; they can be a great asset, but they alone can never hope to win it. The infantryman is the only salvation."

Col. J. D. Murray, personal aid to Gen. White, said: "Our mission has not been as successful as we expected, and as it should have been. The main reason I think is the reluctance on the part of men to fight, because many men have dependent wives and children, and naturally are averse to leaving them behind without visible means of support.

SEP 12 1917

"Will you help send men to the front under our flags? Remember the men we recruit, although fighting under other than the Stars and Stripes, are fighting at the same time for you. If you do this the burden of honor will not be left on the shoulders of women and children left behind. It is up to you, men to answer and act."

The speeches of Gen. White and Col. Murray were warmly received by the Chamber of Commerce. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, presided, and greetings from the city of Boston were extended by Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Flynn, representing Mayor Curley.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-13-1917

ONE HADDOCK FOR $15

Mayor Curley, as Auctioneer, Gets a Good Price for a Single Fish at Sale on Common in Behalf of Provincetown Sufferers—"O, Boy" Girls Help

SEP 13 1917

The Provincetown widows and children, whose husbands and fathers were lost at sea recently, would have been interested if they could have seen and heard the auction sale of cod and haddock in their behalf on Boston Common this afternoon.

It was a mixture of dripping fish, girls from the "O Boy" Company, playing at the Wilbur Theatre, Mayor Curley, Lieutenant Chevalier of the British Recruiting Station, Captain Santos, a Provinceton fisherman, and Joe Allen one of the "O Boy" principals, acting in turn as auctioneers. Mayor Curley said that the incident was historic, for never before, as far as is known, have fish been sold by auction on Boston Common.

A. F. Henry, formerly of Provincetown, arranged the sale for the benefit of the fund which he started more than a year ago, against some such disaster as occurred recently. He personally got the fish, which, by the way, were given by Provincetown fishermen, this morning. They were fresh from the water and there were several thousand pounds of them.

It was arranged that the chorus girls from the "O Boy" company should help in the sale, and that Mayor Curley should have a part. Therefore, soon after noon the chorus girls, with Patrolman P. J. Lahey from the mayor's office, acting as chief marshal, paraded to Boston Common and brought up at the Parkman Bandstand, where the fish, nicely iced and in a big motor truck, were waiting for the auctioneers.

The girls were in oilskins and sou'westers, and in those costumes, were another historic event.

Besides the girls, John E. Major, manager of the company, and Herbert E. Denton, stage director, helped in the selling; and the members of the company, moreover, were generous buyers.

Mayor Curley got to the bandstand shortly before one o'clock. After making an appeal for the Provincetown sufferers he bought a good-sized haddock for $5, and then auctioned one for $15. This was the high price of the day. This particular fish was bought by George C. Fitzpatrick of East Boston, a Standard Oil agent, who presented it to the mayor.

Then the auctioning and the buying became general. Prices stayed around a dollar for a single fish for a while, and then dropped rapidly to as low as two for a quarter, and even to ten cents each; and ten cents for a four-pound cod or haddock, dressed, was a bargain. The "O Boy" girls wrapped up the fish for buyers and peddled them in the crowd of perhaps 500 people who pressed around the bandstand.

It is a safe guess that the Henry fund for the Provincetown widows and children will receive a tidy sum from the sale; but, on the whole, the public did not come forward as the managers of the sale had hoped.

COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE

Fifty Citizens Are Named by the Governor to Entertain the Visitors

A committee of fifty citizens has been named by Governor McCall to entertain the Japanese mission during its two-day visit in Boston. The committee is composed of the following-named persons:

Anthony, Benjamin H., New Bedford.
Appleton, Francis H., Peabody.
Balch, William, Newburyport.

SEPT-11-1917.

WELCOME GENERAL WHITE

Head of British Recruiting Mission Escorted to His Hotel Headquarters by Several Organizations — Entertainments Planned

SEP 11 1917

Brigadier General W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission to the United States, arrived in Boston late yesterday, accompanied by his chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Murray, K. C., and his son and aide-de-camp, Lieutenant C. J. White. They were met at the South Station by officers of the Boston branch of the recruiting mission, a committee of business men and the British Army and Navy Veterans. Escorted by the pipers of the Highland Dress Association, two companies of State Guards and British veterans, they paraded to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where the general and staff are to be guests during their visit here. The general said that he was here to familiarize himself with recruiting conditions and that he hopes to arrange for a detachment of kilted Canadian Highlanders to visit Boston. General White thinks that such a detachment would stimulate recruiting for the British forces.

"We have proved that the best way to get recruits is to have military parades precede recruiting rallies, and I have every hope of getting a fairly large detachment of Canadians to Boston for that purpose," he said. "To date we have secured more than 6500 recruits for the various branches of the British service in this country, but this is not as many as we should have got. This is due to the fact that they have not yet caught the war spirit and that they are receiving such big wages in the United States. Every man of British birth has a duty, however, and if he is not willing to join us he should join the American forces and discharge his obligations to the country in which he lives.

"Of those we have secured so far, the large majority have entered the Canadian service. This is because of the higher pay given the men in the Canadian forces. Colonel Guthrie of the Kilties did good work here and got a large number of men, but there are more, and we are here to get them. In my opinion it is only a question of time before the Allies will make provision whereby their subjects in this country will be obliged to either join the army of the country of their birth or else that of the country of their adoption, and the sooner people realize this the better for them. I do not refer to the older, married men. I am after the young man who should have been in uniform long ago."

General White will remain in Boston until Thursday, when he will leave for Providence and later for Portland, Me. This evening the general will meet the members of the recruiting committee at a dinner at the Exchange Club, and the recruiting situation in New England will be thoroughly gone over. Tomorrow afternoon General White will be present at a recruiting rally to be held at the Parkman bandstand on the Common. He will be presented by Mayor Curley. General White was for twenty-six years an officer in the Connaught Rangers in Ireland.

SEPT-18-1917.

EDWARD P. BARRY MAY RUN

SEP 18 1917

Former Lieutenant Governor is Likely to Oppose Mayor Curley "If the Right Type of Man Does Not Come Forward"

The latest tentative candidate for mayor of Boston is former Lieutenant Governor Edward P. Barry. Mr. Barry has not fully decided to run, but he intimated that he will do so "if the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor James M. Curley." The assumption is that Mr. Barry does not consider Congressman Gallivan "the right type of man." Mr. Barry admits that it will require considerable self-sacrifice to take the post of mayor, for the man who administers the duties of the office impartially "makes a tremendous sacrifice." According to Mr. Barry's assertion, however, he feels that it is time somebody takes the office who will give the city a business, and not a political, administration.

City Clerk Donovan denies absolutely that he is a mayoral candidate. "I am more than satisfied with the position of trust I now hold," says Mr. Donovan.

SEPT-18-1917.

SOCIALISTS ABANDON PARADE

Workmen's Council Gives Up Next Sunday's Demonstration But Will Hold Larger One Next Month

SEP 18 1917

The Workmen's Council, which is claimed to number among its members men who belong to the Boston Socialist Party Club, today withdrew its application for the right to hold a parade with 2500 in line and a meeting on the Common next Sunday afternoon. J. J. McEttrick, representing the Council, called at the office of the Street Commission and withdrew the petition, saying that he would call again next month, when it was planned to hold a larger demonstration. Some city officials feared that, although this event was being planned to celebrate the new Russian republic, it might turn into an anti-war demonstration.

The Council has requested the mayor's office to issue a permit for a mass meeting at the Parkman bandstand next Sunday, to protest against the execution of T. F. Mooney for participation in the bomb plot which caused the death of eight people during a preparedness parade in San Francisco.

JOURNAL - SEP-13-1917

"SPITE FENCE" DESTROYED, TO BE REBUILT

SEP 13 1917

Dorchester Man Wants to Stop Trespassing Until Street Is Finished.

The "spite fence" in Dorchester built on Levant street by Frederick J. Rockwell was destroyed while he was out of town last week, but at 10 o'clock this morning a new fence, 40 feet long and four feet high, will be erected. The builder will also offer a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons removing or destroying the barrier.

The trouble was started last July between Rockwell and another builder, Robert Hamilton, who have differed about the completion of Delano street, which runs off Levant. The fence was built to prevent people from traveling on the latter street, which has not been accepted by the city. The fence was destroyed and the posts stolen.

Hamilton said yesterday that he had a petition last spring, signed by everyone in the section save his opponent, urging the acceptance of the street, and that three weeks ago Mayor Curley assured him he would accept Levant street. He also claimed that the residents are greatly perturbed over the spite fence, as it prevents the delivery of household necessities. "The wires that supply Rockwell's house with light run across my house," he declared, "and if I were dirty in this matter I could have them removed and leave him in darkness."

Rockwell says that his only reason for stopping trespassers on his property is to get Hamilton to complete Delano street from its present dead end to Bowdoin street.

"Levant street," he said, "was built by me, and Delano street, as far as it is constructed, was built by Hamilton. If Hamilton will complete Delano street the city will accept both thoroughfares as public highways.

"I have built several houses on property developed by me, and Hamilton has constructed houses, but has not provided an exit from the buildings, and I am going to stop trespassing on my land until Delano street is completed."

The city refuses to accept the streets in their present condition. Levant street starts from Geneva avenue, and Rockwell wants the street made passable to Bowdoin street.

SEP-13-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The Mayor as a Fish Pedler

will make his debut on Boston Common this noon when he will auction a codfish to the highest bidder, the receipts to be given to one of the funds for the families of fishermen lost at sea from Provincetown.

Military Guests at City Hall

yesterday included Brig. Gen. W. A. White and Lieut. Col. C. D. Murray of the British recruiting staff in Boston and Brig. Gen. John F. Johnston in command of the Department of the Northeast, the latter being accompanied by Lieut. Joseph O'Hare, who is in charge of the provost guard established in Boston a few months ago.

A $7,000 Hospital Contract

was yesterday awarded by Mayor Curley to John Bowen, the lowest of five bidders. The work involves the reconstruction of Wards A and E of the City Hospital, which were gutted by fire a few months ago.

These wards previously accommodated 80 beds, but when rebuilt they will be enlarged to handle 140 beds, thus relieving hospital congestion materially.

Two Enthusiastic "Flivverers"

wandered into City Hall yesterday to greet the mayor. They gave their names as Arthur G. Hardy and J. Henderson Evns of California, and declared they had driven a flivver from Omaha to Boston, a distance of 1850 miles, in fou days and one hour, sleeping in the car alternately.

After they left the mayor took out his pencil, figured a little, and then shook his head reflectively.

SEP 13 1917

Prominent Italians of Boston

are planning a banquet and reception to those conscripts of Italian birth or parentage who are to start for Ayer in the first 40 per cent. Edward A. Scigliano yesterday conferred with Mayor Curley concerning the banquet, and secured the latter's consent to address the men on the night of the celebration.

The plans include a parade of automobiles to take the men to the cantonment.

SEP-15-1917

CONGRESSMAN GALLIVAN'S CANDIDACY

Whatever the motive may be that inspired Congressman James A. Gallivan in Washington yesterday to telegraph his announcement of candidacy for the office of mayor, it has started the local political ball rolling merrily.

The first candidate is seldom the ultimate candidate. There are many who feel that the congressman from the twelfth district has chosen a far from propitious time to throw his hat into the local ring. There are others, however, who firmly believe that the first man in the field has the upper hand during the period of political unification which is inevitable in campaigns for such a long term in such an important office.

SEP 15 1917

Congressman Gallivan is a candidate of sufficient strength, ability and initiative to be a potent factor in any municipal campaign into which he injects himself. Just how serious his rather unexpected announcement of candidacy will prove to be is still problematical. He may be in the battle until the bitter end, regardless of caliber of opponent or number of names on the ballot. He may be merely a stalking horse to sound out the so-called reform and gang elements of the community.

Whatever the outcome, however, the congressman from South Boston has started something. From now on, the mayoralty political pot will bubble merrily over many fires until finally the contents crystallize into a candidate acceptable to the majority, who feel the crying need for a man of integrity, common sense, high civic aim, and practical experience who can and will give Boston an administration of the sort it sorely needs.

SEP-14-1917

CURLEY TELLS SO. BOSTON TWO ROADWAYS PLANNED

Mayor Curley plans a $250,000 roadway from the Aquarium to and around South Boston, and another roadway from Marine Park to Dorchester Heights, sometime in the next two years, he told the South Boston Citizens' Association last night.

The association took no action on a suggestion that next year's Evacuation day be abandoned because of the war.

SEP-3-1917

ASKS JAPANESE FLAG TO FLY TO HONOR MISSION

Gov. McCall yesterday issued a proclamation authorizing the display of Japanese flags upon State, county and municipal buildings during the visit of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues of the Japanese mission, Sept. 17.

"In addition," says the governor, "I urge that residents, merchants and business houses of all cities to be visited by the mission as far as in their power do honor to our distinguished guests during their stay in Massachusetts by displaying the flags of this country and the Japanese empire."

SEP 3 1917

SEP-10-1917

UNION THANKS MAYOR

Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 142, at its meeting in Wells Memorial building yesterday, gave a vote of thanks to Mayor Curley for his recent action in eliminating contract men from municipal departments and [illegible] citizen labor.

SEP 10 1917

MONITOR - SEPT - 13-1917

ROSLINDALE PARK PROPOSAL

Boston City Council Members Studying Plans for Acquiring Area of About 30,000 Square Feet at Cost of $50,000

SEP 13 1917

Plans to establish a public park in Roslindale Square at an estimated expenditure of $50,000 are being considered by the members of the Boston City Council. Mayor Curley is urging the improvement for which 5000 residents of Roslindale have petitioned. The Boston City Planning Board has given the proposed improvement a great deal of study and it has presented to the Mayor a detailed report.

The City Council received from the Mayor an order for an appropriation of $50,000 for the Roslindale Park several weeks ago. The Council postponed consideration until the meeting last Monday when, if action of some sort had not been taken, the order for establishment of a park at a cost of $50,000 and the appropriation of that sum would have become law by default.

This the council did not desire and it was voted to negative the order without prejudice. This being done the order for an appropriation for a Public Park to be situated at Roslindale Square was immediately reintroduced. Several of the councilmen said that they had not given the order sufficient study and they desired this method to permit giving the plans examination.

The site for the park is bounded by Washington, South and Poplar streets and it includes that part of Ashland Street lying between the two lots. The entire area of the proposed park is about 30,000 square feet of land. It is made up now of the so-called "Library lot" of 11,000 square feet; the "Store lot" of nearly 15,000 square feet and the part of Ashland Street between them consisting of almost 5000 square feet. The assessed price of the two lots which it is proposed to purchase and turn into a park is $31,000.

The city planning board made several inspections personally of the site and the reasons for Roslindale's demands. The section of the city asking for this park has more than 20,000 residents. It is declared that it is the only district in Boston of that size without a public recreation reservation.

The planning board reported to the Mayor that in its opinion the city should acquire the two lots in Roslindale Square "immediately in order to secure an attractive public open space in the center of a rapidly growing district." It advised that that portion of Ashland Street lying between the library and store lots be closed and made part of the proposed park as that thoroughfare is but little used.

"The board of survey plans," says the report, "provide for the widening of Washington Street, in this vicinity, to 100 feet. Until such time as the city is in a position to carry out these plans, we recommend that the existing buildings be removed from these two triangles, the entire area rough graded and grassed, and the trees cared for. This recommendation is made with the idea of giving the people of the district immediate and entire use of the area as a recreation space, at a minimum expense.

"The two triangles, with that portion of Ashland Street lying between, comprising a total area of approximately 30,000 square feet, is not adapted for a high school site. The location is noisy; it does not afford opportunity for an appropriate setting for a public building; and it would not permit of any future development."

As available sites for the proposed Roslindale High School the planning board recommended the lot in the rear of the Summer School on the Lindall Street property, or that site between Hawthorne and Poplar streets adjacent to the Florence School property.

Then the board enlarges on its plan for the making of the park saying: "This plan provides for the widening of Washington Street to 100 feet, in accordance with the board of survey plans, with sidewalks and retaining wall against the central open space. It also provides for the widening of South Street along the area by throwing the present unpaved sidewalk into the street, and constructing a new sidewalk within the limits of the present library lot. There will still remain a park space of approximately 19,500 square feet, which is sufficient to permit of an effective arrangement of paths and planting, with a central feature, such as a decorative flagstaff or fountain. Such treatment will provide a restful and attractive open space in the center of the district, as well as give character and dignity to the entire surroundings."

SEPT - 14 - 1917

URGE EXTENDED MAIL TUBE USE

Congressional Committee at Chamber of Commerce Hears Business Men Argue Need of Pneumatic Service

SEP 14 1917

Retention of the present pneumatic mail tube system in Boston and its extension to other subpostal stations in the city were favored today by Boston merchants at a hearing of the Chamber of Commerce held by the special congressional committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of federal purchase of the tube system now in operation in the large cities of the United States.

It was claimed that continuance of the tube system would eliminate congestion caused by substitution of motor vehicles, and that the tubes permitted a continuous flow of mail compared with the somewhat uncertain delivery by motor wagon. Postmaster William F. Murray opposed the tube service and stated that, in his opinion, the ideal system for mail distribution was by motor vehicles.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts presided at the hearing and stated its object was to investigate and report to Congress on the pneumatic tubes and to determine if the service should be maintained and increased in order to add to the efficiency of the postal service of the country.

Those favoring the tubes were presented by Fred B. Rice, chairman of the committee on postal facilities of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rice said his committee two years ago made an investigation and decided to oppose any movement to restrict the tube service. This was after it was learned that the attitude of the Postoffice Department was against the tubes and in favor of motor trucks.

Mr. Rice said his committee reported in favor of retaining the tubes, on the ground of efficiency of service and less interruption with traffic in the city. This report he said was unanimously indorsed by the Chamber directors. No effort had been made to obtain an expression of views from individual members of the Chamber.

Frederick B. Fay, a business man with an office at Arlington and Boylston streets, and a director of the Chamber, favored the tube servce. He spoke particularly of a test he had made with two letters.

One was mailed from the general post office to his office on Oct. 26, 1916, when the delivery was from the Copley Square substation, which is at the end of the tube system in that direction. The time occupied in delivery of a special delivery letter was 45 minutes and of an ordinary letter one hour and 35 minutes.

When the delivery station was moved to the vicinity of Symphony Square, necessitating auto service from the end of the tube system to that station, the mail was considerably delayed. Dec. 5 delivery of a special delivery letter occupied two hours and 30 minutes, and of an ordinary letter three hours. Mr. Fay said, in his opinion the difference was due to the motor vehicle method of carrying the mail.

Mayor Curley spoke at length in favor of the tubes and said the streets of Boston were congested because of their narrowness. To overcome this, subways and tubes became imperative. He argued that a fast truck service which might be possible in other cities where broader streets obtained was not feasible in Boston. He pointed out that there are 35 one-way streets within a radius of a half mile from the central postoffice. Conditions near the South postal stations were bad and westward toward the Back Bay district even worse, he said.

Around the North station, conditions were against speedy service. In his opinion a pneumatic mail tube service was a necessity for the delivery of mail in Boston and he said the public not only demanded it but were quite will-

continued on page —

(1) SEPT-14-1917

ing to pay any necessary increase in taxes.

Letters from members of the Boston Transit Commission were read favoring the tubes on account of congested conditions of the streets.

F. W Merrick, treasurer of the United Improvement Association, representing 25 minor associations in different parts of the city, opposed removal of the tubes. Mr. Merrick said the association believes the Government should own and operate the system. The tubes are operated now by employees of the Pneumatic Service Association. In Mr. Merrick's opinion the Government should first consider efficiency, next the cost, and the postmaster should have undivided control over the mails from the time they are received till they are delivered.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters Association, spoke of the congested districts and said fire apparatus in operation at a fire frequently block the street and interfere with motor vehicles. For that reason his association believe an underground system of distribution was better than one on the surface.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the chamber, opposed elimination of tubes, and pointed out that the general postoffice is located east of the congested district, which would have to be crossed by motor mail wagons at frequent intervals during the day.

Mr. Liggett said the shopping increase in Boston was 10 per cent annually without any increase in the area of the shopping district. The abolition of the mail tubes, in his opinion, would necessitate not only a large increase in the number of vehicles but in the number of their trips.

Extension of the tube service to Cambridge was advocated by Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge and by Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge Board of Trade. Mayor Rockwood said his city has speedy transit facilities, and while the mail service is fairly good, a tube system would improve things.

The South Boston section of the city was represented by Howard Coonley of the Walworth Manufacturing Company. He hoped for extension of tubes to South Boston.

Congressman Peter F. Tague spoke briefly for the tubes. Others who wished to be recorded in favor were Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank; Edgar N. Wrightington, vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company, and Thomas F. Anderson of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

Postmaster Murray, replied briefly to questions by the committee and favored motor trucks in place of tubes.

SEPT-11-1917

WASHINGTON ST. PLAN CONTINUES

By Order of Boston City Council the Existing Traffic Regulations Will Be in Operation Until After Jan. 15, 1918

The Boston City Council decided yesterday afternoon to make no change in the existing street traffic regulations in Washington Street, from Essex to Franklin streets, until after Jan. 15 next. An informal conference is to be held by the council, the street commissioners and Commissioner Stephen O'Meara of the Department of Police, with regard to the street commissioners' plan to cause vehicular traffic to move northward only and within the two street car tracks.

By a vote of 7 to 1, Councilman Francis J. W. Ford dissenting, the councilmen voted to keep the trolley cars off Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m., all week days, until next Jan. 15. After that the same or even more stringent traffic regulations may be adopted for Washington Street.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan introduced the order continuing the present street regulations in Washington Street. He introduced another order to remove the cars from that portion of Washington Street for all time, but the council was not ready for such action.

Councilman Daniel J. McDonald wanted the council to urge the Street Commission to remove all vehicles from Washington Street between Essex and Franklin for the same hours that the trolleys are kept from the rails. The other councilmen were not ready to go that length although several admitted that they would like to try the plan and see how Washington Street pedestrian traffic would benefit by making the street one wide sidewalk through the retail shopping district.

Councilman McDonald said the people who came to shop in automobiles are no more entitled to being driven to the doors of the stores they desire to patronize than are the women who had to come in the street cars to do their buying.

SEP 11 1917

Acting Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Board of Street Commissioners sat with the councilmen in executive session while they were debating the Washington Street traffic problem. He said he doubted if the board could close Washington Street altogether to vehicles. He could not say that automobiles must keep out of the street and allow horse-drawn vehicles to use it.

Mr. Goodwin said that if the police would enforce the plans of the street commissioners, causing vehicles to keep to the trolley tracks in the street, the public would have the balance of the street for walks. He said the street board had directed vehicles to move one way in Washington Street, from Essex to Franklin, and that it had ruled that the horse and slow-moving vehicles keep to the right track and the swifter-moving vehicles use the left track, and that all move in a northerly direction.

It was this remark that caused the proposition of a conference with Commissioner O'Meara of the police to be advanced by the councilmen.

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for repairing the Broadway, South Boston, bridge was again defeated by the councilmen on the ground that the money should come from funds raised by the taxes. They insisted on the work being done on the pay-as-you-go basis rather than from borrowed money.

Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell was sent for. He said there was practically no money in the treasury, that the reserve fund contained no more than $32,900, and that it would be all used before the next municipal year begins on Feb. 1, 1918. He said the soldiers' relief fund would need about $75,000 more this fiscal year, and that the overseers of the poor might have a $5000 or $7000 deficit in their department.

Councilman Ford said he thought the Public Works Department had money in appropriation which could be used to provide for the necessities of the city and for the Broadway bridge reconstruction. He made a motion that Mayor Curley be asked to draw up an order for the necessary bridge repairs and that it be paid for out of unexpended money in the Public Works Department appropriations.

The council rejected without prejudice an order for $50,000 for purchase of land for a park at South and Poplar streets, Roslindale. The order was then reintroduced and the members will investigate the proposition.

Council passed an order for $20,000 additional for widening and paving Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate East, for which $80,000 has already been appropriated but found to be insufficient for the development contemplated in the Shurtleff plans. The Park and Recreation Department has planned to pave the avenue with bitulithic, although sheet asphalt could be put down for $2000 less. The department prefers the bitulithic pavement, as the avenue from Massachusetts Avenue to Arlington Street is of bitulithic. It believes this material better adapted to Commonwealth Avenue, and that it will wear better. Columbia Road is mentioned as an example of bitulithic paving, and Columbia Road is admitted to be at least one of the best automobile driveways in Massachusetts.

Despite the fact that the Finance Commission in a message to the council urged that but $18,000 be added to the appropriation and sheet asphalt be laid in the Fenway, the council voted the full amount of money asked for.

AMERICAN SEPT 14-1917

MURRAY HINTS AT MAIL TUBE "PORK"

SEP 14 1917

Postmaster William F. Murray precipitated a heated argument today at the hearing before the Congressional Commission investigating mail tube conditions here when he declared that the tubes were "unloaded on the government" and that they were not worth anything like the $116,000 a year the government was paying for them.

The postmaster brought prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce to their feet when he declared that "an honest investigation would convince members of the Chamber of Commerce that the cost of the tubes was all out of proportion to their value."

Fred R. Rice, chairman of the chamber's special committee on postal facilities, challenged the postmaster's use of the word "Honest."

The postmaster refused to withdraw the word.

"The members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee did not call at the postoffice," said Murray.

"We did call at several of the substations where the tubes are in use," explained Rice.

"In my estimation," continued Postmaster Murray, "the ten-inch tube system was unloaded on the government and is not worth what it is costing."

"What do you mean by the word unloaded?" interrupted Senator Weeks.

"I mean that it was built as a private enterprise," answered the postmaster. "It did not make good and the government gradually became the user."

Henry F. King asked Postmaster Murray if his opposition to the tubes was not coincident with the expressed hostility of Postmaster-General Burleson.

WOULD TAKE LOWER PRICE.

It came out during the heated discussion that the company owning the pneumatic tubes is willing to accept a lower price for their use if a long-term contract is assured.

Postmaster Murray said he would favor a retention of the service if the tubes could be obtained at a reasonable rate.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, made a strong appeal in favor of the tube service.

"I made a very comprehensive study of the traffic conditions in Boston," he said, "and any proposition to increase the traffic in Boston streets meets with my disfavor.

"Conditions in the mail service in Boston are very bad. This is not the fault of the postal service in the city but is due to the breakdown of the railroads.

"When it is known that it takes seven days to get an express package from New Haven to Boston, and that I am using moter trucks in my business between New York and Boston instead of railroads, you may gain some conditions of conditions in New England.

EXTENSION IS URGED.

"You add to our troubles if you make the postal service less efficient.

J. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association; J. J. O'Callahan, secretary of the Street Commission; Howard Coonley, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Congressman Peter Tague argued in favor of the retention of the pneumatic tubes.

Arguments not only for the retention of the tubes, but in favor of their extension to Cambridge, were made by Mayor Wendell R. Rockwood of Cambridge, Walter C. Wardwell, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade; J. J. Scully, chairman of the postal service committee of the Board of Trade.

J. W. Merrick, secretary of the United Improvement Associations of Boston, urged that the tubes be retained and that they be owned by the government.

Postmaster General Burleson has recommended that the tubes be abolished and that a fleet of motor trucks be substituted to do the work of the tubes.

FOUR OBJECTIONS FILED.

The chief arguments of the opposition today were:

1—Increase of traffic congestion in a city which has spent $56,000,000 on elevated structures and subways to relieve this congestion.

2—Serious menace to life and limb from a mail motor fleet on streets already over-crowded.

3—Impairment of mail service through slower delivery (with test cases cited).

4—Small cost of government purchase of the tube service in comparison with Boston's expenditures to relieve congestion.

The Congressional Commission has been authorized to take testimony relative to the advisability of extension, restriction or government purchase of the American Pneumatic Service Company.

NEARLY SEVEN MILES OF TUBE.

This corporation operates pneumatic mailing tube service in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

Boston has 6.8 miles of tubes, extending from the Central postoffice to the North, South and Essex postal stations, station A, Upham's Corner, Roxbury and the Back Bay.

The rental charge to the government for the Boston service is $17,000 a year per tube mile or a total of about $115,000 annually.

In summarizing his brief Mr. Rice said the Chamber of Commerce viewed with alarm anything tending to increase traffic congestion, such as a flock of swiftly-moving mail automobiles would surely do.

COST IS TRIFLING.

He declared that the million dollars for the government to buy the tubes in Boston would be a "mere picayune" to the millions the city is spending for easement of street traffic.

In addition, Mr. Rice emphasied the danger to life and limb from the proposed motor fleet.

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Congressman James A. Gallivan certainly started something when he announced that he was a candidate for Mayor of Boston.

He set the Mayoralty pot a-boiling, and up to the present writing the bubbles are on the increase.

It was the first real broadside in the coming campaign. To be sure it came at an unusual time—but—this particular campaign is going to be an unusual fight.

The "dopesters" who for weeks have been absolutely on the fence, got busy along theoretical lines, until one found that opinions were about evenly divided about town late last night.

Naturally the chief question on everybodys lips is "will Jim Gallivan get the indorsement of the Good Government Association?"

ENIGMA OF THE G. G. A.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that "Smiling Jim" hasn't got a chance in a thousand of getting that indorsement and without it certain "wise ones" say the Congressman will quit in a month. However, listen to his own words in a telegram to his brother: **"I'm in the fight to stick, unflinchingly to the finish."**

If he really means that, and he usually does mean what he says, experts declare it also means that whoever is put forward by the G. G. A. THAT man will win in a walk.

With two Democratic elements working against each other it can't be helped, so even if Gallivan "hasn't a chance in a thousand," an end will be accomplished—namely the defeat

Meanwhile the Mayor is saying nothing but is very active. Some time ago he said: "The more candidates the better I'll like it."

In the meantime every politician in the city is waiting for Gallivan's statement which he says he will send from Washington in a day or so.

Gallivan's entrance does not hinder the bobbing-up of other candidates.

WATCHING KENNY.

Perhaps the most prominent of these is Thomas J. Kenny, defeated by Mayor Curley four years ago. One leading politician close to the Good Government Association said that if the Association endorsed "Tom" Kenny, he would take it immediately and "go after Curley."

As a matter of fact, Kenny is being watched as closely as Gallivan. Kenny is being urged every day by hundreds to make a statement, but he absolutely refuses to commit himself.

Then there is W. T. A. Fitzgerald, who is liable to announce his campaign any day. Former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, it is known, will undoubtedly be backed by the Republican party. Another man with very strong backing is Sheriff Kelliher, close on his heels are Judge Michael J. Murray and Collector of the Port Billings.

At any rate, Gallivan started the ball rolling and this week will undoubtedly see a few more hats in the ring.

BUSINESS MEN DEMAND RETENTION OF PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES

SEP 14 1917

AMERICAN SEPT 14-1917



Scene at the Federal hearing at the Chamber of Commerce on the postal proposition to abolish mail tubes in Boston. City officials and business men were unanimous not only against abolition, but against any curtailment of the present service. Mayor Curley is seen, near the pillar, addressing members of the congressional committee. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Congressmen Steenerson of Minnesota, Bell of Georgia and Rouse of Kentucky are seen at the committee table.

HERALD - SEP-14-1917.

URGE MAIL TUBE SERVICE BE RETAINED

SEP 14 1917

Mayor Curley Speaks Before the Federal Commission at the Chamber of Commerce.

BOSTON BUSINESSMEN UNITE IN DESIRE TO RETAIN TUBES

Many men identified with Boston business interests attended the hearing at the Chamber of Commerce today to urge the retention of the pneumatic mail tubes in Boston. They testified before the special commission, headed by Senator Weeks, to investigate the tube service in the United States.

The commission also includes Congressmen Bell of Georgia, Roush of Kentucky and Steenerson of Minnesota, Senators Bankhead of Alabama and Hardwick of Georgia. The two latter were absent.

Mayor Curley, Fred B. Rice, chairman of the postal facilities committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Frederic H. Fay, a Back Bay business man, and Frank W. Merrick, representing the United Improvement Associations, the first witnesses, all expressed themselves unqualifiedly for retention of the tube service.

In a statement given out by the Chamber of Commerce it declares that its investigations show that the tubes are absolutely essential to the efficient handling of mail in Boston. It points out that the present attitude of the postoffice department indicates grave danger of the tubes being abolished and automobile trucks substituted.

Mayor Curley came out emphatically for continuance of the tube service. He said that substitution of trucks meant adding to the congestion of downtown streets, a problem which the city is already struggling to overcome, with not too much success.

"The shortest routes from the South station to the central postoffice are Federal and Congress streets and both are already congested; to and from the North station is even worse." He told of the expenditures by the city for street widening and improvement during recent years, all designed to remedy the congestion evil, he said.

"The tubes are an absolute and vital necessity," the mayor said in conclusion.

Fred B. Rice of the special chamber committee reviewed the investigations of the chamber which resulted in a unanimous report by the committee in favor of the tube service. This report was endorsed by the chamber of commerce directors.

Mr. Fay gave figures designed to show the delay incurred in the delivery of special delivery and regular mail through the introduction of auto service since the removal of the Back Bay post office from Copley square to outside Massachusetts avenue.

Frank W. Merritt said the improvement associations which he represented were all for a continuance of the tube service but believed that the government might well run the tubes instead of a private corporation. He said there was no question about the advantage of the tubes over the auto truck service.

Letters from Josiah Quincy, George H. Stearns, president of the R. H. Stearns Company, and George H. Swain, were read. All were for a retention of the tube service and opposed the introduction of trucks to add to the great congestion which already exists.

SEP-15-1917

MAYOR NAMES TOOMEY

Mayor Curley has appointed John J. Toomey to be acting superintendent of the city printing plant during the absence at the front of Maj. William J. Casey. Mr. Toomey is chairman of the board of election commissioners.

SEP-15-1917

HIS OWN CANDIDATE

As we understand it, Representative James A. Gallivan of the 12th Massachusetts district is a candidate for mayor of Boston for the sole reason that he desires to be mayor. There is nothing in the preliminary announcement made in his behalf concerning the agonizing anxiety of his friends that he be a candidate, or the alleged pressure brought to bear by them on him to eradicate his reluctance.

And because of that Mr. Gallivan is to be heartily congratulated. So many candidates for high office foolishly try to conceal their laudable ambitions behind masks as transparent as plate glass, that it rejoices us now and then to record the candidacy of a citizen who does not resort to old-time and discredited methods of attempting to dodge his own responsibility for seeking office.

Mr. Gallivan has yet to make his formal statement as a candidate. Until he makes it there is no necessity for further comment than to say that, if the candidacy is carried to its logical conclusion, the present mayor of Boston will have something more than a faint idea of what real war is like. For the gentleman from South Boston has a trained vocabulary, and he cut his political eye teeth some years before Mr. Curley was permitted to serve old ward 17 in the Boston common council.

SEP-19-1917

SOUTH BOSTON AND THE CITY CONTEST

South Boston has yet to realize its laudable and long-cherished ambition to provide a mayor for the municipality of which it has been a part since 1804. At one time that section claimed the late Patrick A. Collins as her favorite son, but long before his election to the mayoralty he had moved to Mt. Ida in Dorchester, and throughout his term of service, which ended with his death, in September, 1905, had resided in the Corey hill section of Brighton.

Four years ago the reform forces selected Thomas J. Kenny, a man of marked ability and integrity, who had made an excellent record in the city council, to lead the opposition to James M. Curley. In that contest, a tradition carefully treasured through the years, that South Boston would be loyal to one of her own sons against any other candidate, was shattered. Mr. Curley carried the three South Boston wards by more than 500 votes, Mr. Kenny leading only in his home ward.

Political experts gave two reasons for that remarkable result. One was that the cause ably and consistently represented by Mr. Kenny did not attract South Boston's voters; the other was that he did not actually represent South Boston, because he was not a practical politician and did not know how to cater to the rank and file. How much of truth there was in either reason must always remain a matter of opinion. This year, according to present indications, there will be, in the preliminaries at least, no lack of South Boston candidates who are practical politicians, and who can meet the rank and file on easy and familiar terms.

SEP-15-1917

MR. GALLIVAN ENTERS

A decidedly interesting development of the mayoralty situation appears in the entrance of Congressman James A. Gallivan. He succeeded Mr. Curley as the representative of the twelfth congressional district, and all observers in Washington agree that his record has shown a great improvement over that of his predecessor. Were he again to succeeed Mr. Curley, this time in the mayor's chair, we believe the city administration for the next four years would show a corresponding improvement.

SEP 15 1917

It is too early yet to know which of the various possibilities will be regarded as the most available by the force interested in bettering conditions at City Hall. But those who have followed Mr. Gallivan's career from the time he was a Harvard baseball star to his present position, surely see in his latest announcement undeniable significance.

RECORD - SEP-14-1917.

TUBE SYSTEM SHOULD STAY SAYS CURLEY

Objects at Hearing to Removal of Pneumatic Mail System

Opposition to removal of the pneumatic tube system of mail handling now in vogue here was strong at a public hearing held today in the Chamber of Commerce building by the special Congressional committee, appointed to inquire into advisability of the government's buying tube equipment and systems throughout various cities in the U. S.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts presided at the meeting.

The general sentiment seemed to prevail among local merchants that the tube system should not only be retained, but extended to many other sub-postal stations in the city's limits. Elimination of a congestion of vehicles, which would result if the tube system were removed, would follow retention of the tubes. The tubes would allow a practical continuous flow of mail compared to practically uncertain delivery by vehicles, it was pointed out.

Postmaster Murray opposed the tube service, claiming the ideal system for mail distribution was by motor vehicle.

Senator Weeks said the object of the meeting was to investigate the conditions and report to Congress on the pneumatic tube sustem, and also to determine whether it should be increased to add to the efficiency of the postal service of the country.

Fred B. Rice, chairman of the committee on Postal Facilities of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced those who favored the continuance of the tubes. He said his committee made an investigation of the tube system two years ago, and decided to oppose any movement to restrict the tube service after learning that the Postoffice Department were against the tubes and in favor of motor vehicles, for transporting mail.

Mayor Favors Retention

Mayor Curley favored the retention of the tubes, and spoke on the subject at great length. He pointed out that street congestion prevailed here, owing to the narrow thoroughfares. Because of this, he said, elevated roads, subways, and tubes became imperative. Fast truck service might be advisable in other cities where streets were wider, but not in Boston, said Mayor Curley, pointing out that there were 35 one way streets within a half mile of the general post office.

Boston is paying $800,000 a year for street widening, said Mayor Curley.

Letters were read from members of the Boston Transit Commission, favoring the tube system, owing to congested traffic.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association, said the city was congested with traffic, and that fire apparatus frequently blocked sections while at a fire, adding to the congestion.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber, and present president of the United Drug Co., said that shopping increased in Boston 10 p.c. annually, but there was no increase in the area of the shopping district. Removal of the tubes means increase in the number of vehicles, and thus more congestion.

Several from Cambridge appeared to favor the retention of the tubes, and their extension to Cambridge, including Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, Walter C. Wardwell, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, and J. J. Scully, chairman of the postal service committee of that Board of Trade.

SEP-4-1917

PLAYGROUND IS DEDICATED BY MAYOR CURLEY

SEP 4 1917

4000 Attend Exercises Held at New Mission Hill Recreation Park

The new $300,000 Mission Hill playground in Roxbury was dedicated yesetrday afternoon in the presence of 4000 men, women and children. Mayor Curley delivered an address, and there was music by the Mission Church Field Band.

The Stars and Stripes were unfurled by Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Rep. Dennis Reardon, and Master William Connell, seven years old, costumed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance speech in behalf of the children of the district. Master James M. Curley, jr., son of the Mayor, recited "Our Flag." Last evening there was a moving picture show and band concert on the playground.

Mayor Curley, who was introduced by John Mahoney, president of the St. Alphonsus Assn., declared that in the 18 years he has been in public office he never has failed to keep a promise, and went on to make the following pledge:—

"We have not the playground to which this neighborhood is entitled, and I promise wou that before I am a year older we'll spend $200,000 more on this playground and extend it to Faxon st.

In connection with the exercises there were athletic games for boys and girls and a special three-mile cross-country run through the district, finishing at the playground, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Assn. and others competed. It was won by James Starr in 15m. 20c. He was awarded a gold watch, while a silver cup was given to George Burke, who finished second. The presentations were made by Councilman James A. Watson.

SEP-1-1917

The later reports of British casualties certainly do not bear out Mayor Curley's assumption that John Bull is shirking. But probably the Mayor didn't believe it, either.

SEP 1 1917

SEP-1-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley yesterday received word from Frank H. Jenkins of Bayview Stock Farm, West Barnstable, stating that a monster owl he captured in his "war garden" could be added to the wonderful collection at the Franklin Park Zoo, if he, the Mayor, would accept for the city of Boston. It is needless to say that the Mayor put the final O. K. on the valuable gift and within a few days the famous "night prowler" will find a welcome home in Curator McNeily's department.

SEP 1 1917

Supt. Kneeland of the Public Buildings Department has sent out invitations to 65 builders and contractors asking for sealed bids on the sale and removal of the lumber from the three grandstands—two on School st. and one on Tremont st. The bidders have to 12 o'clock (noon), Sept. 4, to decide whether or not they want the job. The one principal item in Supt. Kneeland's letter is, that the work be completed within 15 days.

The rumor is strong around City Hall that Councillor Timothy Buckley of Charlestown is going to be handed a good berth by Mayor Curley, but what the position is or where it is going to be seems to be the puzzle at the present time. Anyway, "Tim" is not a candidate for re-election to the Governor's Council and it is a sure bet that he did not pass up the annual "re-election announcement" without something in sight.

SEP 1 1917

Mayor Curley has approved the order of the Street Commissioners for the relocation and widening of Grove st., West Roxbury. The damage awarded will be $7,172.90, and the betterment assessments will be $12,395.72. The total estimated is about $60,000.

SEP 1 1917

If there is any doubt in the minds of the residents of Boston regarding the recent demonstration of friendship and loyalty to the Belgian people and the splendid reception tendered the Belgian mission, the following letter, received yesterday by Mayor Curley, should remove that feeling immediately:—

Aug. 29, 1917.

Hon. James M. Curley,
Mayor of Boston,
City Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—

Thank you very much for sending me the City Record with Mr. Bourke Cockran's magnificent speech. I am always glad to read anything that reminds me of those charming days I spent in Boston.

I will be glad to tell my government about the splendid reception that our mission got in Boston.

Thanks to you, the recollections I carry away from your city will be the best of all my trip in the United States.

Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor,
Very sincerely yours,
Baron Moncheur.

Signed:—

SEP 1 1917

Among the regular daily political gossip and draft news that reaches City Hall and finds so many welcome listeners is the following from a recent visitor from Washington:—

"That Congressman Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon represents the only Congressional district in the United States that was not called upon to furnish soldiers under the first selective draft. His is the 3d Oregon district and includes the city of Portland. So large had the volunteer enlistments been in his district that not one man was called by draft.

RECORD - SEP-14-1917

FISH AT $15 A POUND ON BOSTON COMMON

Fifteen dollars for a three-pound cod and the war scarcely begun.

That's what Mayor Curley succeeded in persuading George E. Fitzpatrick of East Boston to part with yesterday on Boston Common at the sale of 10,000 lbs. of fish for the benefit of the Provincetown sufferers. The Mayor was aided and abetted by 11 pretty members of the chorus of the "Oh, Boy" Co., now playing at the Wilbur Theatre, who donned slickers and sou'westers to help sell fish furnished by Cape Cod fishermen through the N. E. Fish Exchange.

Jack Merritt of the "Oh, Boy" Co. got excited and paid a five-spot for one of the fish, as did Mayor Curley when he arrived.

SEP 14 1917

The "Oh Boy" girls put on "war paint" and motored to the City Hall to ask Mayor Curley to aid them, but when he dared them to parade through the streets back to the Common, they did.

The girls of the company who helped were Irene Haisman, Stella St. Audrie, Alice Gordon, Marion Browne, Bessie Sessions, Rena Brown, Lillian Fermoyle, Helene Wallace, Roberta Renys, Dolly Tosbell and Cora Ayers.

SEP-10-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Boston Municipal Court is again being strongly mentioned as a mayoralty candidate this fall. It is said on excellent authority in City Hall circles that the Goo Goos would jump at the chance to endorse him, but the judge declines to talk. Judge Murray is an orator, and would undoubtedly make an interesting campaigner.

Latest reports from the White Mountains this morning indicate that Mayor Curley and his family will return home tonight or tomorrow. City Clerk Smiling Jim Donovan has been acting Mayor during his absence, as President Storrow of the City Council has been in Washington. For more than an hour Saturday Acting Mayor Donovan was busy signing municipal documents which required the signature of the Mayor or acting Mayor that day.

SEP 10 1917

Why Former Mayor Fitzgerald has ceased knocking Mayor Curley in the former's weekly publication "The Republic" is a mystery at City Hall. For the five or six weeks the former municipal chief has not even mentioned Curley's name, and so far as can be learned they have not buried the hatchet nor has Curley started any libel proceedings.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald's announcement that he probably will be a mayoralty candidate this fall is not being taken seriously at City Hall. Despite the genial register's pleasing personality and popularity, it must be said that the odds are not in his favor, according to City Hall gossip.

SEP 13-1917

BOSTON READY FOR RECEPTION TO JAP ENVOYS

McCall Names Men to Do Honors for Foreign Guests

Mayor Curley yesterday was informed by Third Asst. Sec. of State Long that all arrangements for the visit of the Japanese Mission and escort to Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday have been completed. The visitors are as follows:—

His Excellency Hon. Aimaro Sato, Ambassador to the United States from Japan; Mr. Iwate, attache of the Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador.

Imperial Japanese War Mission—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary; Vice Adm. Takeshita, Imperial Japanese Navy; Maj.-Gen. Sugano, Imperial Japanese Army; Masano Hanihara, Consus General at San Francisco; Matso Nagai, secretary of the Foreign Office; Commander Ando, Imperial Japanese Navy; Lieut.-Col. Tanikawa, Imperial Japanese Army; Tandanao Imai, vice consul.

Escort of the United States Government—Hon. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Brig.-Gen. James A. Irons, U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Ruddock, secretary of Embassy, detailed from the Department of State; J. M. Nye, Department of State.

Mr. Owaku, Japanese secretary to the Mission; John Russell Kennedy, publicity agent of the Mission.

The following persons have been named by Gov. McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese mission: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton; Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Eastabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton; Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marshand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

Continued on page

SEP-8-1917.

A Hint for Boston

SEP 8 1917

There is a breath as of inspiration in the campaign planned in New York to Americanize the foreign-speaking elements of the population of that city, 80 p.c. of the total. And it is a thing which is rich in suggestion for Boston and other cities which have large "foreign" populations.

A winter campaign of immigrant education calculated to weld people of foreign ideas and foreign customs into true Americans, such as is contemplated in Gotham, is not only almost necessary under present war time conditions, but a process which should be permanent. It need not—nay, must not—be conducted in a "holier than thou" spirit which can see nothing good in foreign ideas and ideals. It must not interfere with fundamental concepts of truth, of right and of wrong which are, or should be, alike everywhere, but should concern itself with eliminating what is hostile to genuine Americanism and to the best welfare of foreigners in our midst, and inculcating true American ideals which can use and develop what is good and dismiss what is bad in the foreigners' conceptions.

In these days, when the United States is taking a leading—perhaps the leading—part in striving for a better world in the midst of war, a broad, sane, fair campaign to press the American message home to people who have forsaken foreign lands for the brighter hope that shines here is right in order for any city. Boston has a large "foreign" population fertile in great good for its community. A proper campaign, which would not assume a patronizing air, but would meet the immigrant on a footing of brotherhood and appreciation and help him to make the best use of what he already has, as well as what he can be given, would fit in nicely with the Hub's leadership in Americanism. It could learn some things from the immigrant, as well as teach him, and should be fruitful in good for all concerned.

German in Schools

SEP-8— 1917

Boston schools will not drop the study of German. Why should they?

Since the war started, there has been altogether too much excess in many places in the manifestation of hostility to things merely because of their enemy nationality, things aside from the weapons used in war. For British royalty to drop German titles is all right, even if it does show a peculiar relation of royalty in one country to that in another. But to drop the study of German, to bar German opera or German music, or to sidestep German hymns or other things, merely because they are German, is, of course, absurd.

It may be another matter where the study of German is found to be compulsory in certain places, as was

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(1)

revealed in some instances recently. If this is so for any sinister purpose, it is not well. To enforce the study of German to steep students in a merely German atmosphere in philosophy, politics or ideals, may be a gross abuse. Perhaps there has been too much subserviency to German ideals in education and thought in some of our halls of learning, too much fondness for certain German ideas and ideals, some of which are showing themselves in action today.

But merely to bar the study of the German language in our schools simply because we are at war with Germany is too preposterous a thing to be seriously considered, especially here in the Hub of the Universe. Many a good and useful thing has been written in German, and who shall doubt that more and better will be written in German after that nation is purged of its egomania?

SEP-12-1917

EDWARDS SCORES ARMY "POLITICS"

Won't Stand for Any in His Division—No Use for "Pet" Soldiers

SEP 12 1917

REFERS TO CERTAIN PLATTSBURGERS ALSO

"If I find any politics in the 26th Division of the United States Army it will be eliminated faster than anything that ever happened in France."

This statement comes from Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who yesterday took a crack at "old politics" that so long has been a prominent factor in many of the former National Guard regiments in this State, now in the U. S. service and assigned to the 26th Division of the United States Army, of which he is in command.

Gen. Edwards, who is a soldier from head to foot, was well prepared for any emergency that might arise in the work of transferring the National Guard regiments to the U. S. service, and of the so-called "favorites and pets" that are always scattered throughout the companies of a National Guard outfit.

He had no sooner taken over active charge of the Northeastern Department, which comprises the New England States, than he began to notice the lack of discipline, especially at the heads of certain regiments.

Immediately he decided to drive politics out of the regiments of which he is in command.

Many special visits from superior officers of the old National Guard to Gen. Edwards' headquarters, at the invitation of the General, had a telling effect. One unexpected but official visit by the General to a certain camp and a "clean-out" of the guard house, the same day, while some of the officers were "somewhere in Boston," was one feature of the General's drive against politics.

Gen. Edwards yesterday afternoon also criticised a certain group of Plattsburg graduates, who have intimated that they would prefer to take another course at Plattsburg before shouldering the responsibility of leading the way "over the top" somewhere in France.

When asked if he thought it to be a case of "cold feet," the divisional commander only smiled, but an instant later thrust his firm chin out just a trifle and, with a grim look on his florid face, declared, as he thumped the desk, that every man-jack of them would either accept their assignments and go wherever ordered, or immediately hand in their resignations.

"If there are any Plattsburg men assigned to the 26th Division who feel that they want to leave, I want to get rid of them," he said. "Every man should regard it as an honor to be numbered in the 26th Division—the best in New England are to be found in it."

Mayor Curley made an official call on Maj.-Gen. Edwards yesterday to bid him Godspeed and wish him every kind of success in his great adventure "over there." According to Maj.-Gen. Edwards, the meeting was only of a personal nature and no official business was transacted.

The New England commander said yesterday he would, if possible, attend the farewell review of the 104th Infantry, formerly the old 2d, 8th and 6th Regiments, in Springfield tomorrow.

SEP-13-1917

DRAFTED MEN TO SWELL 5TH REGT.

Only Logical Thing to Do, Says 26th Division Commander

SEP 13 1917

OTHERS MAY BE ADDED TO IN SAME WAY

The report that drafted men at Ayer will be used to swell the ranks of the depleted Fifth Regiment, now composed of 500 men encamped at Framingham, was confirmed by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edawrds, commander of the New England 26th Division, yesterday.

"It would be the only logical thing to do," he said, "and I have made recommendations to the War Department to fill up the former Fifth and Eighth National Guard Regiments for the purpose of forming a depot brigade."

Maj.-Gen. Edwards pointed out that not only the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments, but the First New Hampshire and First Vermont Regiments might be added to in the same way. Whether these regiments would be enlarged to their former war strength, 2005, or to the new European form, 3606, was not indicated.

Most of these organizations are already supplied with a skeleton framework of officers, clerks, cooks and equipment, and their reformation has been urged in order that they might not lose their identity.

Maj.-Gen. Edwards referred again yesterday to the Plattsburg men who expressed their desire to be transferred to Ayer instead of leaving for France with the 26th Division. He said that on the whole he was more than delighted with the young men that have been allotted to him. "They are just the leavening I want," he said. "They have the national point of view, having been trained by regular Army officers and the National Guard and National Army will doubtless be improved by their presence. But those who do not realize their opportunity and wish to remain behind had better get out entirely."

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston yesterday announced that he had not completed his plans for an official trip to inspect the army corps along the Maine coast, but would first finish the inspection of the locations in the vicinity of Boston. He stated that he would visit some of the high points in Dorchester, Quincy and Milton some time this week.

One of the places around Boston that will surely receive a visit from the general is the Blue Hills, which command a wonderful view of Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay. His recent trip along the North Shore was announced as very satisfactory from a military standpoint.

Brig.-Gen. Johnston is expecting his wife here this evening from New York. Mrs. Johnston will stay at the Vendome.

Gen. Johnston took part yesterday in a conference at the State House with Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley relative to the parade which will be held either Sept. 18 or 19, of drafted men with regulars, to the number of 4500 in all, in honor of the Japanese Mission, who will visit Boston that day.

SEP-8-1917

The fish auction on Boston Common rounded out a summer such as has not come to this historic Boston spot in many a year. Enlistments, recruiting rallies, mercy and other campaigns, and the striking things of the wartime spring and summer have placed a new historic mark on the famous open space. The use made of the Common along these lines is another argument, if any be needed, against the idea of turning the Common into building lots. It came in extremely handy even for practical purposes this year.

SEP-18-1917

4000 IN DORCHESTER AT PUBLIC MARKET

A crowd of more than 4000 women and children, with baby carriages, baskets and trucks, descended upon the community market at Dorchester ave. and Park st., Dorchester, this morning, and before 9 a. m. the 20 farmers who had taken stations there were sold out and on their way home.

It was the most successful demonstration of the value of the community market that the district has seen. Some of the farmers were on the lot selling their product at 6 a. m.

JOURNAL - SEP-14-1917.

CURLEY TOLD WAR LIKELY TO END IN 90 DAYS

Mayor Assures British Recruiting Mission of Every Assistance.

SEP 14 1917

"I have been told at Washington by army and navy officers that the war is likely to end within 90 days," said Mayor Curley yesterday at the luncheon given in his honor at the Copley-Plaza by the officers of the British-Canadian recruiting mission.

"But I fear that it is not, and I agree that we must go ahead with the idea that the war is to be a long one. I am going to devote every second I can spare to aid you in carrying on your work."

The mayor also stated that he is satisfied from information coming to him from Washington, that within the next 60 days the allied nations will be permitted to draft all their citizens now residing in the United States and eligible for military service. The machinery of the British and Canadian governments is all ready to begin this work, he said.

It was announced by Lieut. Col. John S. Dennis, in charge of the New England district of the recruiting mission, that a platoon of the Fifth Royal Scots of Canada and two bands will arrive in Boston within two weeks to take part in the vigorous campaign to encourage voluntary enlistments.

Through their efforts and with the aid of the mayor, who has promised to assign Grand Army men and Spanish War Veterans employed by the city to work with the recruiting officers, and who will personally appear at dozens of recruiting rallies in various sections of Greater Boston, Col. Dennis believes that within the next month fully 5000 men will have been forwarded to the army depots in Canada and England.

Of the 26 men accepted for service yesterday, 12 volunteered after hearing the speakers in front of the British-Canadian tent on the Common. The speakers were Corp. T. Street of the Tenth Canadian Regiment, a two years' veteran who was wounded at Ypres; Kenneth C. McDonald; Private E. J. Lessel of the Second Division, Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, now recovering from wounds; Benton McCurdy of Somerville; Ignatius McNulty, and Lieut. Pierre Chevalier of the Canadian forces.

SEP-15-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

SEP 15 1917

A petition for better lights along Washington street, from Hanover to State street, was presented to Mayor Curley yesterday by Joseph F. Sylva, one of 50 business men who signed it.

At present there are but five lights along this important business stretch, which is also used as a pedestrian thoroughfare to the North Station and for night workers in reaching Adams square, the "owl car" center.

The famous Deer Island pigs are still valuable, judging from the prices bid at City Hall yesterday by the Blackstone Supply Company, which offered 22 cents a pound for roasting pigs and 19 cents a pound for shoats. At this price 300 pigs are to be sold, of which 170 will be roasters.

This is not the record price for pork on the hoof from the House of Correction piggery, however, as 24 cents was paid not long ago.

SEP 13 1917

Iron castings are expensive, according to a remark made by Mayor Curley yesterday as he looked over the prices in years gone by. Last year the city was paying 2.664 cents a pound.

This year the city will pay 5.326 cents a pound for 300,000 pounds of castings from the Central Foundry Company, this foundry being the only one that submited an offer at any price for the annual supply of iron castings.

The Municipal Printing Plant will be in charge of Chairman John J. Toomey of the Boston Election Commission until the end of the war. Supt. William J. Casey, the head of the printing plant, is a major in the One Hundred and First Regiment, and under the law every department of the city must have a head.

Toomey will hold both positions, but will draw his regular salary of $4000 a year for doing the work of both jobs.

SEP-13-1917

ARMY OFFICER TO SPEAK FOR FUND

Lieut. T. H. Cummings Will Address K. of C. Rally at Noon Today.

SEP 13 1917

Lieut. Thomas Harrison Cummings of the National Army, will be the principal speaker at the noon rally today at the Knights of Columbus tent on Boston Common, to aid in raising the K. of C. $3,000,000 War Camp Fund for the establishment of recreation centers at the concentration camps and with the United States troops in France. Sherman L. Whipple was scheduled to appear this noon, but matters at the Constitutional Convention will detain him from being present.

George J. Weller, advocate of the Teutonia Council, was the speaker at the rally yesterday noon. State Deputy Daniel J. Gallagher, who is also assistant district attorney of Suffolk county and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the 12th congressional district, and Mayor Curley are expected to be among the speakers at rallies this week.

The Teutonia Council is the only German council, composed entirely of Germans and those of German descent in Massachusetts. They are working to demonstrate their affection and devotion to this country, through doing something to raise Boston's quota of the K. of C. $3,000,000 campaign, all of which will be spent on American soldiers at the camps.

SEP-13-1917.

PLANS TO RAISE 25,000 BRITISH RECRUITS HERE

Lieut. Col. Dennis Arrives to Conduct 3 Months' Campaign.

SEP 13 1917

Lieut. Col. John S. Dennis, for nearly 40 years closely connected with military affairs in Canada, reached Boston yesterday afternoon to assume charge of the British-Canadian recruiting mission in New England. He will remain here several months, and expects to raise 25,000 men.

Col. Dennis hopes to have a platoon of the Fifth Regiment Royal Scots Canadian Highlanders, kin to the famous fighting "Black Watch" Rangers of Scotland, in this city within two weeks, for a parade with United States troops through the streets of Boston as a stimulant for recruiting. He also plans public meetings and rallies on an extensive scale.

"This voluntary system of obtaining recruits for the British and Canadian armies will continue for some time," he said. "When it is ended, perhaps in three months, those who refuse to come forward and enlist will be forced into the ranks by conscription.

"Legislation has passed in Britain and similar legislation is now before your Congress, providing a means whereby these British and Canadians, now in the States, may be conscripted into the British or Canadian armies or the American forces, whichever they choose.

"If we do not secure more than 25,000 recruits in New England after three months, then I shall feel that we have failed miserably. I think that in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut there are more than 2,500,000 Canadians and British. Seventy-five per cent. will be shipped to the Canadian armies for service whether the recruit is British or Canadian.

"Canada has had a $30,000,000 patriotic fund providing for the care of dependents of the soldiers fighting in the Canadian forces. Here in New England we have started a similar fund, and the dependents of the men who will go from New England to the Canadian forces will be amply cared for."

Col. Dennis will dine this noon with Mayor Curley as his guest at the Copley-Plaza. Others who will be present are Brig. Gen. White, Col. Murray and Lieut. White, son and aide to the general.

POST - SEP - 14 - 1917.

Mayor to Aid British Recruiting in Boston

SEP 14 1917.



BRITISH RECRUITING COMMISSION AND MAYOR CURLEY.
The British officers who have been mobilized in Boston to put "pep" into the British recruiting. In the group are (left to right) Major D. Walkley, Lieutenant Cyril White, Brigadier-General W. A. White, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Murray, Mayor Curley and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dennis.

Mayor Curley pledged his personal support and that of the city of Boston yesterday to the aid of British and Canadian recruiting. "The city and all its facilities are at your disposal, and I am going to devote every second I can spare from my official duties to aiding you in carrying on your work," declared the Mayor during a luncheon given in his honor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by officers of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

EXPECTS LONG WAR

"I have been told at Washington by army and navy officers that the war is liable to end within 90 days. I pray that that is true, but I feel that it is not, and agree with you British and Canadian officers that we must go ahead with the idea that the war is to be a long one. I know that you need men, and we here in Boston are going to do everything within our power to help you."

The Mayor also declared that he is satisfied, from information which has come to him from Washington, that the allied nations will be permitted within 60 days to draft all their citizens now residing in the United States and eligible for military service. He promised to assign Grand Army and Spanish war veterans in the employ of the city to work with the recruiting officers and appear himself at many rallies throughout Greater Boston.

In the meantime, the British and Canadian recruiting mission will carry on a vigorous campaign to encourage voluntary enlistments, and Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Dennis, now in charge of the New England district, believes that within the next month fully 5000 men will have been forwarded to the army depots in Canada and England.

SEP - 1 - 1917

TO ENTERTAIN JAPAN MISSION

Citizens to Make Plans at City Hall Today

SEP 1 - 1917

Plans for the reception to the Japanese War Mission will be discussed at a conference of 100 prominent citizens to be held at City Hall this morning. Mayor Curley, who will preside, announced last night that Japanese Consul Yadda sent a telegram from New York stating that he would be present at the conference.

SEP - 14 - 1917.

WON'T GO TO AYER UNTIL SEPT. 23D

Date for Departure of Boston Increment Changed

SEP 14 1917

It was learned yesterday that army authorities have definitely decided that the 40 per cent of Boston's draft army quota will leave for Ayer cantonment on Sunday, Sept. 23, at 3 p. m.

Announcement to this effect was given out yesterday by Colonel Thomas Barrell, in charge of the mobilization in a command to the local boards.

RAILROADS TOO BUSY

While the date of the departure of the next increment of the first draft was scheduled to leave for Ayer on Sept. 19, the New England Association of Railroads, in charge of the routings, had to make arrangements for the transporting of the men at a later date, so as not to interfere with the traffic from the other parts of the State.

In addition to those 440 men already chosen from City Districts 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 25, drafted men of the 40 per cent quotas from Newton, Brookline, State Divisions 25 and 31, comprising Revere and Winthrop, and Belmont, Lexington and Watertown, will be sent to Framingham almost immediately to fill the ranks of the Fifth Regiment.

New Law on Aliens

Division 4 reported that many aliens had failed to come up for examination. There were so many of these cases that they were turned back to the local board for adjustment.

The passage of the alien military bill is expected to make considerable difficulty for the local boards, which have in many cases exempted men of foreign birth who were otherwise eligible.

Two hundred men were called yesterday for examination at Division 4, with headquarters at City Hall, and but 14 men were secured for service. The board will examine 200 men today and 200 tomorrow. A call was issued today for an additional 600 men to answer for examination on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

Division 8 Selective Draft Board received its certified list of men in the 40 per cent to go to camp on Sept. 19 from the district board last evening. Five men who failed to call for examination and who were rounded up by the police have been examined and accepted and their names have been certified.

POST-SEP-14-1917

OPPOSE CAR REMOVAL PLAN

South Boston Folks Organize for Fight

Plans to enroll the assistance of every citizen of South Boston in a fight for street cars on Washington street, were formulated last night, at a meeting of the South Boston Citizens' Association, held in Columbus Hall, Boston.

Mayor Curley spoke on the needed improvements of South Boston. He explained the work now being done on the Strandway saying that he felt sorry that it would not be completed by Columbus Day as had been originally planned. He also assured the members that he would back the new roadway to Castle Island.

AUG-30-1917

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN WILD RIOT

Leaders Arrested After 5000 Clash With N. Y. Police

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The most serious street disturbances this city has experienced since "soap box" oratory became an issue between the authorities and critics of the government occurred tonight at an open-air meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom. Several men and women were arrested. The police had to fight their way through a turbulent crowd in order to get their prisoners to the night court, where the uproar increased to such proportions that police reserves had to be summoned to disperse the mobs.

LEADERS ARRESTED

Stephen Johnson, organizer of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and John D. Moore, ex-secretary, were among those arrested. The Friends of Irish Freedom have been holding nightly meetings at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street, but tonight when Moore and a number of other speakers reached the corner they found a recruiting meeting in progress, and they moved down to the Thirty-fifth street corner.

The crowd which had assembled at Thirty-seventh street to hear the "Friends" paid little heed to appeals from the young officers for recruits, and when Moore and the others of the party appeared they followed him to the new meeting place.

Meantime the crowd had grown until the police estimated that fully 5000 persons were packed in the street. Johnson arose to speak. He referred to the recruiting party as an "Anglo-Saxon plot of Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Magistrates to throttle free speech," and defied the police to stop the meeting.

A policeman walked quietly up to the platform and whispered to Johnson that he was under arrest, and Johnson quickly shouted the fact to the crowd. He urged them to keep quiet.

Shaun Conway, another speaker, talked only a few minutes when he was arrested. When Conway was removed from the platform Moore is said to have arisen, and waving an American flag, began his speech, paying particular attention to Great Britain. He was arrested and the crowd grew boisterous. A woman leaped to the platform and tossing aside her hat, launched into an impassioned plea for free speech.

Another woman, who gave her name to the police as Margaret Curley, took the platform and immediately the crowd began to jeer the police. Miss Curley tried to speak, but her voice was drowned by the crowd. She was finally escorted from the stand and placed under arrest.

The crowd became so turbulent that a call was sent for police reserves and men from two police stations soon joined the hundred or more already there. Their appearance was greeted by further cheering. Drawing their night sticks, they charged the crowd.

AUG-31-1917.

City Employees Jolted

Many industr[illegible] were taken up yesterday, bu[illegible] few were granted exemption. In most cases there was not sufficient evidence that the man was indispensable. Where sufficient evidence was given, as in the case of one man employed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, the claims were allowed.

AUG 3 1 1917

City employees were given a jolt yesterday when it was learned that under the act of 1917, Chapter 254, they will not be allowed the difference between their soldiers' pay and the amount they are now receiving, if they are conscripted. Under the act, those who volunteered will not suffer, for they will be allowed the difference. Only those who are conscripted will be the losers.

Among the local division boards there was a general speeding up yesterday, and Division 2, Chelsea, announced that it had completed its quota of 141 men.

AUG-31-1917.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS AFTER NEXT TUESDAY

AUG 3 1 1917

Notification was sent the police department by Mayor Curley yesterday that the hot weather privilege of citizens to take their rest on the grass in the parks and to wade in the ponds and fountains will terminate next Tuesday.

AUG-30-1917

WOULD CELEBRATE NAMING OF BOSTON

In the event of the Japanese war mission making a visit to Bos[illegible] Mayor Curley will endeavor to have a observance of the 287th anniversary of the changing of the name of the city from Trimountain linked with the celebration of their coming.

The Mayor pointed out yesterday that Monday, Sept. 17, will mark the 287th anniversary of the changing of the name.

AUG-28-1917.

MAJOR O'KEEFE AS CHAIRMAN

AUG 28 1917

Succeeds Admiral Bowles as Head of Public Safety



MAJOR PATRICK F. O'KEEFE,
Newly elected chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee. He succeeds Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, resigned.

AUG 28 1917

Major Patrick F. O'Keefe was yesterday elected chairman of the Boston Public Safety Commitee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles. Admiral Bowles was called to Washington for service on the Federal Shipping Board.

Major O'Keefe for years has been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Boston. He is head of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency. He served as a member of the staff of former Governor Douglas.

AUG-29-1917.

To the Observer and Citizen Editor:

Dear Sir—Under your column of Aug. 25, referring to the oldest and youngest in the G. A. R. parade on Aug. 21, kindly take note. Master William Paul Kimball of 107 Marlboro street, Chelsea, aged 5, son of Past Commander George William Kimball of Camp 81, Sons of Veterans, marched the entire route of parade and, from School street to beyond Park square, carried a huge bouquet, presented him by his honor Mayor James M. Curley.

He is the camp's "mascot" and, in the full uniform of a "son of a veteran," received continuous applause along the line of march. G. W. K.

Edwin Vincent Payson of Beverly, the great-grandson of a veteran, was another five-year-old marcher in the parade.

AUG 29 1917

POST - SEP-15-1917.

A PUBLIC DEMAND

From the hearing at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the members of the congressional committee on postoffices and postroads must have gained a pretty clear idea of the vigor of the sentiment opposed to a discontinuance of the mail tube service in Boston and its suburbs. The attendance was large and remarkably strong as representative of the substantial business interests of this section.

These Congressmen will return to Washington well informed of the fact that it is a popular demand which is met by the pneumatic tubes, not a fanciful luxury; that it concerns not only the better despatch of commercial affairs, but the relief of street traffic from further complications. In fact, the removal of the tubes, as planned by the Postmaster-General, would be surely detrimental in the increase it would cause in the burdens of transit and communication in this city.

SEP-16-1917

ASKS ACTION IN MURDER CASE

Mayor Wires Kentucky Governor Request

Mayor Curley last night telegraphed Governor Stanley of Kentucky a request for immediate action regarding the murder of James B. McGinniss of Boston at Lexington, Ky.

McGinniss was the brother of Joseph McGinniss, a prominent Boston architect, and the Mayor interested himself in the case after relatives had vainly endeavored to gain information from the municipal authorities at Lexington.

The body of McGinniss was found early Thursday morning in an alley behind the Y. M. C. A. building.

SEP-12-1917

I met John K. M. L. Farquhar, member of Boston's park commission and a noted authority on seeds, at Horticultural Hall recently. He informed me that seeds of vegetables will probably be very scarce next year and that already two foreign countries seek to get from him any vegetable seeds he may throw to one side in sorting. They are anxious to obtain anything obtainable in the seed line for next year's plantings, even those that are condemned for use here.

SEP-11-1917

FAVOR $20,000 FOR BACK BAY PAVING

Although the Finance Commission asked that only $18,000 be appropriated, the City Council passed to a first reading yesterday Mayor Curley's order for the expenditure of $20,000 for the com-

SEP-8-1917

WOMAN MAYOR IN HUB

Mrs. Horwitz of Florida Also Runs 3000-Acre Farm



MRS. GEORGE QUINTARD HORWITZ,
Mayor of Moore Haven, Florida. She visited friends here yesterday.

Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz, Mayor of Moore Haven, Fla., and by the same token the only woman major in the United States, did not call on Mayor Curley when she came to town yesterday for a few days' visit, because she "knows nothing of suffrage" and little of municipal management, having been Mayor only two months. The next time she comes North, however, Mayor Horwitz expects to swap ideas with Mayor Curley or his successor.

HAS 3000-ACRE FARM

Mrs. Horwitz is not only Mayor but also a major on the staff of Governor Katz of Florida. She owns a farm of 3000 acres in Moore Haven, which is in the upper Everglades. Mrs. Horwitz has marketed 100 carloads of potatoes and has 600 acres of peanuts ready for the harvest. Other crops include 400 acres of castor oil beans and 1200 acres of Florida flint corn. Just as soon as she returns South Mrs. Horwitz will superintend the harvesting of this crop, which is expected to yield 65 bushels to the acre.

Because Governor Katz wished to send Mrs. Horwitz to Washington as a member of a special commission on food conservation and State defence, he gave her the title of major. Mrs. Katz wears no uniform, but she has her major's commission signed, sealed and delivered just the same.

"How many more votes did you have than your opponent in your fight for Mayor?" asked the reporter.

Mayor Horwitz, who was prominent in Philadelphia social circles before going South, paused for a moment in thought.

Didn't Know Her Vote

"Really, I don't know," she replied, as she gazed from her window in the Parker House at the building where Mayor Curley was busily engaged in conducting Boston's municipal affairs.

"I know that I was elected and that when the fight started I had two men against me. One dropped out of the race and I won the office."

Mayor Horwitz is also a judge. She sits on cases involving not over $100. She can and has sent offenders against the law to jail for 30 days, or "on the road" for 60 days.

"I also have the authority to marry persons, but I have not had that pleasure as yet," she laughed.

Just to prove to the folks down home that she does not take the honor of being Mayor of Moore Haven lightly, Mayor Horwitz has already made arrangements to send an entire canning establishment to her city. The plant will can all the fruits and vegetables not otherwise disposed of.

SEP-11-1917

WANTS SCHOOL BOYS TO AID IN HARVEST

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I write this letter to suggest that the newspapers take up the question of either closing the high schools until the first of October, so that the older boys could be let loose upon the farms, which are crying for help, or, that the school committees in the different communities throughout New England be appealed to to call for volunteers in the high schools for this work.

I understand that there is a great paucity of labor at the present time all over New England. In fact I understand that hay has been abandoned right and left in many places and that unless the young men of school age come forward hundreds of tons of garden produce will be abandoned.

At a time like this it seems that special effort should be made to gather every bit of food that is being raised and it seems to me that no particular harm would come to the schoolboys who would volunteer for this work for the next few weeks. In every other country that is fighting young men of 18 and over are drafted for military purposes. Why not draft from the ranks of our young men over 18 those who are needed for the gathering of the tremendous harvest now coming into fruition? It is certainly a paradox to call upon everyone to stint themselves at the table, while millions of dollars of food products will be wasted because of the misapplication of man power.

I hope this letter will serve the purpose of bringing full discussion of the farm labor situation in New England and while it can be helped by school co-operation. Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. FITZGERALD.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1917.

HERALD - SEP-15-1917

Announcement of Gallivan's Candidacy a Bolt from the Blue

SEP 15 1917

City Politics Begin to Sizzle—In Fight Unflinchingly to the Finish—May Have the Support of Fitzgerald.

Congressman James A. Gallivan's announcement that he is a candidate for mayor of Boston "unflinchingly to the finish" fell as a sudden bolt into mayoralty politics today and made the city's political leaders generally reluctant to express an opinion.

"There is no occasion for any statement; there is no necessity to say anything," said Mayor Curley when asked for his opinion.

"I first learned of it through the newspapers; it took me by surprise," said former Mayor Fitzgerald. "I have no statement to make."

Gallivan is an experienced campaigner, a straight-from-the-shoulder and ready fighter, and he will go through to the finish in whirlwind style, in the opinion of his friends. They say that his announcement is made partly for the purpose of "getting the jump" on the dozen or so others who have frequently been mentioned as candidates.

It was learned today that Gallivan had been advised by some of his friends to delay any announcement until after Congress and the war department have decided upon a program for conscripting alien slackers. It is no secret that some of the congressman's friends have been worried by the muttering in certain quarters against his vote for the selective conscription bill and believed he would be in a better political position after the conscription of aliens had been attended to.

Other friends of Gallivan, who admitted that they have no idea as to his platform, ventured the guess today, however, that Gallivan is too much of a fighter to temporize because of any submarine propaganda against him on account of his vote for conscription and that his announcement of candidacy may be accepted as his answer and defiance to such politics. They predicted that Gallivan would be found on a "straight American" platform from start to finish.

Potential candidates for mayor, such as Postmaster William F. Murray, Judge Michael J. Murray, William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds, and Sheriff John A. Keliher, will be more or less worried by Congressman Gallivan's announcement, as it will speed them to a decision one way or the other.

Whether Gallivan will be given the Good Government Association indorsement is one of the big questions interesting his supporters. If he should be the only candidate opposing Mayor Curley, the indorsement probably would be his for the asking.

But it is taken for granted that there will be more than one candidate against the mayor. The real choice of the Good Government Association is believed to be Andrew J. Peters, former Democratic congressman and former assistant secretary of the treasury. With Gallivan and Curley mixing things up, many politicians believe that Peters could romp through a comfortable winner. For that reason, many believed today that one effect of Gallivan's announcement would be to bring renewed pressure upon Peters from his friends who think that he would have the support of many leaders not in the charmed circle of the G. G. A., including possibly even former Mayor Fitzgerald.

So far as can be learned Mr. Fitzgerald is not committed to anybody's candidacy so far. He is friendly to both Gallivan and Peters. He believes, it is understood, that Mayor Curley will be defeated whoever runs. As to the chances that he himself might be a candidate, this possibly seems very remote at present.

The next mayor of Boston will not be elected until Dec. 18, and for this reason the political leaders who are not candidates themselves are liable to let the news of Gallivan's candidacy simmer a while and observe how it is received.

The announcement came through the congressman's brother, Joseph C. Gallivan. Congressman Gallivan sent him a telegram last night requesting him to make his candidacy public. In the message he said he was in the fight "unflinchingly to the finish."

Joseph C. Gallivan said the congressman would make a statement within a few days in which he would explain to the voters his reasons for seeking the place.

Congressman Gallivan has had long political experience. His record includes two terms as state representative from the former ward 13, and two terms in the upper branch of the state Legislature. He served 13 years on the board of street commissioners, resigning in 1914, when Mayor Curley took office. He was immediately elected to Congress to occupy the seat vacated by Mayor Curley. After serving this unexpired term, he was re-elected by a large majority.

He is a native of South Boston and went through the grammar schools of that district. He continued through the Boston Latin school, winning the Franklin medal, and was graduated from Harvard in 1888. He was rated as a star athlete and excelled especially in baseball. He was a newspaperman up to the time of his election to the state Legislature the first time.

SEP-23-1917

MAYOR INCREASES PAY OF CITY HOSPITAL HELP

Mayor Curley announced last night increases of pay of $2 a week for 54 persons employed at the City Hospital and now receiving less than $12 a week. Some time ago the hospital authorities requested that there be no transfers of their employes to other institutions because of scarcity of help.

The mayor also sanctioned the employment of 50 more laborers in the public works department, in addition to 60 engaged a week ago. The new men will be used on patch paving.

SEP-23-1917

BOSTON'S QUOTA IS TO START TODAY

Every Division Plans for Send-off to the Selected Men of the City.

BOSTON THEATRE MEETING

Boston's quota of 2209 men will leave for Ayer this afternoon. With solemn ritual and inspiring addresses fresh in their minds, with the sound of blaring bands and hoarse cheers ringing in their ears, they will march staunchly away from mothers and sweethearts, desk and bench, towards the stern realities of war.

Program for Departure.

Yesterday the men received their last instructions from their local exemption boards. This morning every division will do its utmost to start them on their way with the pride of race and of country tingling in their veins. Banquets, receptions and mass meetings figure in the different programs, which have been in preparation for weeks.

The central demonstration in the day's varied program is the mass meeting in the Boston Theatre, where the men from each division will gather at 2 o'clock. Mayor Curley, who planned the exercises, has invited as speakers Gov. McCall, Cardinal O'Connell, Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Hughes, Rabbis A. Novak and Harry Levi, and Brig.-Gen. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern department. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and from 1:30 to 2 the Coast Artillery band will give a concert.

Following the exercises in the theatre the men will march to the North station, escorted by bands, state guards and exemption board officials.

SEP-25-1917

ALL PARADES NOW NEED PERMIT

Henceforth, there can be no parades nor processions in Boston streets, whether with or without music, unless a permit has been obtained from the street commissioners.

The old regulation required a permit for a parade "accompanied by music," or 200 or more persons (except the army or navy or state forces, or fire or police department), and under it, if bands did not take part, no permit at all was needed.

The street commissioners have now stricken out the word "accompanied" by music, so that any procession of 200 or more, whether with music or not, is unlawful without a permit.

The power of the police to break up parades is therefore increased.

AMERICAN SEPT 15-1917

GALLIVAN WILL FIGHT CURLEY FOR MAYOR

SEP 15 1917

Congressman James A. Gallivan has announced himself a candidate for Mayor.

His decision was made known in a telegram to his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, who said: "The Congressman, my brother, authorizes me to make the announcement that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly and to the finish."

"A clear, concise statement of his attitude and the reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days."

By thus early announcing his candidacy, Congressman Gallivan has pre-empted the field. He is the first announced candidate against Mayor Curley.

SEPT 18-1917

BIG PARADE OF SOCIALISTS IN OCTOBER

SEP 18 1917

Plans are being made for a parade of the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston, embracing members of the Socialist party throughout the State. An application for a parade permit was filed at City Hall today.

It was first planned to have 2,500 accompanied by three bands, in a parade next Sunday, but today John J. McEttrick, representing the Workmen's Council told members of the Street Commissioners Board that a much larger demonstration with 5,000 in line some Sunday in October.

He informed the board that the invitation to parade would extend all over Massachusetts.

After a conference with the Street Commissioners, McEttrick applied to Licensing Clerk Casey for a permit to hold a mass meeting at the Parkman grandstand next Sunday. He explained that it would be in the form of a protest meeting in connection with the Thomas J. Mooney case of San Francisco. Mooney has been convicted and execution ordered as a result of his alleged part in the notorious bomb-throwing incident during the great Preparedness Parade in San Francisco, at which time eight people were killed.

Nothing definite could be assured McEttrick as the Mayor was away from the Hall, but owing to his attitude in the past it is believed that the permit will be granted.

SEPP-16-1917

Tammany Enemy Invades Ward With Perfume Candy



SEP 16 1917

John Slattery Launches Boom for "Smiling Jim" Donovan for Mayor, and Startles Curley's Henchmen.

Armed with boxes of candy and plenty of campaign material, John Slattery of North avenue, Roxbury, a leading business man of the South End, invaded the domain of the old Ward 17 Tammany Club with a boom for City Clerk James Donovan for Mayor.

The boom, according to Slattery, was launched at Nantasket Beach last Sunday by "old time friends of Donovan and has found favor, it is stated, in all parts of the city.

"Smiling Jim" Donovan, as the city clerk is known to the politicians, stands in strong with the Good Government Association and Dame Rumor is authority for the statement that Donovan will receive the backing and financial aid of that organization in one of the greatest mayoralty campaigns in the history of the city.

But that information tends to divert from the subject of this story, John Slattery, and his boxes of candy and campaign material. Let it be said at the outset that Slattery is a bosom friend of Donovan. As proud as a Cross de Guerre man and haughty as a stateman parading Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, Slattery strolled down Dudley street buttonholing city employes and business men to tell them of the fine qualities of "Smiling Jim" Donovan, and what a splendid man he will be in the Mayor's chair.

PRESENCE OF ENEMY.

Tammany scouts scented Slattery and when he passed a box of chocolates to an anti-Tammany ward leader and whispered something in his ear about a meeting which is to be held in a down town hotel this week to map out a plan of action for Donovan's mayoralty campaign, they hurried to the wigwam to warn the powers-that-be of presence of an enemy in the ward. Slattery was quizzed by a scout on the meeting at Nantasket Beach last Sunday.

Slattery was some surprised when the Tammany man sprung this meeting on him. He launched into a tirade of condemnation of certain men who are now in the public eye and who got there through the influence of "Jim" Donovan and forgot him in his hour of need.

"And now 'Jim' Donovan is the man of the hour," said Slattery, as he passed several bars of chocolate and a box of perfumed candy to a voter.

"How do you make that out?" queried the Tammany man, who had a number of henchmen at his back to find out if it was really candy or "dope" Slattery was passing out.

"Easily," said Slattery. "'Jim' Donovan is the next Mayor of Boston. That makes him the man of the hour."

"Say, the Big Fellow will lick Donovan to a frazzle," interjected the Tammany man.

By this time Slattery was surrounded by a flock of scouts and Tammany men, one of whom wanted to know if it was true that "Jim" Donovan engineered the secret meeting in the ward the Sunday before last when an attempt was made to get six of the twelve candidates for the Democratic nomination for the House out of the way to make it easy sledding for two strong anti-Tammany candidates to put the organization slate in the also ran class.

"I'll admit we have the nucleus of a James Donovan Mayoral Club in Ward 12," said Slattery, as he sauntered off to another group near East Cottage and Dudley streets.

By this time an "S.O.S." call had been sent out by the Tammany scouts to the leaders of the organization, and toward evening sentiment chasers were spread along Dudley street to get a line on the effect of Slattery's propaganda.

BRENNAN INTERVIEWED.

Street Commissioner Francis Brennan was interview on Dudley street, near Adams street, and when told of the Donovan boom for Mayor in the ward, tilted his hat and shifted a cigar in his mouth to let go of a number of expletives dealing with the mayoralty situation in general.

"Donovan" blurted Brennan. "He hasn't a look in. He's as dead as the proverbial door nail, politically. I heard that Judge Michael J. Murray turned down an offer of the backing of the Good Government Association for Mayor. He wouldn't run against Jim."

"Jim who?" queried the reporter.

"Jim Curley, of course," added Brennan.

"Oh, I thought you meant Jim Donovan," chirped the reporter.

A member of the Mud Larks, the latest political organization to be started in Ward 12, happened along, and hearing the name of "Jim" began singing that old-time refrain:

"Oh, lucky Jim, how I envy him."

"Which Jim do you mean?" he was asked.

"Jim Donovan, of course," he remarked with a merry twinkle in his eye. "Didn't Jim's friends open a barrel down on the prairie last week?"

"Friends of what Jim?" he was asked.

"Ask the Mud Larks," piped the spokesman.

RECORD-SEP-15-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Jim Timilty and Louie Sullivan, the opponents for the Democratic nomination for candidate for the Governor's Council, are daily visitors at City Hall but Mayor Curley apparently still declines to take sides in the contest. Both are waging individual fights with the betting about even.

Sculptor Paola's bust of Mayor Curley is nearly completed, despite the inability of the city's chief executive to pose for more than one minute at a time since his return from a short vacation last Tuesday. Arrangements have been completed for the newspapermen to photograph the likeness today for publication Sunday. Mrs. Curley is especially pleased with the bust.

Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald is still seriously considering the mayoralty contest, according to City Hall gossip. In fact, he has been seen in City Hall several times during the last few days, and City Clerk "Smiling" Jim Donovan, appears to be one of the groomers.

A political parody on an old Irish song, boosting Mayor Curley, was sung last night in a local burlesque house, and, according to all reports, it was a hit with the audience. Bob Carey of the Public Works Dept. is the composer. Even the Mayor himself approved the parody, so it must be good.

SEP 15 1917

The young lady with the high heel shoes, who tripped on the main stairway in City Hall several days ago and slightly injured herself, returned to the scene of the accident yesterday with two lawyers, who carefully questioned her and examined the stairway. The young lady still declined to disclose her identity. There is a question in the minds of city officials whether or not any person can file suit for damages against the city on such grounds.

The Function of Kings

From a Speech by Venizelos.

"Kings are not responsible to God, but to their people, whose will keeps them on their thrones. We want kings who, bowing to this principle, are willing to give an account of their actions in this world and not in the next. If they also have special account to settle with God, they can do so after their death if they reach Heaven. If kings are to succeed in remaining and reigning after the present maelstrom that is visiting the world has passed they will do so only if they respect and meekly submit to the will of the people over whom they reign. Kings nowadays are but presidents of republics who, instead of being elected every four or five years, receive their offices hereditarily."

SEP-5-1917

Rep. Joseph Oakhem of Ward 12 is a candidate for the House once more. He is again the anti-Curley candidate and since this is Curley's former home ward he ought to win in a walk.

SEP 5 1917

SEP-[illegible]-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

These are quiet days around the Mayor's Gate with Mayor Curley and his family enjoying their summer vacation in the White Mountains. The scores of "friends" who are looking for something nearly every day are not falling over each other this week trying to push their way through the Gate.

SEP 7 1917

J. Joseph Downey, recording secretary of the Kearsarge Club, which is really the Ward 13 Democratic Club, is working day and night as campaign manager of Rep. George E. Curran, who is making a hard fight for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the sixth district, comprising Wards 13, 14 and 15. Downey has the advantage of standing in with Mayor Curley, according to his own friends.

Boston was apparently mayorless for a few hours lest Wednesday. Mayor Curley was in the White Mountains, President Storrow of the City Council was in Washington, City Clerk Donovan was accompanying the City Council on its official inspection of Rainsford Island, and Asst. City Clerk Doyle was out of the city.

Another one of Boston's famous thoroughfares has been marked for the benefit of strangers, and perhaps Bostonians. It is City Hall ave., and for the first time in the history of Boston it is designated from the School st. entrance by two large street signs affixed to the corner stone column in front of City Hall.

Pat Bowen is still anxiously awaiting Mayor Curley's decision regarding his petition for a permit to open his new $50,000 movie house in Codman sq., against which scores of residents protested several weeks ago at a hearing given by the Mayor. If the question was left to a vote of the residents there is no doubt that Pat would not get his permit.

The election to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of office of Councillors Wellington, Ballantyne and Hagan this year is in the minds of the City Hall folk. Al Wellington has already announced his candidacy, and if he were only as popular throughout the entire city as he is in East Boston, it would be a cinch for him. Walter Ballantyne and Henry Hagan are not yet fully decided, but it is believed that Ballantyne will surely drop out.

SEP-11-1917

KEEP CARS OFF WASHINGTON ST. UNTIL JAN. 15

SEP 11 1917

City Council Votes to Continue Present Traffic Plan

After a long debate yesterday, the City Council voted to continue until Jan. 15, 1918, the present traffic arrangement on Washington st., between Essex and Franklin sts. by which the surface cars cease to operate between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days.

It was expected that the Council would place itself on record either as firmly opposed to or favoring a permanent arrangement of traffic conditions, as a result of the hearing given by them last week on this question. The Boston Chamber of Commerce favored the removal of the tracks and poles, and residents of South Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester opposed this proposition.

SEP 11 1917

In an effort, however, to meet their demands in part, the City Council yesterday sent an informal request to the Street Commissioners that, if possible, they formulate rules compelling vehicles to remain on the trolley tracks and thus permit pedestrians to use either side of the street as a sidewalk. The Street Commissioners will confer with Police Commr. O'Meara on the subject.

The only member who voted against the continuance of the present arrangement was Councillor Ford of South Boston, where the residents are bitterly opposed to cars being removed from the street. It is believed, however, that car service for this section of the city will be materially improved with the opening of the Andrew sq. tunnel, but it is not yet known when this tunnel will be placed in operation.

For the second time, Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for reconstruction of the steel flooring of the Broadway Extension bridge over the railroad tracks was turned down. A majority of the members still believe that the money should be raised from taxes and not borrowed, as they contend the work is not a construction, but a repair. Councillor Ford then introduced an order asking the Mayor to offer an order providing that the money be taken from the Public Works Dept. fund, and after a long debate the order was passed.

SEP 11 1917

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for a new park at Washington, South and Poplar sts., Roslindale, was first rejected without prejudice, but after a short debate was reintroduced for the purpose of obtaining additional information on the subject.

RECORD - SEP 15-1917

WARM WORDS PASS IN TUBE WRANGLE

Hearing on Pneumatic Postal System Is Marked by Sharp Arguments

MURRAY DENOUNCES COMMISSION'S VIEW

Favors Retention of Present Method if Operated "Reasonably"

SEP 15 1917

The hearing on the pneumatic postal tube system in Boston at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday developed several warm passages at arms as the result of Postmaster Murray's vigorous denouncement of the system as being too costly.

The fact that the commission had investigated the system without even calling at the main post office, but had visited several sub-stations, he characterized as being discourteous to him.

Postmaster Murray said that an honest investigation by the Chamber of Commerce would prove his contention that the tube system was too costly. Chairman Rice of the Chamber commission objected to the postmaster's use of the word "honest," saying that it implied that the commission was not honest.

Postmaster Murray stood by his guns, however, and said that at least the commission could have visited the central post office.

Later when he charged that the system including Dorchester, Roxbury, South End and Back Bay stations was "unloaded" on Uncle Sam, Senator Weeks, who presided, objected to his use of the term "unloaded." The postmaster replied by saying that it was his honest belief that the system was unloaded on the government, which paid more for it than it should.

In reply to questions from Congressman Steenerson, Postmaster Murray favored the retention of the tube system if they could be kept at a reasonable cost, but he said that the rental of $116,000 annually was altogether too much for the service performed.

Henry F. King, representing Bradstreet's Agency, asked the Postmaster if his opposition was not co-incidental with Postmaster-Gen. Burleson's opposition.

Postmaster Murray replied that he was opposed to the tubes before the Postmaster-General. In fact, he said he brought the abolition of the tube system to the attention of the Washington authorities as to one way to economize.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts presided at the meeting.

The general sentiment seemed to prevail among local merchants that the tube system should not only be retained, but extended to many other sub-postal stations in the city's limits. Elimination of a congestion of vehicles, which would result if the tube system were removed, would follow retention of the tubes. The tubes would allow a practical continuous flow of mail compared to practically uncertain delivery by vehicles, it was pointed out.

Senator Weeks said the object of the meeting was to investigate the conditions and report to Congress on the pneumatic tube system, and also to determine whether it should be increased to add to the efficiency of the postal service of the country.

Fred B. Rice, chairman of the committee on Postal Facilities of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced those who favored the continuance of the tubes. He said his committee made an investigation of the tube system two years ago, and decided to oppose any movement to restrict the tube service after learning that the Postoffice Department were against the tubes and in favor of motor vehicles, for transporting mail.

Mayor Curley favored the retention of the tubes, and spoke on the subject at great length. He pointed out that street congestion prevailed here, owing to the narrow thoroughfares. Because of this, he said, elevated roads, subways, and tubes became imperative. Fast truck service might be advisable in other cities where streets were wider, but not in Boston, said Mayor Curley, pointing out that there were 35 one way streets within a half mile of the general post office.

Boston is paying $800,000 a year for street widening, said Mayor Curley.

Letters were read from members of the Boston Transit Commission, favoring the tube system, owing to congested traffic.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association, said the city was congested with traffic, and that fire apparatus frequently blocked sections while at a fire, adding to the congestion.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber, and present president of the United Drug Co., said that shopping increased in Boston 10 p.c. annually, but there was no increase in the area of the shopping district. Removal of the tubes means increase in the number of vehicles, and thus more congestion.

Several from Cambridge appeared to favor the retention of the tubes, and their extension to Cambridge, including Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, Walter C. Wardwell, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, and J. J. Scully, chairman of the postal service committee of that Board of Trade.

SEP-18-1917

BARRY NOW OUT TO BEAT CURLEY

Will Announce His Candidacy Before End of This Week

Political circles in Boston buzzed yesterday with a report that former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry of South Boston, is to be a candidate for Mayor. He will make the announcement of his candidacy within the next 48 hours, according to one of his close political friends.

When Mayor Curley was elected Mayor four years ago, it was through the support of Lieut.-Gov. Barry in South Boston that split that district, Councillor Kenny's home, wide open and enabled Mayor Curley to come through with a substantial victory.

Whether the former lieutenant governor is breaking from the ranks of Curley supporters to further his own candidacy, or it is a move on the part of the Mayor to nullify Congressman Gallivan's candidacy, is a question still unanswered, according to Barry's friends.

SEP-18--1917.

The Japanese Mission

The presence in Boston today of representatives of the Japanese government emphasizes an Oriental paradox—Japan herself, most progressive, most like ourselves, most constructive and most apt of all the Eastern nations, yet radically different from us in form of government. Yet Japan, holding with a firm and impressive grasp to the trappings of imperial pomp, deep set in veneration for form, solemn in regard for royalty, finds herself in this war arrayed on the side of democracy, lending her aid and arms to the mighty task of crushing for all time the doctrine of might and the prerogatives of unrestrained royalty.

This paradox is more seeming than significant—more superficial than basic. For while Japan, which has prospered under imperial programs, which remembers with affection and veneration a great Emperor passed and regards with esteem and confidence an Emperor now in power, adheres to the forms and professions of great royalty, she hastens powerfully and effectively along the paths of progress for the people. There is much ferment in Japan; governmental ideas, professions of freedom are listened to and bear results, and modern ideas of development are in the ascendant. Despite adherence to old forms, Japan is a vast and modern nation, filled with restless, eager, ambitious, able people, well equipped and ready to take and hold their great place in the march of civilization towards the goal. So it is fitting that she should be aligned as she is in this war; and it is appropriate that a mission of her able men should come to this country in these days.

The affairs of Japan and of the United States rub elbows often, and will do so more often in years to come. The great problem of China is unsolved; and our interest in it is intimate, practical and sentimental at once. Japan has a claim that must be heeded. Much of the future of the world depends on the relations and understandings between Japan and the United States. The present mission is concerned with it.

POST-SEP-15-1917

CARMEN WILL VISIT BOSTON

Consider Barring Women From Street Car Work

SEP 15 1917

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, being held here, will leave tomorrow morning for Boston, where they will be guests of Boston carmen. After a sightseeing trip about the city they will board a boat for Nantasket Beach as the guests of Mayor Curley. Numerous diversions will be enjoyed at the beach, culminating with a banquet under the auspices of Boston carmen. They will leave Boston for Providence at 10:30 tomorrow night.

Delegates from Calgary, Alberta, today introduced resolutions barring women conductors and motormen from membership in the association. Several delegates expressed themselves as opposed to the measure, on the ground that it was unpatriotic in war time, when women are being sought to take places of men fit for service. Exclusion from membership in the association would effect a bar from employment, it is claimed. The resolution will be voted upon later.

One-man cars are also frowned upon in a resolution, which declares them dangerous for the operator and a menace to his health.

SEP-12-1917.

APPEALS FOR COAL RELIEF

Only 10 Days' Supply for Schools, Says Mayor

SEP 12 1917

For the second time, Mayor Curley yesterday appealed to Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington for relief from the coal situation in Boston.

At present there is only a 10 day supply in the bins of the schools and the Mayor is anxious to obtain the winter supply at once.

Two Boston coal dealers assured the Mayor that they would keep the schools supplied with coal, but they fixed their price at $9.25 per ton, plus 50 cents for delivering the coal.

"I consider $9.75 a pretty stiff price per ton," commented the Mayor. Then he wired to Administrator Garfield asking for action. A previous request sent by the Mayor was not answered.

SEP-8-1917

M'CALL ASKS STATE TO FLY JAP FLAGS

Governor McCall yesterday issued a proclamation calling for a display of Japanese flags on the State, county and municipal buildings during the coming visit to this State of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues of the Japanese mission.

SEP 8 1917

SEP-12-1917.

DRAFTED MEN TO PARADE

To Feature Japanese Reception in Hub Next Week

SEP 12 1917

Boston's first parade of men who have answered the draft will be held Sept. 19, according to plans that are being formulated by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

A 40 per cent quota of drafted men from Boston, comprising nearly 1500, have been ordered to report at Camp Devens at Ayer on Sept. 19, and inasmuch as this date will mark the second day of the celebration of the reception to the Japanese war mission, the Governor and Mayor decided that a parade would be most appropriate. The farewell by the public to the drafted men will be made a feature of the second day's programme of the Japanese reception.

PLAN BIG SEND-OFF

Both the Governor and the Mayor have announced their intention of turning out with "the boys," and it is expected that the Japanese visitors will also be in the procession.

In commenting on the arrangements for the send-off, the Mayor said that both the Governor and himself regretted exceedingly that it had been impossible to give Boston's first quota of drafted men the same recognition.

It was announced last night that Aimaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, will accompany the mission to Boston. He is a foremost diplomat of Japan and took part in the Portsmouth Peace Conference in 1905, when the Russo-Japanese war was settled.

The Japanese Mission will arrive in Boston at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18, and will leave the following day about midnight.

The reception to the Japanese Mission will be more of a citizens' affair than have the past greetings to foreign envoys, for the Mayor announced that contributions for the reception fund were being received by Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the entertainment committee. Dr. Prince yesterday notified the Mayor that the citizens have been generous in their contributions for the event.

SEP-14-1917.

SELL FISH ON THE COMMON

Actresses Aid Provincetown Fund

SEP 14 1917

Boston Common, Scollay Square and Tremont street mall were converted into a gigantic fish market yesterday when 20 actors and actresses from the "Oh, Boy" company invaded the precincts with three tons of fresh groundfish which they sold to anyone and everyone. The money is to be used for the fund for the dependents of fishermen lost at sea.

Mayor Curley opened the sale, which started as an auction at 12:30 at the Parkman bandstand on the Common. A huge truck, loaded with show girls and fish, appeared before the stand at the scheduled hour. The first fish sold was a monster cod. Mayor Curley said it met with an accident—that it had collided with a sharp hook. He sold it to Mrs. Anna Shipman of the Wilbur Theatre for $6. A few more fish brought large prices. The Mayor bought one from a pretty chorus girl for $5, and then gave it back to be resold without refund.

The sales on the Common were too slow for the young saleslades, clad in oilskins and sou'westers and so the big truck moved to Boylston and Tremont streets. Here they had better luck and better prices were received.

The fund was enriched by $521.30 as a result of the sale in the streets yesterday. The fish was contributed by captains of fishing vessels arriving at the South Boston pier yesterday and was distributed by the New England Fish Exchange.

SEP-13-1917

DRAFT PARADE ON WEDNESDAY

Boston's Second Quota to Be Reviewed by Japanese

SEP 13 1917

Headed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, 2200 drafted men, Boston's 40 per cent quota for the Ayer camp, will march in review before the Japanese War Mission Wednesday at noon. This plan was announced by Mayor Curley yesterday.

The Japanese visitors will review the parade either from the State House or City Hall. More than 5000 will be in line, as 3500 members of the Massachusetts State Guard will escort the drafted Bostonians over the route of parade.

The farewell to the men who are going to Camp Devens will be a feature of the reception programme arranged in honor of the visit to be paid Boston by the Japanese statesmen next Tuesday and Wednesday.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT - 15 - 1917 -

ALL READY FOR JAPANESE

Boston's Welcome to the Mission Headed by Viscount Ishii Will Include a Greeting from 5000 Children Waving Japanese Flags—Programme Completed

Five thousand school children are expected to be assembled along the Charles street mall of the Common next Tuesday and to wave flags that will be distributed to them by Boy Scouts, as the members of the Japanese Mission headed by Viscount Ishii pass with their escort on the way from the South Station to the State House. The small Japanese flags also will be given to spectators at this point.

It is worthy of note that the money to defray the expenses connected with the entertainment of the distinguished visitors from the Flowery Kingdom has been raised by voluntary contributions by Boston residents. The national, State and city governments are coöperating with a committee of leading men and everything possible is being done to make the occasion noteworthy, on account of its great international importance.

The Mission is due to arrive from Newport at 10.30 A. M. and will be met at the station by Japanese living here, Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, United States Army, with a detail of troops; Mayor Curley and members of the entertainment committee. State troops also are to be in line. It is expected that there will be a great crowd at the station and on the sidewalks along the route to the State House: Dewey square, Federal street, Post Office square, Congress street, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets. At the State House gate a detail of Marines, headed by the Marine Band, will be drawn up. Captain William R. Rush, U. S. N., retired, will there receive the members of the Mission and they will be escorted to the Executive Chamber to be greeted by Governor McCall and the Executive Council.

At 11.15 the mission will be escorted to the Constitutional Convention, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address. At 11.40 the visitors will hold a reception in the Hall of Flags. Next will come a visit to the Public Library, where the mission will be received by the mayor and trustees, shown the Sargent, Abbey and Chauvannes decorations and some of the library's literary treasures.

At one o'clock a luncheon will be served at the home of Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan, in Brookline.

At 2.30 the mission will drive to the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be received by President Morris Gray and the trustees, and shown the finest and largest collection of Japanese pictures, prints, sculptures, metal work, pottery and craftsmanship possessed by any museum in the world. In fact, the collection is so vast that only a small part of it can be exhibited. The whole of it, properly exhibited, would require a building as large as the entire museum. At 4.15 the visitors will be received by President Maclaurin and the faculty of the Institute of Technology, and shown the new buildings. The 500 military men studying aviation at Tech will be reviewed in the yard. At 5.15 the mission will leave for the Hotel Somerset for a reception by the Japanese residents of Greater Boston.

Then will come a rest before the dinner at the Copley-Plaza, which will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever held in the city. First will come a reception with Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, members of the committee and the mission in line. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is expected. Mayor Curley will present Viscount Ishii with a special gold medal, designed for the occasion. There will be covers for six hundred and the hall will be decorated with American and Japanese flags.

Wednesday the mission will breakfast privately and leave for Harvard at 9.20. The visitors will inspect the freshmen dormitories, the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the boat houses. Then the visitors will be taken to University Hall, after which President Lowell and the members of the Corporation will receive the mission in the Widener Library. They will visit Memorial Hall, and will witness the presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the United States Signal Corps studying aviation at Harvard.

The Mission will be entertained at luncheon at the Boston City Club, by President James J. Storrow and several hundred members. Later will come a trip to Ayer and inspection of Camp Devens. The Japanese will be received by Major General Hodges Leaving Ayer for Boston at 4.30, the Mission will arrive at the Copley-Plaza at six o'clock and entrain for Washington an hour later.

SEPT - 26 - 1917

BOSTON MUST STAND BY

Kenney Appeals for City's $50,000 Apportionment

Towards Libraries for Soldiers and Sailors

Money Is Not Coming as Fast as It Should

People Are Giving; Call Is to the Rich

The following appeal is made by William F. Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and chairman of the Boston War Library Council, which is participating in the campaign to raise $1,000,000 to buy books for soldiers and sailors of the United States forces:

Boston has pledged itself to raise $50,000 this week, to purchase books for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. The money is not coming in as it should. Large contributions are lacking. Boston is the home of public libraries, and must stand by this movement. It would be a disgrace to the intellectual pride of our city should this worthy cause suffer through our negligence.

The amount is small, and everyone says: "You will get that sum easily," but that is the trouble, we are not getting the money.

The patriotic and generous wealthy men and women of this city must come forward with large contributions. I have told the War Department that Boston, which has never failed, will not fail now.

Send your checks to William A. Gaston, treasurer, Boston War Library Fund, National Shawmut Bank. Give generously. You never gave to a better cause. An energetic campaign committee under the leadership of James D. Henderson is working hard among the people. The wealthy men and women must back them up.

President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker Governor McCall, General Johnston and Mayor Curley all urge you to contribute.

Send your checks to Mr. Gaston at once, and stimulate the men and women and school children who are all working to help this glorious cause.

Stores to Have War Books Booths

The first public demonstration of the Soldiers' War Libraries Week was held this afternoon when Mayor Curley and W. F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Public Library, spoke on the Common. Booths are to be placed in all the department stores, and the stores will carry window displays of books during this week, to awaken as much interest as possible.

SEPT - 26 - 1917.

Distribution of Ripe Fruit and to Get Safely Away With a Bunch Many Found It No Easy Proposition

Hundreds Besieged the United Fruit

RUNNING the gauntlet was the game today at Long Wharf, where the United Fruit Company continued to give away ripe bananas cut of the cargo of approximately 30,000 bunches of the fruit brought to port by the steamer lying at the wharf. Some came out winners in the game, but many more were losers. The wharf, and the section of Atlantic avenue in the immediate vicinity, was the slipperiest place in the city, and "watch your step" and "look out for soft ones" were popular slogans. The wharf pavement was covered with a coating of crushed banana slush which in some places was inches deep, making walking dangerous. And while observing the necessity of watching your step it was also necessary to keep an eye out to avoid being hit by flying fruit and banana peels.

After continuing the free distribution of bananas until 10.45 o'clock last night, the company opened the wharf to all comers at 7.30 this morning. There was a crowd waiting. A little later there was a bigger crowd, and before noon there appeared to be more than a thousand crowding around the fruit terminal. Efforts were made to keep order, several policemen, one mounted, augmenting the company's special officers, but a certain element of the crowd appeared to be intent upon having its fun.

Long lines of men, women and boys, from various parts of the city—North and West End folks were much in evidence—were formed outside the pier shed, to be let in a few at a time for the fruit. That part of it was all right, but getting away from the wharf with the bananas was an entirely different matter. It was necessary for each to pass through the crowd which was massed near the point of exit. As a man or boy appeared with a bunch of bananas, the crowd would lay hold, and generally only the stem remained when the melee was over. For the most part women were allowed to carry away their fruit without trouble, although occasionally mischievous boys were seen to pluck handfuls of the bananas from the bearer's bunch. Frequently, those in the crowd would throw the bananas or the peelings at each other, carrying on sharp fusilades. Some were hit in the face, or had their hats knocked off, while others went away bespattered. There was a larger crowd that apparently came to get some of the fruit, but gave up the idea under the conditions.

Once or twice fights started. In one instance a negro who tried to squeeze a middle-aged woman out of her place in the line was given a lesson in chivalry by a white teamster, and after receiving his drubbing was forced by a policeman to take a place at the end of the line. The chivalrous teamster and the woman resumed their original places.

Many who waded through the slippery mess commented on what a job it would be to clean the place up after the excitement is over. "Mess" was certainly descriptive.

While the distribution of the fruit was proceeding on the land side, hundreds of bunches were being placed aboard a Navy Yard lighter on the water-side of the steamer. The dock was almost yellow with floating bananas, and youngsters on the float at Driscoll's Landing fished them out of the water. An automobile belonging to the fire department came to the wharf and went away with a load of fruit for distribution among the firemen.

Fred Field, division manager of the Fruit company, said that about 15,000 bunches bananas remained in the steamer's he when the distribution started this morning

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GALLIVAN TO RUN AGAINST CURLEY

Congressman Announces His Candidacy for Mayor.

SEP 15 1917

Congressman James Ambrose Gallivan of South Boston, for many years an aggressive figure in local politics, yesterday announced himself as a candidate for mayor.

For nearly two weeks Congressman Gallivan has been endeavoring to commit himself to the public as a candidate, but until yesterday afternoon prominent politicians and intimate friends succeeded in inducing him to defer the announcement by various arguments, theories and pretexts.

Pressure was brought to bear from Boston from various angles, some of which are said to have surprised even the congressman himself, but yesterday, rather unexpectedly, he forwarded a telegram to "Brother Joe," a South Boston undertaker, instructing him immediately to announce his candidacy through the Saturday morning papers.

The announcement, as it ultimately reached the newspaper offices from the hands of "Brother Joe" himself, read in full as follows:

His Statement

"Congressman James A. Gallivan is a candidate for mayor.

"His hat went into the ring last night, when his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan, received a telegram from Washington, D. C., containing the announcement of the 12th district congressman's candidacy.

"The congressman authorized his brother to make the announcement through the press that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly, to the finish.

"A clear, concise statement of attitude and reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself, above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days."

Various Theories

Various theories were advanced last night in political circles as to Congressman Gallivan's decision to announce his candidacy at this particular time. One story was that Gallivan's main desire has been to become the first man in the field as an opponent to Mayor Curley.

Another story was to the effect that he is anxious to force the hand of the Good Government Association by either receiving assurances of an indorsement or enlightenment as to his rejection by this organization.

One Good Government Association leader last night, after learning of the Gallivan candidacy, stated bluntly that in his judgment Gallivan has not even a remote chance of being indorsed by the G. G. A. In the circles of organized Democracy, Gallivan's announcement of his candidacy was characterized as ill-timed and occasioned by a desire to get in on the ground floor on the organization of the anti-Curley forces later in the campaign.



(Photo copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)

CONG. JAMES A GALLIVAN
Who yesterday announced that he would run for mayor.

SEP-10-1917.

LABOR CONVENTION WILL OPEN TODAY

Many Union Men Leave Boston for Sessions in Lawrence.

There was a general exodus of labor men from Boston last night to attend the opening session of the 32d annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., in Lawrence City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union, accompanied by members of the executive board of the central body and other men prominent in the labor movement of this city, left last evening for Lawrence to be in time for the meeting of the resolution committee at the Franklin Hotel. Other delegates will leave early this morning for the convention city.

It is estimated that the convention will be in session for at least four days and efforts will be made to have President Gompers of the A. F. of L. address the delegates some time during its sessions. Today, the first day of the convention, will largely be given over to the reading of the reports of the president, secretary-treasurer, legislative committee and executive council.

SEP-18-1917.

CITY HALL NOTES

City Messenger Edward Leary is in the market for a large American flag of the finest bunting and the most permanent of colors, as the result of a message forwarded to him by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon. A new Japanese flag had just been hung from the lower staff at City Hall in honor of the visit of the Japanese War Mission, and the large American flag hanging from the main staff of the building revealed its age so obviously that the mayor immediately emitted a howl.

There will be a new flag hanging from City Hall today, according to Leary, even if he has to dig down in his own jeans for the money.

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The Hyde Park police station problem has been definitely settled by Mayor Curley's decision yesterday to send in a loan order for $100,000 to the City Council next Monday, to provide an entirely new building. The rumors that the old police station is to be remodeled are thus dispelled, and Mayor Curley yesterday expressed himself as unable to understand why so many Hyde Park residents imagined that he had decided to remodel.

"Plans have already been drawn for a new building," he said. "It will be located near the present station on land now owned by the city, and will be a model structure."

Beacon street will be wider from Somerset street up to the Hotel Bellevue, as the result of an order passed by the street commissioners yesterday and immediately approved by Mayor Curley. The widening for this short distance will be approximately 30 feet, and will be accomplished by running the present sidewalk through the front yard of the old City Club at the corner, the order for this land taking having been passed some time ago by the street commissioners.

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PLAN ELABORATE RECEPTION FOR JAPAN'S ENVOYS

Mission Will Be Feted During Visit to Boston Next Week.

SEP 15 1917

The co-operation of the city, State and national governments promises to make the reception to the Imperial Japanese Mission, next Tuesday and Wednesday, one that will even surpass any similar entertainment in the past.

Probably no reception to the representatives of a foreign nation in Boston has been arranged with so much studied care as that for the entertainment of Viscount Ishii and other members of the mission, whose visit at this time is regarded as an event of singular national importance and on whom the proverbial keys of the city will be figuratively thrust. The entertainment will be in the way of emphasizing the kindly spirit of the United States toward the Japanese people and is made possible by the voluntary private subscriptions of Boston citizens.

Escorted Through City

The members of the mission will arrive at the South Station from Newport, R. I., at 10.13 Tuesday morning, and will be accorded a reception in the trainshed by Mayor Curley and the committee on arrangements. Gen. Johnston, representing the government, with United States troops, together with a delegation of Japanese residents, including students and professors, will be present.

Leaving the station, the mission will be escorted through the down-town section of the city, through Federal street to Postoffice square, through Congress street to State, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston streets to Charles street, where 5000 school children, waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. At the State House the mission will be received by Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and will be escorted to the executive chamber, where they will be received by Gov. McCall and the Council. From then on the program for Tuesday will be as follows:

A visit will be made at 11.15 to the Constitutional Convention, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address, and at 11.40 a recep[illegible] in the Hall of Flags will be followed by a visit to the Public Library. A luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock at the Brookline home of Larz Anderson, formerly United States ambassador to Japan, and then the members of the mission will be shown through the Museum of Fine Arts. Shortly after 4 o'clock the visitors will be received at Tech by President Maclaurin and the faculty and shown the laboratories, afterward reviewing the 500 aviation students in the yard. A reception to Japanese residents of Boston and vicinity is planned at the Hotel Somerset for 5 o'clock.

Guests at Harvard

The dinner at the Copley-Plaza in the evening will be elaborate. Covers will be laid for 600, and Mayor Curley during the evening will present Viscount Ishii with a special gold medal.

On Wednesday the visitors will have an equally busy day, during which they will visit Harvard, the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the boat houses. President Lowell will receive the mission in the Widener Library, after which they will witness the presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the United States Signal Corps studying aviation at Harvard. At luncheon the mission will be the guests of President James J. Storrow at the City Club, after which they will journey to Ayer for a brief inspection of Camp Devens. They will entrain for Washington at 7 in the evening.

The executive committee appointed by Mayor Curley and having entire charge of arrangements is headed by Gov. McCall, ex-officio, Mayor Curley, ex-officio, and Dr. Morton Prince, chairman.

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PRESENT COLORS TO ENGINEERS ON THE COMMON

SEP 15 1917

Old First Corps Cadets Received Gift From Veteran Association.

The First Motor Corps of the State Guard, the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets, and the One Hundred and First Regiment, United States Engineers, assembled on the old parade grounds of Boston Common yesterday afternoon for the presentation to the latter organization of national and regimental colors.

The military ceremony was witnessed by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Twenty-sixth Division, of which the engineers, once the First Corps Cadets, will be a part. Others present were Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast; Maj. Gen. Butler Ames of the Massachusetts State Guard, Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Mayor Curley.

The regiment, with the veteran association which gave the colors, marched to the parade grounds from the Columbus avenue armory. The 125 cars of the motor corps, which is made up of former First Corps men, were drawn up in line near the armory.

Color Sergt. William B. Clarke of the Motor Corps carried the national flag upon the field, while Sergt. Leonard S. King brought the regimental flag of scarlet, with the engineers' castle and "101st Regiment" worked in white silk.

The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired. He said: "In your strength and vigor you go forth to battle for the noblest cause that ever won the admiration of man. You carry with you memories of association with those gallant gentlemen and soldiers of France who in this country rendered such noble and generous service in the cause for which we then fought, and whose white uniform, the distinctive uniform of the corps, was adopted in their honor.

"To this great conflict we as a nation are devoted heart and soul. We commit these sacred emblems of our country to your hands, assured that they will never see defeat and that wherever borne they will ever be an inspiration to noble effort and sacrifice."

The standards were accepted by Col. George W. Bunnell, the new commander of the regiment. Prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins of Salem, brother of Lieut. Col. Holten B. Perkins of the regiment. The engineers, after passing in review before Gen. Edwards, marched to Camp Wentworth.

Later in the afternoon Gens. Edwards and Johnston and other officers were guests of the veterans' association at a luncheon in the Somerset Club.

Col. Bunnell, the new commander of the old First Corps, is a West Point man, having graduated in 1899. He was a lieutenant colonel of engineers in the New York National Guard from 1908 to 1912.

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HIGHLANDERS DUE IN BOSTON SEPT. 24

Fifth Royals Visit New England to Aid Recruiting Campaign.

SEP 15 1917

The Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada, kin to the famous Black Watch of Scotland, will arrive in Boston Monday, Sept. 24, to aid in recruiting British and Canandians of New England for the Canadian and British armies. While in this city the Highlanders will parade, escorted by troops of the State and National Guard.

Besides Boston, the Highlanders will visit Portland, New Bedford, Providence, Hartford, Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill, Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee and other New England cities and will parade in all of them.

Arrangements are in the hands of committees of British and Canadian organizations of Boston, assisted by Mayor Curley and his secretaries, Col. J. Payson Bradley of the G. A. R., and other prominent G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans.

As a result of the meeting yesterday on the Common, 27 recruits were enrolled.

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MAYOR PRESENTS MEDAL TO GIRL LIFE SAVER

Fifteen-year-old Angelina Velando of 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, who rescued her two sisters from their home during a fire last May, was presented with a gold medal by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon, in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, East Boston.

After a brief address on the bravery which the girl showed, the mayor presented her with the medal while the people sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

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MAIL TUBES "UNLOADED" ON U. S. ASSERTS MURRAY

SEP 15 1917

Postmaster Also Tells Congress Committee "Honest"

Inquiry Would Show System Too Costly—Mayor and Many Business Men Favor Retention.

"An honest investigation by the Chamber of Commerce would prove that the tube system is too costly."

"In my estimation the 10-inch tube system was unloaded on the government and it is not worth what it is costing."

These statements by Postmaster William F. Murray yesterday at the hearing of the congressional investigation committee on tube service held in the Chamber of Commerce brought forth heated arguments and proved to be the enlivening feature of the day's session. Mr. Murray's use of the word "honest" was challenged by members of the chamber's special committee.

The postmaster, however, refused to withdraw the objectionable word. He declared also that the committee "might at least" have visited the central post-office during its rounds of investigation."

Weeks Presides

United States Senator John W. Weeks presided at the hearing in the big reading room of the chamber, where many prominent Boston business men appeared and spoke in favor of the retention of the tubes as a time-saving and, therefore, absolutely beneficial adjunct to the government's mail service in this city. Postmaster Murray practically alone voiced opposition to the present service. It was hinted by some speakers that the postmaster's antagonism to these tubes was based on the opposition of Postmaster General Burleson.

"These tubes were unloaded on the government and they are not worth anything like the $116,000 a year which the government is now paying," said Mr. Murray, "and many things might be done by the government which would be of more benefit to the city than buying and operating the pneumatic tubes. There are decided limitations to this part of the mail-handling system, such as the size, standards, area covered and the volume of business that they can take care of."

Senator Weeks took exceptions to Mr. Murray's statement that the tubes were "unloaded" on the government.

"I honestly believe it," said the postmaster, "and I would like to see mail carried to Cambridge on the tunnel trains from the South Station, and I am in favor of an elevated spur track into this station, so that mail could be carried also on the overhead lines, as is done now with success through the East Boston tunnel."

J. Henry Neal, auditor of the Boston Elevated Railway, answered the Cambridge tunnel part of the postmaster's remarks. In his opinion, he declared, it would be a very serious mistake to have mail carried on the Cambridge tunnel trains. It would mean serious and expensive delays to many passengers, and he was strong for the retention of the tubes.

J. J. Scully of the postal committee of the Cambridge Board of Trade pointed out that there were many days during the course of a winter when he would not be willing to take auto trucks out on the streets.

"For the government to increase its mail autos would be a radical mistake," he concluded.

Liggett for Tubes

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and president of the United Drug Company, referred to the fact that he had made a comprehensive study of traffic conditions in Boston and declared that "any proposition that tends to increase the traffic in the streets of this city" meets with his unqualified disfavor.

"Conditions in the mail service here are very bad," he said, "but this is not the fault of the postal service, but is due to the breakdown of the railroads. When it takes seven days to get an express package from New Haven to Boston, and when you stop to think that I am now using motor trucks in my own business between Boston and New York you may get some idea of the conditions in New England. You simply add to our troubles when you make the postal service less efficient.

"Shopping increases 10 per cent. annually in Boston, but there is no increase in the area of the shopping district. The removal of the tubes means an increase in the number of vehicles, and consequently, an increase in congestion in the downtown streets."

At one point in the discussion, Henry F. King of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency inquired whether Mr. Murray, when in Congress some years ago, had not favored pneumatic tubes and was not taking his orders to oppose them from his superior, Postmaster General Burleson.

Has Changed Mind

Mr. Murray explained again that his mind changed in the winter of 1915, when he made a thorough study of the cost of the system in Boston. He learned, in his opinion, it was far too costly a service for the work it was performing.

"Well, what do you think if its value to the city of Boston?" inquired Senator Weeks.

"The nearest that I have been able to come is that the tube system hastens the delivery of some special delivery letters, say those to the Back Bay. I do not believe, however, that this happens as many times as Uncle Sam pays dollars a year for the service. In other words, I don't think that it happens any 116,000 times a year."

Fred B. Rice, chairman of the Chamber's postal service committee, handled the hearing for the people who favored retention and, in some instances, the extension of the tube system.

He pointed out that the company had expressed itself as willing to make concessions in regard to the rental, and that it would be satisfied with 6 per cent. on its investment, which Mr. Rice thought was perfectly fair.

J. W. Merrick, treasurer of the United Improvement Association, came out for government ownership and operation of the tubes. He said that the federal authorities should consider service first, then cost. If the pneumatic system which he had inspected under the direction of the postmaster could be perfected it would make an absolutely unrivaled system of handling mails quickly and efficiently.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, told of the difficulties of getting fire apparatus through the congested streets at present, and said that putting on mail automobile trucks, making frequent and fast trips, would cause more confusion. He said that it takes three times as long to make the run from the Fort Hill square fire station to the market district in the daytime as it does at night, when the streets are clear.

Mayor W. D. Rockwood of Cambridge urged the retention of the tubes and declared that, although the Cambridge postal service had been improved within a year or two, there was room for much more improvement.

Mayor Curley spoke at great length of the crowded condition of the downtown Boston streets and submitted statistics regarding traffic movements which had been prepared at his request by the Street Commission.

He was strongly opposed to any move for the abandonment of the tubes. He said that congestion was growing worse, despite the heavy expenditures by the city in widening streets and accepting new ways.

Last winter, he pointed out, there was ice on some streets for four months continuously and this impeded traffic. Boston, he declared, needs a belt-line railroad and a teaming thoroughfare between the North and South Stations.

Streets Congested

Howard Coonley, vice president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, said that because of inadequate railroad facilities for transferring freight across the city, Boston had more teaming than other cities, and that the streets were more congested. This congestion should not be made worse.

Former Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge told how he had noticed notes being passed around the committee table, moving slowly from one man to another, and that then he saw Postmaster Murray snap a note straight across to Senator Weeks.

"That's the kind of postal service we want," he said, amidst laughter, "quick and direct."

Others who were recorded as in favor of the retention of the tubes were A. E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; J. J. Walsh of the Boston City Planning Board, Henry F. King of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; E. M. Hodgdon, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Charles F. Jones of the Shepard Norwell Company, Congressmen Tague, Gallivan and Tinkham; F. H. Fay, formerly Boston city engineer and now an officer of the chamber; Frank W. Stearns of the R. H. Stearns Company; J. J. O'Callahan, secretary of the Street Commission; J. H. Devlin, who appeared for Police Commissioner O'Meara; George F. Swain and Josiah Quincy of the Boston Transit Commission.

Mr. Swain wrote a letter saying that the street congestion already is so great that it is difficult to handle it and that to add many more postal trucks or wagons would be harmful.

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BETTER PAVING TO BE DEMANDED

Public Works Commissioner Orders Part of McKinley Square Work Redone in Plan for Higher Standard

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Higher standards for street paving in Boston than those which have formerly prevailed are to be insisted upon by Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works. Commissioner Murphy, in serving notice on contractors for street paving that they must conform more closely to specifications than they have been accustomed to in the past in Boston, has notified Bernard E. Grant that the grouted granite block laid in front of the Custom House in McKinley Square this summer will have to be taken up and relaid.

From 400 to 600 square yards of the pavement directly in front of the Custom House is as rough and noisy as though it had been laid 20 years or more ago. This was the result of advice given to the street paving division of the Public Works Department by one of its engineers whereby Contractor Grant was authorized to relay the old granite block in front of the Custom House, while in the rear of that structure new and smooth granite was used in the paving.

What should have been a "show piece of city paving," directly in front of the only sky-scraper Boston has, is really an example of how grouted granite can be mislaid. The "grout," or sand and cement which is mixed with water and then poured between the granite blocks after they are placed in a cushion of sand on the eight-inch concrete base, has disappeared from the tops of the rounded old blocks in front of the Custom House to a depth in some instances of more than an inch.

Commissioner Murphy declares that the contractor will have to repave anywhere from 200 to 500 square yards of granite block in McKinley Square in front of the Custom House, and the question now is whether he will have the contractor lay new granite block there and cart away the old and worn block to a suburban street where his own street paving force can lay it in concrete.

The commissioner points out that much old granite has been laid in McKinley Square where the grouted filler between the blocks has hardened with the result that the surface is as smooth as any pavement could be desired. He is inclined to think that some wagons were driven over the pavement before the cement "set," thus ruining that part. It is possible that the mixers failed to get the sand and cement in proper proportions at times and that the city inspectors overlooked that fact.

Commissioner Murphy, to prove that old granite block, block well worn and rounded on the ends, can be laid in cement grout and worked into smooth, attractive granite highways, has had his own paving force construct a roadway in Adams Street, Dorchester, from Dorchester Avenue to the railroad bridge. So good is the pavement already laid there that the commissioner has ordered the work to be continued to Dickens Street.

James Doherty, a city street-paving contractor, is laying the same kind of pavement in Peabody Square, only in this instance the blocks are split in two pieces and the new ends placed at the top. These old half-blocks are laid firmly planted in a hard-rolled gravel base. This paving contract is to extend from Peabody Square to Dorchester Lower Mills. The commissioner believes that the hard rolled gravel on a macadam base will prove entirely satisfactory, as the short, smooth half-blocks are placed evenly and then a strong cement-sand grout poured between and upon them which, when it hardens, makes an even-surfaced rigid road.

a3

The Commissioner of Public Works takes more pride, however, in the long mile stretch of paving in Dorchester Avenue from Savin Hill Avenue to Freeport Street, and which is to be extended to Park Street. Bernard E. Grant is the contractor. The granite used in this long, broad sweep of street is the old block cut in two and reshaped by 22 paving cutters, who handle about 250 each per day of the old stone, thus fashioning for the pavers 500 blocks each for which they receive wages of 1 cent the block.

Contractor Grant's men are said to be doing good work in Dorchester Avenue. The Boston Elevated contractor did an exceptionally good job between the rails. The city contractor, however, in the strip between the rails which under a poor law the city has to pave, did what appears to be crude paving. Commissioner Murphy tries to explain it away by saying that the strip was paved last December in unfit weather in order that the street could be open for traffic. The traffic sides of the street, the paving of which is this year's work, are smooth and thoroughly satisfactory. The avenue as it is being made of the recut granite will cost the city only about one-third of what it would were new granite block to be used.

SEPT-18-1917

BOSTON LIBRARY COMMITTEE

A Boston library committee to raise $50,000 as Boston's share of the $1,000,000 expected to be raised for the war libraries is to be named soon, according to a meeting of interested officials at the Boston Public Library yesterday. W. F. Kenney, president of the library trustees, presided. Among those who were present were Brig.-Gen. W. H. Devine, Col. Sidney Hodges, Mrs. L. J. Logan, Dr. L. H. Murlin, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., the Rev. Arthur E. Connelly, A. F. Estabrook, S. Hooper Hooper, Ashton L. Carr and Louis Cadieux.

SEP 18 1917

VICTOR A. HEATH NEW PUBLIC SAFETY HEAD

SEP 18 1917

Victor A. Heath of Roxbury today accepted the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Public Safety Committee, to which he was elected Monday afternoon. He succeeds Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, who resigned because of the pressure of personal business. He held the place only a few weeks, having succeeded Francis T. Bowles, who has taken up work with the Federal Shipping Board.

Mr. Heath announced at noon that he would maintain office hours at the committee's headquarters at City Hall from 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily. He is vice-president of the Roxbury Board of Trade, president of the Roxbury Boys Club and of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers Association. He served in the United States Army in the fourth cavalry during the Philippine campaign. He has been active in raising four companies of the state guard in Roxbury and also Battery C, One Hundred and First United States Regiment. He lives at 6 Wayne Street, Roxbury.

SEPT-17-1917

BRITISH MISSION PLANNING PARADE

Plans were formulated today by the executive committee of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission for a parade and rally next Monday, upon the arrival in Boston of the fifth royal scots who are being brought here in the big drive being made for 25,000 recruits.

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There will be two bands, one composed entirely of pipers, and in the evening a rally will be held, this plan to be followed during the stay of the Scots in Boston. Once each day one of the bands and probably a part of the soldier platoon will visit some suburban town or city to aid in getting recruits.

The Arena has been secured for one of the biggest rallies, and it is expected Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and possibly Lord Northcliffe will make addresses.

At today's rally ,held on the Common, several recruits were secured. Tomorrow noon, Edward McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, will be the speaker.

The committee in charge of the daily parades includes: Col. W. P. Menzies, Maj. J. R. Smith, George S. Mitchell, president Highland Dress Association, Hugh Bancroft, Esq., Capt. W. S. Pepperell, Col. J. S. Barrows, George W. Bentley.

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OPPOSITION TO MAYOR CURLEY IS ANNOUNCED

SEP 15 1917

Congressman James A. Gallivan to Be Candidate in Coming Boston Campaign

Opposition to Mayor Curley's candidacy for reelection as Mayor of Boston is announced by James Ambrose Gallivan, member of the national House of Representatives from the Twelfth Congressional District, that formerly represented by James M. Curley.

Announcement of the first outspoken opposition candidate to Mayor Curley was made yesterday evening by Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, a brother of the Congressman, who received a telegram from Washington asking him to announce his brother's candidacy for the mayoralty. The telegram authorized the statement that the new candidate was in the race "unflinchingly to the finish."

In political circles it was said this morning that Mr. Gallivan's candidacy might be interpreted as springing from his desire to succeed himself in the House of Representatives in Washington. William O'Brien of the twelfth district is being openly spoken of as a formidable personage to be reckoned with and it is hinted that Mr. Gallivan might be able to clear himself of rivals in his candidacy for the lower house of Congress were he to announce his candidacy for Mayor of Boston and thus have this local asset to bargain with for a clear field for himself for Congress.

As chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, Mr. Gallivan made a good municipal official. He served on that board for 13 years after serving for two years as state representative from old Ward 13. He has a good following politically and ever since the campaign for mayoralty began to loom up his name has had to be reckoned with as among the men who would make formidable candidates for Mayor should they press their claims.

Mr. Gallivan will probably be aided by the following of former Mayor Fitzgerald who, while he has not been anxious to run himself for Mayor against Mr. Curley, has shown his hostility and his determination to have the field entered by a man friendly to the one time Mayor.

The Good Government Association, it is said, will not be at all enthusiastic over the new candidacy, and will continue its efforts to select a man upon whom all the reform civic forces can combine and who will make a strong candidate against the merely political elements of the community. That man so far is held to be Andrew J. Peters with Judge Michael J. Murray, of the municipal court as a second choice.

SEPT-15-1917

BOSTON READY FOR JAPANESE

SEP 15 1917

Program for Entertainment of Imperial Mission Practically Completed and Is Announced by Committee

Plans for the entertainment of the Imperial Japanese Mission, which is to spend next Tuesday and Wednesday in Boston as guests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the city of Boston, are practically completed. The program, as announced last night by the committee on entertainment, is as follows:

Tuesday, 10:13 — Mission arrives from Newport at South Station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese Mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles Street Mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the State Constitutional Convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 Noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Larz Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon Street, Brookline.

2:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night, dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese Mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the Viscount with a gold medal.

The Wednesday program is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman, Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Prof. Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Col. George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, Gen. W. E. Lombard, A. Lawrence Lowell, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Capt. W. R. Rush, U. S. N., John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer Jr., David I. Walsh, and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

The expense of the entertainment of the Japanese Mission is being defrayed by voluntary subscription by Boston citizens.

On Tuesday morning after the visitors are met and formally welcomed at the South Station by the Mayor and the reception committee, preceded by a body of mounted police, the mission will be taken through the downtown section of the city, through Federal Street to Postoffice Square, through Congress Street to State, through Washington Street to School, to Tremont, and Boylston Street to Charles Street, when the 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. Boy Scouts will distribute 5000 small Japanese flags among the spectators at this point.

The visit to the State House and the other arrangements as detailed in the official program follow.

SEPT-15-1917

VETERANS GIVE COLORS TO CADETS

On Boston Common this afternoon the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets presented a stand of heavy silk national and regimental colors to the one hundred and first regiment of United States Engineers, until recently known as the First Corps Cadets. The presentation was made by Maj.-Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired, president of the Veterans Association. Col. George W. Bunnell, regimental commander, received the colors.

Among those present were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge attended by Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and his staff, and Mayor Curley. Immediately following the presentation, which took place on the parade grounds on the Common, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth United States Division, reviewed the engineers.

SEPT-14-1917

BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

At a special meeting of the Boston School Committee last evening Michael J. Downey, appointed last Thursday to the position of director of evening schools, was placed on the second year of his salary, $3300. The annual increment is $170 until the maximum of $3780 is reached. John L. Flanagan, Philip M. McArdle and Michael J. Redding were appointed temporary attendance officers.

SEP 15 1917

Cooking teachers will be granted a hearing on the question of a two-hour lesson period. The period has been reduced to 1½ hours. They contend that this is not enough to give the instruction necessary. It was stated by the superintendent that school enrollments would probably fall considerably below the total of last year.

POST - SEPT 15 1917

GALLIVAN COMES OUT FOR MAYOR

Congressman First to Enter Field Against Curley

ANNOUNCES DECISION IN WIRE TO BROTHER

Will Issue Personal Statement Within Few Days

Congressman James A. Gallivan definitely announced his candidacy for Mayor last night.

His decision to make the fight "unflinchingly and to the finish" was contained in a telegram sent to his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, who said: "The Congressman, my brother, authorizes me to make the announcement through the press that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly and to the finish."

FIRST AGAINST CURLEY

"A clear, concise statement of the attitude and the reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself, above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days."

By thus early announcing his candidacy, Congressman Gallivan has preempted the field. He is the first announced candidate against Mayor Curley.

The reform forces have taken no stand as yet, although it is known that strong pressure has been brought to bear upon former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters to make the fight. Whether or not Mr. Gallivan will receive this indorsement is doubtful.

In any event, his announcement starts the ball rolling. There are any number of prospective candidates who have been waiting to see "how the cat will jump." Necessarily, the Good Government Association indorsement will be the strong factor in the fight, and all of the candidates have been sparring for this support.

Other Possibilities

Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald is almost a candidate. The Republican machine forces have been urging ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis. Sheriff John A. Keliher has strong backing, and Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the Superior Court would like to make the running.

Judge Michael Murray and Collector of the Port Billings are among those considered. And last, but not least, there are many who say that John F. Fitzgerald is the one man who can "clean up" Mayor Curley.

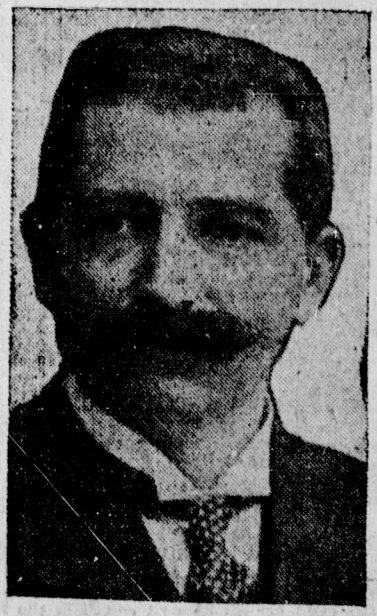
Congressman Gallivan has many strong friends on the reform end. He is an excellent campaigner and very popular throughout the city.

There is a very bitter personal and political feeling in existence between Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Curley, and should the contest narrow down to these two men it would be interesting and hard fought.

SEPT - 21 - 1917

MAYOR NAMES NOTED BELGIAN

Dr. Van de Velde to Be in Health Department



DR. HONORE VAN DE VELDE.

The promotion of Dr. Philip Castleman to the position of deputy health commissioner and the appointment of Dr. Honore Van de Velde as assistant director of bacteriological laboratories in the health department were announced by Mayor Curley yesterday. Dr. Castleman receives an increase from $2500 to $3000 in salary. He will continue as head of the division of laboratories.

Dr. Van de Velde is a noted Belgian scientists and bacteriologist. Forced by the war to leave Belgium, he came to Boston in 1915 and established his residence at 72 Huntington avenue. His salary as assistant bacteriologist will be $2000.

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, regards Dr. Van de Velde as a rare acquisition to the health department. On learning last night that Dr. Van de Velde had accepted the appointment, Commissioner Mahoney expressed his elation.

Dr. Van de Velde is a graduate of the University of Louvain. He won first place in 1896 in a competition in pathological sciences among the four universities of Belgium. In 1900 he became director of the bacteriological laboratory of the Province of Antwerp, and in 1905 he was delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene in Paris.

SEPT - 20 - 1917

MAYOR WRITES WILSON

Gives Senator Lodge's Views on Drafting of Aliens

SEP 20 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday made public a recommendation regarding the alien draft question made to him by Senator Lodge and which the Mayor forwarded to President Wilson, in letter form, three weeks ago. The Mayor placed copies of his Washington correspondence before the City Hall newspaper men after he had learned that the letter he had sent to President Wilson eventually had found its way from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War.

GAVE NO OPINION

The Mayor made no expression of opinion regarding his expectations at the time he sent the letter regarding the aliens to the President, but it is known that he believed the drafting of English, Italian and French subjects in this country would be made possible through the ambassadors of these countries.

The Mayor's letter to the President is as follows:

"On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed by him that the matter has been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that if your excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring 12 months' written notice.

Lodge With President

"Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration.

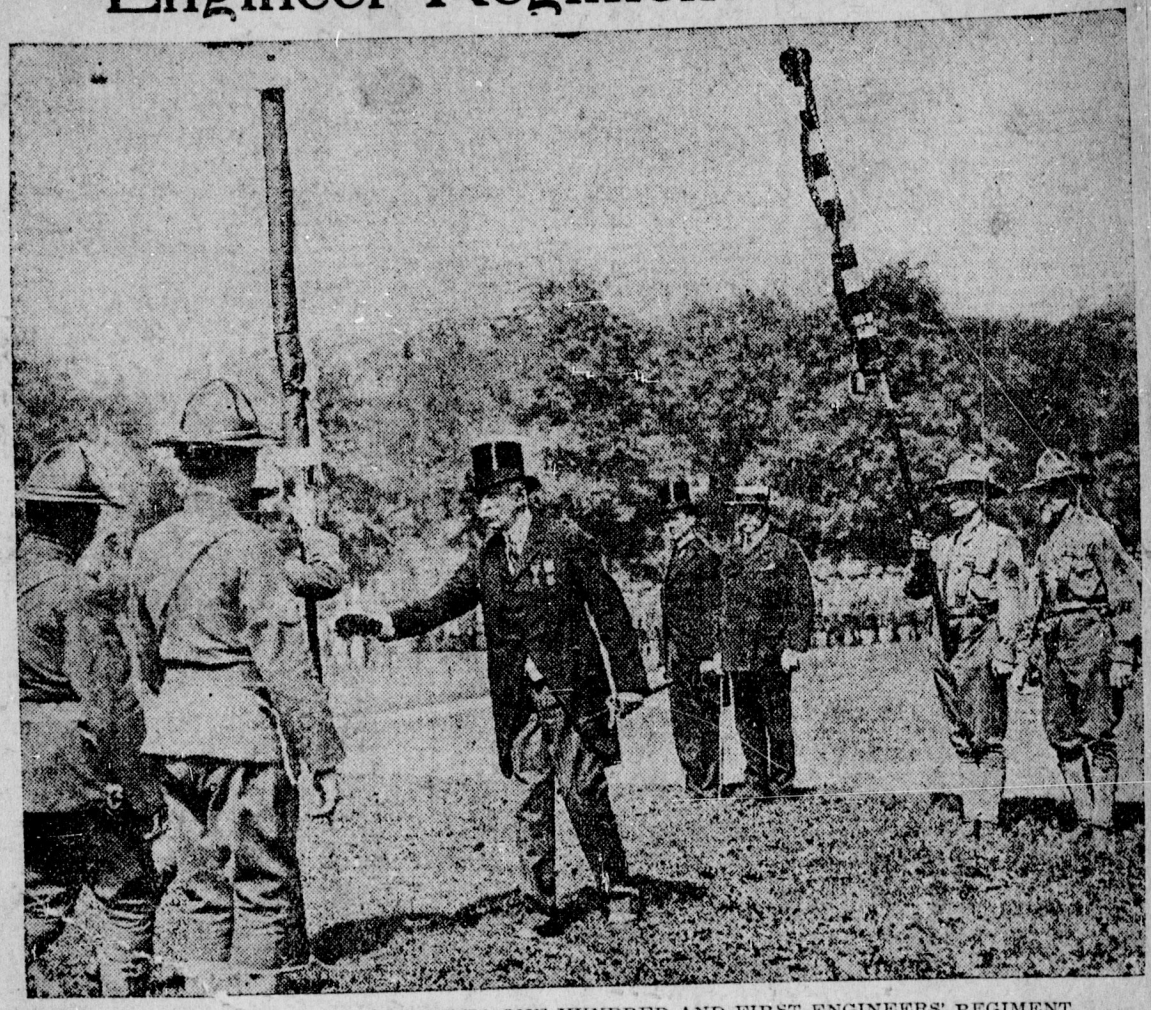
"Personally I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure, and I sincerely trust you will so regard it."

In answer to his communication to the President the Mayor received the following letter from the President's secretary:

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 29 relative to the drafting of aliens and to say that I shall bring it to the President's attention."

POST - SEPT - 15 - 1917

5000 See Colors Presented Engineer Regiment on Common



PRESENTING STAND OF COLORS TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ENGINEERS' REGIMENT.
General Francis H. Appleton has just handed Colonel George W. Bunnell the new flag of the engineers. The ceremony took place on Boston Common yesterday.

In the presence of Mayor Curley, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, representing Governor McCall, Major-General Edwards, army officers of high rank, and a gathering of 5000 citizens, the 101st Regiment of Engineers (First Corps Cadets) was presented a stand of national and regimental colors on Boston Common yesterday afternoon by the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets.

The veteran association was escorted to the Common by the First Motor Corps, M. S. G., comanded by Colonel John W. Dewcrow. They took places to the right, and members of the veteran association at the left, while the 101st Regiment was drawn up in platoon formation on the parade ground.

Immediately after the presentation of the colors, the engineer regiment was reviewed by General Edwards, Mayor Curley, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, General Johnston and others. As each company passed in review the crowds on the side lines cheered lustily.

The colors were dedicated by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins of the engineer regiment. The presentation was made by General Francis H. Appleton.

SEPT - 24 - 1917

TO UNIONIZE EMPLOYEES OF BOSTON

Meeting Set for Nov. 4—Has Mayor's Approval

A mass meeting for the unionizing of all city employees will be held on Sunday, Nov. 4, according to announcements made yesterday at the meeting of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 149. The meeting will be held with the approval of Mayor Curley. At the present time it is said that not more than 10 per cent of the city's employees are wearers of union buttons.

THANKS OF MAYOR

Thomas J. Hannon of the local declared yesterday that it was the intention at this meeting to lay the foundation for the enrolling of employees in unions identified with their respective occupations. Several conferences with the Mayor and heads of municipal departments will be held to arrange for the meeting, and the bringing about of the desired end.

A communication from the Mayor's office was read at the meeting thanking the organization for their recent action in indorsing the Mayor's action in eliminating the contract system, in so far as it previously applied to city street and collection work.

POST-SEP-16-1917.

BOSTON BEGGING FOR COAL

Mayor Notifies Washington City Needs 75,000 Tons

SEP 17

A detailed statement showing the various municipal departments to be in need of about 75,000 tons of coal will be forwarded to Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington by Mayor Curley in an effort to have that official force the Boston wholesale coal dealers to furnish coal at lower prices than they are now demanding. Including the coal needed for the schools, the city requires 52,311 tons of bituminous and 21,700 of anthracite.

CITY'S BINS EMPTY

The serious position in which the city finds itself because of the empty coal bins is shown in a report filed with the Mayor yesterday by Patrick O'Hearn, acting purchasing agent. In transmitting Mr. O'Hearn's report to Washington the Mayor will urge that measures of relief be instituted at once, so that the city will be assured of a supply before the cold weather makes itself felt.

Although various coal dealers promised the Mayor recently that they would undertake the responsibility of keeping the municipal departments supplied, the price fixed for the large amounts required was practically the same that would prevail if any person gave an order for one or several tons.

After one concern offered to supply the city with coal at $9.25 per ton, plus 50 cents for placing the fuel in the bin, the Mayor promptly decided that no relief could be looked for from the Boston coal dealers. He then turned to Washington. In answering the Mayor's appeal for action that would force the coal dealers to lower their rates, Mr. Garfield requested detailed information in regard to the amounts required, the prices that prevailed in past years, and the firms with which the city had done business.

No Bids Received

Five times the city advertised for estimates for supplying the departments with soft coal. But no bids were received.

The report of Mr. O'Hearn shows that the city is facing a shortage of 52,311 tons of bituminous, including 13,800 for the schools, and 21,700 tons of anthracite, including 4700 for the schools.

Of the bituminous coal, the City Hospital is in need of 9038 tons, the house of correction at Deer Island needs 4556 tons, while the pumping station at Calf Pasture and the Long Island almshouse and hospital are respectively in need of 4902 and 1599 tons. The police and fire boats need 3000 tons, and the bins of the various public buildings will require 10,000 tons.

In his report Mr. O'Hearn incloses a statement filed by William T. Keough, business agent of the school committee. Mr. Keough states that, aside from the existing shortage, the department has purchased short tons of anthracite and bituminous coal at market prices from 12 Boston dealers. The short ton of 2000 pounds is a shrinkage from the customary long ton of 2200 pounds.

Of the total of 17,337 tons of bituminous and 7813 tons of anthracite thus far purchased by the school committee, 8100 tons of bituminous and 3970 of anthracite were obtained from 12 Boston dealers at $9.25 for bituminous, plus 50 cents for putting in bin, and $9.50 for anthracite, plus 50 cents for the bin delivery. The one exception was in West Roxbury, where the price for anthracite was $9.25 per ton, plus 40 cents for delivery.

SEP-9-1917

CHILDREN MUST BE HEALTHY

Dr. Mahoney Issues Warning Before School Opens

Careful consideration by parents of the physical condition of their children is urged by Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner of Boston, as one of the essential steps in connection with the reopening of the public schools tomorrow.

CAN AVOID ILLNESS

Commissioner Mahoney declares that many cases of absence from school are directly traceable to illness that in a number of instances could have been avoided. So he calls upon the parents to appreciate their responsibility by endeavoring through the family physician or the hospitals to remedy any form of ailment that children scheduled to return to school many be suffering from.

Dr. Mahoney yesterday issued the following statement:

"Absence on the part of the child from school is due invariably these days to illness or some ailment that in most cases is unwarranted. This absence leads to backwardness on the part of the child, keeps it from promotion, stifles ambition, leads to embarrassment, causes loss of interest in school work, and it entertains the daily hope of getting out of school as quickly as possible and in any manner.

Parents Responsible

"While the school teacher, the nurse and the physician may be of great service in the school, the parents of the child must shoulder some responsibility in co-operation with the authorities in their efforts to assist the child at the opening of the school term. Instruction and advice of the school physicians should be followed to the letter, and if the child needs treatment it is the duty of the parents to provide it. Only in this way may proper inspection and examination be carried out to advantage to the pupil and to the community.

"As school is soon to open, a word or two to parents at this time may not be amiss. See to it if possible that your child is in good physical condition and free from any communicable disease. If there is the least suspicion on your part, take the child to the physician and have him treated and defects corrected before he enters school. This is not only a protection and an advantage to the child, but is also a safeguard to all other pupils in the room.

Must Be Vaccinated

"All children physically fit are obliged to present sufficient evidence of vaccination before entering school, and this should be done before the opening of the school term. Children who have been stopping at widely separated localities, a good many from the country, free from close contact with children who may have a communicable disease, gather in the school. The outdoor life has changed to an indoor one and all are brought together again in one common environment. The change is a radical one and it is a condition that is more conducive to the spread of disease than the outdoor country life that many children enjoy during the summer months.

"There are some simple rules that parents might encourage their children to follow and also to follow themselves, simple common sense, decency and cleanliness that will ward off many diseases that often prove fatal.

"Children should be warned about putting the fingers into their mouths or nostrils.

Must Not Be Kissed

"Kissing of children should be avoided.

"When sneezing or coughing a handkerchief should be held over the mouth. This is quite important.

"The law against spitting should be rigidly enforced.

"All food should be carefully protected and not exposed to contamination.

"Thorough cleanliness of all floors, woodwork, bedding and utensils should be carried out.

"Avoidance of dust should be insisted upon. Sweeping of floors should be done only after they have been sprinkled with moist sawdust or tea leaves.

Swat the fly. Every householder should be made to realize that the presence of flies in the house may mean death to his children, as well as a general public menace.

"Garbage cans should be so placed and kept covered that they do not become a menace to the community. The premises about the house should be kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times.

"Stray dogs and cats should be destroyed and all sick animals excluded from the home.

"Let us enforce cleanliness as a public safety measure."

SEP - 9 - 1917

BUYS 1500 TONS OF COAL AT $8.25 A TON

Commissioner Patrick A. O'Hearn, acting purchasing agent of the city, yesterday announced that he had purchased 1500 tons of New River coal for the penal institutions department at a price of $8.25 per ton. This is the lowest rate within a year. The city last week purchased the same amount of coal and paid $8.35 per ton.

AMERICAN SEPT 16-1917

BOSTON PLANS BIG WELCOME TO JAPANESE

Mikado's War Envoys Will Arrive in Boston Tuesday Morning and Remain Until Wednesday Night

City and State Plan an Elaborate Program of Entertainment for Viscount Ishii and Associates

Latchstrings are out for the Imperial Japanese Mission which is scheduled to arrive in Boston from Newport at 10:15 Tuesday morning.

The guests from the Orient are headed by Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, said to be one of the world's greatest diplomats.

Ambassador Sato was the Mikado's representative at the Courts of St. James, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna and wears the coveted Japanese decoration, the Sacred Treasury Crown, bestowed by the Emperor.

The city and the State are going to do themselves proud as hosts. Details for the reception and entertainment of the members of the mission during their stay of two days, have been completed.

There will be a rousing welcome at the South Station, a parade and escort, a salute on the mall of Boston Common by 5,000 Boston school children carrying Japanese flags, receptions, luncheons and sightseeing tours.

Japanese students and citizens will take a prominent part in the program. **One of the most significant features of the demonstration is the fact that the chief expense will be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions of Boston citizens, a signal honor to the imperial visitors.**

No foreign representatives ever received a warmer reception than that planned for Ambassador Sato and his fellow members of the mission. Their coming is looked upon as an event of great international importance.

EXPRESS FRIENDSHIP.

That accounts for the care exercised by the committee appointed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley. Every effort has been made adequately to express the friendly spirit that exists between the United States and Japan.

Mayor Curley and the members of the committee will greet the guests at the South Station. The reception party will be enlarged by Japanese citizens, students and professors.

Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeast Department, will be present at the head of the United States troops. The First Motor Corps of the Home Guard will be on hand with a flying squadron of cars to transport the members of the Imperial Mission and the City and State officials.

Here is the official program:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

10:15 a. m.—Arrive at South Station, followed by a parade through Federal street, Post Office square, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles, Beacon streets, to State House.
11 a. m.—Reception by Governor McCall.
11:15 a. m.—Viscount Ishii addresses convention.
11:40 a. m.—Reception in Hall of Flags.
12 m.—Visit Library.
12:15 p. m.—Inspection of Sargent paintings.
1 p. m.—Luncheon with the Larz Andersons.
2:30 p. m.—Visit Museum of Fine Arts.
3 p. m.—Inspection of Japanese collection.
4:15 p. m.—Arrive Massachusetts Technology for inspection.
5:15 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.
5:45 p. m.—Leave for Copley-Plaza.
7 p. m.—Reception and banquet at Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

8:20 a. m.—Informal breakfast.
9:20 a. m.—Leave for Harvard University.
11:10 a. m.—Leave for Groton, via Lexington Green and Concord Bridge.
1 p. m.—Arrive at Groton; luncheon by Mayor Curley.
2:30 p. m.—Arrive at Ayer; inspection of Camp Devens.
3:30 p. m.—Leave Ayer for Boston.
5:30 p. m.—Arrive in Boston.
7 p. m.—Dinner and addresses at City Club to 600 guests.
12:30 p. m.—Leave Boston for Washington.

With mounted police in advance the column will proceed through Federal street, Postoffice square, Congress to State, Washington to School, to Tremont, Boylston to Charles. The school children will be massed along the Charles street mall. Boy scouts will distribute 5,000 small Japanese flags among the spectators at that point.

The procession will swing up Beacon Hill past the State House. At the State House gate the mission will be received by Captain William R. Rush, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, with a detachment of marines and the Marine Band. The mission will then be escorted to the executive chamber, where they will be received by Governor McCall, staff and council.

At 11:15 the guests will be escorted into the Constitutional Convention in the House of Representatives, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address. A reception in the Hall of Flags will follow. The mission will next visit the Public Library, where they will be formally received by Mayor Curley and shown the Sargent, Abbey and Chauvannes decorations and some of the literary treasures.

Luncheon will be served at the home of Mrs. Lars Anderson in Brookline. As Mr. Anderson was formerly United States Ambassador to Japan, this luncheon will be a meeting of old friends.

VISIT ART MUSEUM.

At 2:30 the mission will leave the Anderson mansion and drive to the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be received by President Morris Gray of the trustees and shown over the museum where is assembled one of the costliest collection of Japanese art and craftmanship in the world.

The visit to the Institute of Technology will follow. There, President Maclaurin and the faculty will welcome the visitors. The 500 United States military and naval students in aviation will be reviewed in the yard. A reception will be held by the Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset at 5:15.

They will rest an hour for the sumptuous dinner to be given in their honor at the Copley Plaza. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, the members of the commitee and the Imperial Mission will form a reception line. United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is expected. Mayor Curley will present Viscount Ishii a gold medal specially designed by the committee as a memento of the occasion.

Covers will be spread for 600. The colors of the United States and Japan will be intertwined.

AT HARVARD WEDNESDAY.

At 9:20 Wednesday morning the visitors will be conveyed to Harvard College and view the campus and Stadium and dormitories. They will be received by President Lowell in University Hall, and the members of the corporation will receive the members of the mission in Widener Library.

After a visit to Memorial Hall the guests will witness the presentation of flags to the 1,500 members of the United States Signal Corps studying at Harvard.

President James J. Storrow and the members of the Boston City Club will entrain the mission on their return to Boston. Then will follow an inspection of Camp Devens at Ayer, where Major-General Hodges will receive them. The mission will leave Ayer at 4:30, will hurry to the Copley-Plaza and depart for Washington at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

The executive committee appointed by Mayor Curley and having entire charge of arrangements, consists of Governor W. McCall and Mayor Curley, ex-officio, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman; Addison H. Winship, secretary; F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, Frank Leveroni, John E. Lodge, General W. E. Lombard, Professor A. Lawrence Lowell, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Professor Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, Joseph J. C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Captain W. R. Rush, Dr. John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John F. Thayer, Jr., ex-Governor David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEPT 18-1917

Mayor Gives Medal to Girl Heroine

Angelina Velando, a fifteen-year-old girl of No. 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, was presented a gold heroine medal by Mayor Curley in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel in the presence of a throng of admirers.

The medal was given the girl by the Ralstone Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis for bravery displayed by the girl last May, when she saved the lives of her two little sisters by struggling through the flames of her burning home clad only in her night dress.

AMERICAN SEPT 16-1917

CITY'S COAL SHORTAGE IS 62,000 TONS

Mayor Rushes Detailed Reports to Washington; Pins Faith on Garfield for Relief

Some Fuel Available at Prevailing High Figures, But Mayor Is to Wait Government Relief

If Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator at Washington, and members of his Board, have the authority to do real dictating with reference to prices and deliveries of coal, he and his advisors will be compelled to take immediate action on the local situation after they examine the detailed coal reports sent to them by Mayor Curley yesterday.

Mayor Curley has received from Patrick O'Hearn, Acting Superintendent of Supplies, and William T. Keough, business agent of the School Committee detailed reports on the situation.

The reports handed the Mayor are startling.

The City has never been in such a serious condition before.

Each report shows deficit after deficit. Although somewhat relieved during the past week, the schools are still in need of 6,500 tons of coal.

Outside of the schools, the city needs nearly 56,000 tons of coal. It is useless to advertise for bids. The coal dealers are not taking any chances. Consequently the city has to go into the mraket and pay prevailing high prices.

The Mayor is hopeful, however, that if Dr. Garfield and his board knows the conditions here they will compel the dealers to supply the city with coal **and at much lower prices than they now ask.**

HOPES FOR RELIEF.

The Mayor has great faith in Dr. Garfield. So much so that he refuses to buy coal at $9.25 a ton, with an extra 50 cents for putting it in. This price was offered the other day for coal in the schools. While the Mayor has really nothing to do with the buying for schools, he stated emphatically: "Nothing doing on that price. I'll stick to Garfield. I think his board will come through."

Naturally, with the report now on its way to Washington, all hands are anxious to see just what power Garfield has and just how far he can go.

Following is an extract of Commissioner O'Hearn's report to the Mayor.

"The city of Boston has been obliged to buy coal in the open market for the Long Island Hospital at $10.26 per gross ton, for the City Hospital at $9 per short ton delivered, for New River coal.

"Since then the city has purchased about 14,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal and is still trying to purchase 38,000 tons for the remainder of the fiscal year. The city has been obliged to pay from $8.25 to $12.06 per gross ton for New River and from $8.25 to $10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania coal.

AT MERCY OF DEALERS.

"The soft coal proposition is more serious, considering that after five public advertisements we have been unable to contract for the remainder of the year's supply, and we are forced to buy in the open market and pay whatever price dealers care to charge in order to keep the various institutions supplied with the coal necessary to heat their plants."

BUSINESS AGENT'S REPORT.

School Business Agent Keough's report follows:

"During the financial year, 1916-17, the following quantities of coal were purchased: Bituminous, 20,263 tons; anthracite, 7,560 tons.

"The amount of coal purchased up to September 1, 1917 is as follows, during the current financial year: Bituminous, 9,237 tons; anthracite, 3,843 tons.

"The estimated amount of coal needed for the balance of the current financial year is as follows: Bituminous, 13,800 tons; of which 8,100 tons has been ordered, and anthracite, 4,700 tons; of which 3,970 tons has been ordered.

"To date the School Committee has advertised for bids twice, on April 28 and on August 11. No bids were received on either date.

"Twelve coal dealers have offered 3,970 tons of anthracite and 8,100 tons of bituminous.

"Orders have been placed for the above quantities of coal at $9.25 for bituminous and $9.50 for anthracite."

Tug Owners Called to Meet on Tuesday

The United States Shipping Board has called a meeting of owners of barges, sea-going tugs and others interested in the transportation of coal to New England points, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, at Room No. 167, at the State House.

The Committee of Maritime Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has sent out notices to the interests affected and it is expected the meeting will be largely attended.

Transportation companies in Boston would have the shipping board control the operation of all the ocean tugs on the North Atlantic coast.

Representatives of the shipping board who have talked with local shipping men say the control of coal shipments by the government will result in greater efficiency of service and uniform rates of carriage and demurrage.

SEPT 19-1917

CITY SCHOOLS READY FOR RED CROSS WORK

By ELIZABETH ELLAM.

Plans for the formation of Boston's Junior Red Cross are waiting only the sanction and approval of the School Committee before they become effective. Thus will be put into operation the plan advocated by President Wilson of, allowing the children to co-operate in the Red Cross movement for the relief of the boys at the front and their families at home.

Boston's plan follows the line of the American Red Cross Society and embraces all children of school age, of any public, private or parochial school. The dues will be twenty-five cents for a membership of one year, but this idea does not mean that each child must pay that sum.

Any public-spirited citizen may subscribe the entire membership fee for one school, a woman's club may contribute it, or an entertainment, in which all the children take part, may be responsible for raising the amount.

ALL MAY DO SOME WORK.

The various activities of the children, in the line of manual training, will be diverted into Red Cross channels, and the money raised by the organization fees will be used only for the purchase of the materials with which to work. Teachers will direct the energies of the children, who may sew, knit, pack materials, assist in shipping or do any number of kindred tasks.

Conservation, too, is to be one of the important factors in the work of the Red Cross Junior. For example, if a child can manage by care to make three pairs of shoes last the same time that he formerly used four pairs, he may release one pair to cover some barefooted little child in Europe, who might otherwise be obliged to do without.

Making what little you have go a very long way, in order that there may be enough for some one else, is to form the basis of the spirit of conservation. Taking care of what you have is the way this will be taught the children.

PRINCIPALS IN CHARGE.

"Boston children are most anxious to help in any way that they can for the betterment of the soldiers," was the statement made at the Red Cross headquarters. "It is for this purpose that we plan to incorporate them all into the Junior Red Cross membership. The work is optional with the schools, as well as the hours in which they work. No schedule is to be adopted for additional work out of school hours, as this, too, is to be left to the discretion of principals."

POST - SEPT - 16 - 1917

GALLIVAN STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

Announcement of Candidacy for Mayor Means Others Must Come Out or Quit the Race

SEP 7 6 1917

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

The announcement of the candidacy of Congressman James A. Gallivan for Mayor of Boston started something in a dull political season. There is nothing very definite, however, to be said about the situation, since this is the period in the campaign where the gentlemen interested are concerned in the usual pre-election sparring match.

Nothing of a specially startling nature is contained in the announcement of Mr. Gallivan. For many months he has entertained a very strong political and personal grudge against the Mayor which has been a matter of common knowledge to those who are politically wise. His candidacy was not unexpected, therefore.

MAYOR NOT SURPRISED

The announcement apparently did not jar the Mayor. The enmity between the Congressman from South Boston and the Mayor has been apparent for several years. Neither has sought to hide his antipathy, which came prominently to the front at the big meeting at Tremont Temple a year ago, when Mr. Gallivan led the cheers for John F. Fitzgerald at a time when the relations between the Mayor and the ex-Mayor were badly strained.

Mr. Gallivan has made known his enmity to the Mayor whenever he has had a respite from his duties in Washington. He claims that the Mayor is responsible for a number of stories which reflect on his personal character. On the other side, the Mayor has not been hesitant in expressing his opinion about the Congressman from South Boston.

Bitter Personal Fight

It is a very bitter personal fight and this is mainly the cause of Mr. Gallivan's candidacy. His announcement was made without consultation of leaders. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was not consulted and neither were any of the ward leaders who are generally "in on the know." The plan of the Gallivan campaign is clear. It is to pre-empt the field and to force the hand of the Good Government Association. The Congressman has many friends among the opposition to Mayor Curley, but it is an undecided question as to whether or not he could get the straight-out indorsement and financial backing of this element.

But in any event, he gains some advantage by announcing his candidacy at this time.

Mr. Gallivan is in the position of calling the hand. The question is whether or not he will stay if a third party comes in. That's about where the mayoralty situation stands. Mr. Curley has undoubtedly built up his political strength since the disastrous recall vote.

Both Have Strength

Mr. Gallivan has undoubtedly many elements of strength in which Mr. Curley is lacking. But the Mayor is par-excellence a last ditch fighter, and if his enemies have not learned to love him they surely have learned to respect him.

Mr. Curley is vulnerable in many respects, but at the same time there are commendable features in his administration which will prove a strong asset in the coming fight. The Mayor has attracted to his standard a number of men who opposed him four years ago Some of the strongest individual political factors who opposed him four years ago are now supporting him. The thing that counts strongest with Mr. Curley is his reputation of "going through with his friends."

Sullivan Aid to Curley

He undoubtedly deserves this reputation, however doubtful it may appear when closely analyzed. But the fact remains that Mayor Curley is by no means a negative opponent. On the contrary, he is the sort of a man who has made strong enemies and strong friends and there are many acts of his administration which are debatable. He has the weakness of the professional politician as indicated in his approval of the one day off in three for firemen, and he has also the strength in a city strongly persuaded by political considerations.

SEP-20-1917

The fish that Mayor Curley sold at auction on Boston Common, recently, which brought the sum of $15, has been given the city and possibly may be mounted and placed in City Hall as the first fish ever sold on Boston Common. Readers will recall that the sale was made for the benefit of the Provincetown sufferers.

SEPT-21-1917

SOCIALIST OUT FOR MAYOR

Oneal, Party's Secretary, Enters Contest

For the first time under the new city charter Boston is to have a Socialist candidate for Mayor. James Oneal of Dorchester has consented to enter the contest as Socialist candidate.

Oneal is State secretary of the Socialist party and a substantial campaign is being planned in his interest, with Joseph Bearak acting as campaign manager. The party is also planning to enter Mrs. Eva Hoffman of the West End and Dr. George W. Galvin in the school committe fight. Lewis Henderson of the Cigarmakers' Union is the trade unionist entry in the City Council campaign.

The platform on which Oneal, Henderson and others will work will be peace, the abolition of the poll tax and the abolition of non-partisan elections. The first meeting of the campaign committee will be held in the Pemberton building at 3 o'clock Saturday.

SEP-10-1917

REGISTER OF DEEDS MAY RUN

Fitzgerald Near Point of Coming Out for Mayor

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk county, will, in all probability, be a candidate for Mayor against James M. Curley. He said, yesterday:

TIME TO START FIGHT

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty. I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real programme of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage.

"I believe that Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

POST - SEPT-16-1917

READY TO GREET THE JAPANESE

City and State Will Entertain the Mission



Plans for the entertainment of the imperial Japanese mission, which is to spend Tuesday and Wednesday in Boston as guests of the city and State, were practically completed last night. Two busy days, crowded with events, have been arranged for the visitors.

TO ARRIVE TUESDAY

The mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, will arrive Tuesday morning from Newport, where they are guests today, and where an event of historic interest will take place tomorrow when Viscount Ishii places a wreath on the monument of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the man who opened the way for Americans in Japan.

The distinguished visitors will be given a reception at the State House by Governor McCall Tuesday forenoon, and Viscount Ishii will address the Constitutional Convention. A reception in the Hall of Flags will follow.

The visitors later will be guests at a luncheon at the home of Larz Anderson, former ambassador from the United States to Japan. An afternoon crowded with visits to points of interest, receptions and similar events will be followed by a state banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in the evening.

The principal event on Wednesday's programme will be a visit to the big army cantonment at Ayer. The crowning event of the two days' entertainment will be a banquet at the City Club in the evening.

On Tuesday morning, after the mission is met and formally welcomed at the South station by Mayor Curley and the reception committee, the visitors, escorted by Brigadier-General Johnston and troops, will be taken in motor cars through the downtown section of the city, through Federal street to Postoffice square, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylsstreet to the Charles street mall of the Common, where 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet them.

The complete programme as announced by the reception committee is as follows:

Official Programme

Tuesday, 10:13—Mission arrives from Newport at South station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles street mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the constitutional convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon street, Brookline.

2:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night—Dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese Mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the viscount with a gold medal.

The Wednesday programme is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman; Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank J. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul; W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, General John A. Johnston, Judge Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, General W. E. Lombard, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Professor Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. N.; John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer, Jr., former Governor David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEPT - 20 - 1917.

BY HERBERT L. BALDWIN

Staff Correspondent of the Post

CAMP DEVENS, Sept. 19.—Proudly waving the flag of their country which they have been selected to defend, 2123 men of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island marched into this cantonment this afternoon, the first ranks of drafted men to come into camp behind the colors for which they are to fight.

In solid ranks they came, lines stretching far down the assembly field, far differently than came the first 2000 men that straggled into camp in five days two weeks ago. Today's arrivals had more than doubled the assembled force of New England's national army tonight. Even then they were but the vanguard of the many thousands—18,000, to be exact in figures—that New England is to assemble here before next Sunday night.

SEP 20 1917

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Despatches from all parts of the country indicated that mobilization was being carried forward smoothly and amid scenes of popular enthusiasm. The national army men were given a tremendous send-off as they trooped to their trains. Almost the entire 45 per cent of the first call force of 687,000 men will be under military control and training by Saturday.

Every essential for the health and comfort of the men has been provided for.

There are busy days ahead at the cantonments. Not only must the men be examined by military doctors and finally accepted for army service, but they must be organized immediately into provisional companies for administrative purposes and to make possible their final assignments to the infantry, cavalry or artillery or to the special corps of the army.

The qualifications of each man are to be noted and his ultimate duty as far as practicable will bear some relations to the training he has received in civil life and his own inclinations.

Cheerful and Hilarious

A proud, hilarious, happy lot of men were today's arrivals at Camp Devens, as in large squads they swung off special coaches and trains that had brought them from where cheering thousands in home cities and towns had bade them good luck and good-bye, to this great training camp, where they are to become fighting men.

Proud were the Vermont men from Bennington County, the first of today's arrivals, as they marched in through the cantonment gates with American flags flying at the head of their column. Prouder still were the cheering and singing soldier boys to be from the hills of New Hampshire, whose huge white banner "From Berlin, N. H., to Berlin, Germany, via Ayer," had flaunted in the faces of Japan's mission as the drafted men's train coach stretched across the street at Ayer Junction while they were being shifted to the detraining siding. But just as proud were the 884 Rhode Island men who came swinging into the cantonment—a long line of them in squads of four, with white arm bands, with a flaming red "R. I." on every man of them.

Every recruit that came today talked of just one thing. The good-bys and the constant reception en route. Everywhere, the men said, the roaring farewell that commenced in their home cities and towns, was continued. It seemed as if everyone was watching for the recruits' trains, and as they passed factories' whistles blew and operatives left their machines, as they sped through a railroad station waiting passengers cheered them, as their train stopped for signal or switching everyone in sight cheered them. And when they got into this town they were cheering, too.

POST-SEPT-16-1917

BY PAULA PATTERSON

SEP 16 1917

"Books for the soldiers sailors, airmen," wherever the forces of the United States government may be in service, is the slogan which will launch a campaign for a book fund, to be directed by generals of organization, finance, law and literature and also of "the fourth estate." A graduate of the last named, formerly a newspaper editor and writer, now president of the National City Bank of New York, Frank A. Vanderlip, has been chosen chairman of the library war council

In a recent interview, Mr. Vanderlip stated that when the United States troops were mobilized at the Mexican border last year it was discovered that no provision had been made against one of the most pressing needs of the men. Not a book, not a pamphlet, not a magazine had been provided, and the soldiers clamored at every train halting at camp begging periodicals, newspapers, any scrap of reading matter available. The error will not be repeated at the draft cantonments or in France. The library war council has undertaken to supply reading matter to break the tedium of military life.

The movement for the cantonment libraries, which movement is planned also to include all stations wherever the United States forces are in service, is credited to the American Library Association, including trustees and librarians of the country. The association war finance committee is directed by Dr. Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library, who was the principal speaker at the meeting of the conference to arouse enthusiasm for the cause held at the Boston Public Library Tuesday.

Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, presided, with Mr. William F. Kenney, president of the trustees, ex-officio. Dr. Hill's plan for raising $1,000,000 for war libraries included a central building of appropriate proportions and a system of alternate supply, the books, properly catalogued, to be conveyed from the central libraries and to be in charge of experienced librarians for the 32 cantonments in the United States as well as the sections "over there." Means were discussed as to the provision of these libraries in detail, even to the ultimate disposal after war duration, all of which were ably defined by Dr. Hill. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of Boston Public Library, and A. A. Protzman of Pittsburg, division and field campaign director, respectively, gave interesting statistics, all statements showing what a great amount of good would be the net result to the man in service.

"Remember that books are companions, and of the most intimate sort," is an oft quoted phrase from Archbishop Keane's sketch, "Home," and the kind of books to be furnished will be the big problem easily solved by masters of book distribution, who have received suggestions from men in all branches of the war service, from the greatest of generals to the privates at the training camps.

Mr. Vanderlip, whose home library contains about 8000 volumes, says that choosing these books is a difficult task, as the men, especially in the cantonments, are all young, and they have arrived at that period of life when the mind is most impressionable. This condition is further emphasized by the circumstances which throw many of them suddenly into wider associations with their fellowmen. The things that are put in their minds now will stick there, and it seems the time of all times to give them the best there is in literature. These young men are not starting on a junket; it is going to be serious business, and the volumes should be selected especially because their substance will lead their readers to a better understanding of the principles for which they are to go out to fight, many of them to lay down their lives for democracy, and they should go filled with American ideals.

While the technicalities of the plan were discussed at the library meeting, at the luncheon numbering 400 covers at the Copley-Plaza, the plan was indorsed by officials of State, city and army. Under the scholarly chairmanship of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Massachusetts member of the library war council, appointed by the Secretary of War, the programme scintillated with the brilliancy reflected by the enthusiastic speeches of the leaders in public welfare.

Governor McCall emphasized the pride of Boston as a book centre and the fact that the present librarian of the congressional library, Mr. Putnam, a life-long friend of the Governor, was chosen from this city. He heartily co-operated with any movement to furnish reading for the men and announced that his proclamation would follow within the octave.

Brigadier-General Johnston, whose aide was Lieutenant Joseph O'Hare of Charlestown, stated that reading was a savior for the soldier, and while advocating that appropriate books for many minds and manner of men should be supplied, reiterated that the great forces of the United States were the newspaper reading public; that to the men in service the "home paper" was eagerly anticipated, and that the news item with the personal touch seemed like a friend from the inner circle. General Johnston's tribute to the local papers should inspire editors and writers to renewed energy, for, as he stated, the daily chroniclings of his intimates in the pleasantries of life received in foreign locations equalled the arrival of one speaking the mother tongue as compared with the interest felt by the soldier in the metropolitan papers. Every one present was urged to send at least one copy of the locals, especially to the cantonments, where the soldiers were grouped according to their home locations as nearly as possible. Mayor Curley made a plea that the best of literature be furnished, historical as well as the books with the golden thread of romance weaving their pages and also the influence of good poetry; he referred commendably to the appreciation of the naval forces at Commonwealth pier who have the opportunity of a reading library as supplied by the city of Boston. Thus temptation to mischief had been supplanted by good reading, stating that since this branch had been established the deportment had notably improved

SEPT-18-1917

BARRY MAY GO OUT FOR MAYOR

Says Curley "Disappointment" as City's Chief

"Under certain circumstances" Edward P. Barry, former Lieutenant-Governor, will be a candidate for Mayor.

And Mr. Barry, in making this announcement yesterday, intimated that there was a chance the "certain circumstances" would develop, particularly if he decided that the field of candidates for Mayor were of a type that did not appeal to him.

"In my opinion it is about time that Boston gets a Mayor who will give a business administration for the benefit of the whole people, instead of himself," said Mr. Barry. He declared that Mayor Curley, whom he supported in the election of four years ago, had proven "a great disappointment."

City Clerk James Donovan yesterday issued a denial of the rumor that he intended to enter the mayoralty fight.

"I have not the slightest intention of becoming a candidate and that is final," said Mr. Donovan.

Major Azan of the French forces, in the language of his country, paid tribute to the seriousness of the soldier and his love of learning, especially of historical data, and his associate, Captain Maurice, that he experienced. for books for the soldiers with a memorable incident illustrated his plea When disposing of his personal effects prior to leaving the field of the conflict he offered to his attendant his choice of articles, thinking he would test he offered to fighting or personal use, but was surprised that select some implement for fighting or poetry.

Sept. 24 is the opening day of the week's campaign for Chairman Coolidge the choice cherished was a little book of poetry.

Surely lovers of books will be willing to contribute, for as he stated, said: "The war has taught us that we do not yet begin to appraise our sacrifices; and referring to the statement of an official of the city of Toronto, "We must learn to give and give until it hurts; then to smile and give again."

Patrons of the Public Library and admirers of art and public welfare who so many times have admired in their frequent visits the great marble lions on either side of the first landing at the staircase, which are sculptures of Louis St. Gaudens, will be encouraged in their generosity to the soldiers in service when it is recalled that the lions are memorial gifts of the Civil war. chusetts volunteers of the Second and Twentieth regiments in the Civil war.

POST - SEPT - 16 - 1917.

Italians to Give Mayor Bronze Bust of Himself

SEP 16 1917



SCULPTOR MODELLING BUST OF MAYOR CURLEY IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

C. S. Paolo, the sculptor, is doing the work in the Mayor's office while the Mayor attends to his city business. The bust when completed will be presented to the Mayor by the Italian residents of the North End in appreciation of the reception given the Italian war mission recently.

Italian residents of the North End o show their appreciation of the l reception accorded the Prince ine and the members of the war mission by presenting the vith a $2500 bronze bust of himself.

For many weeks a New York sculptor labored on the model from which the bust will be cast. The sculptor studied the Mayor while the latter worked at his official duties, and the likeness that has been produced is generally regarded as one of the best ever made of the Mayor.

Visitors to Mayor Curley's office in City Hall these days are given an opportunity of seeing his Honor's features being modelled in clay. The work is being done by a sculptor, while Mayor Curley works, and an excellent likeness seems to be resulting.

The presentation of the bronze bust will be made at a banquet to be held at a North End hotel and the date of this event is to be announced later.

The committee in charge of the bust presentation are: James V. Donnaruma, a member of the board of infirmary trustees and well known as the editor of an Italian newspaper; Frank Clambelli and Saverio Romano.

SEPT-18-1917

ROXBURY TO LOSE MUNICIPAL MARKET

Because farmers protested that business was not up to expectations in the municipal market at Madison square, Roxbury, Mayor Curley has consented to the market location being shifted to Forest Hills square.

This market will be in operation Mondays.

SEP-17-1917

I. W. W. MEET ON COMMON

Park Street Pastor Is Denounced by Speaker

SEP 17 1917

I. W. W. leaders led an open air meeting on the Common yesterday afternoon, before a large audience. Thomas Maher denounced the actions of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church for his stand, following the riot on the Common at the time of the Socialist meeting and parade a few weeks ago.

Mr. Maher declared that the actions of Dr. Conrad were absolutely contrary to religious principles and added that much of the trouble between the government and labor workers is due to such interference.

SEPT-17-1917

GIVES MEDAL TO GIRL OF 15

SEP 17 1917

Mayor Makes Presentation of Heroine Award

In the presence of a throng of cheering admirers, Angelina Velando, 15 years old, of 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, was presented a gold medal by Mayor Curley in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, East Boston, yesterday afternoon.

The medal was given by the Ralstone Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis as a reward for great bravery. One night last May Angelina was awakened by a cry of "Fire." She jumped from her bed and found the little bedroom in which she and her two younger sisters slept a mass of flames.

Clad only in her night dress, she picked up her younger sister and struggled through the flames to safety. Although half suffocated by the smoke and scorched by the flames, she returned to the bedroom and carried her other sister to the street below.

SEPT-23-1917

HERE AND THERE WITH HOSTS AND GUESTS

SEP 23 1917

Mrs. James M. Curley entertained a box party Monday at the Shubert Theatre, when Robert Mantell opened his week of repertoire with "King Lear."

TRANSCRIPT - OCT - 16 - 1917

PETERS ASKS FOR ECONOMY

Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Addresses Wellesley Club on War Financing

That the United States can meet the great financial demands of the war only by economy of all the people was the message that Andrew J. Peters, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, brought to the Wellesley Club which dined at Young's Hotel last night.

"As our young men are now responding to the call to the colors," continued Mr. Peters, "the people who cannot fight at the front are going to fight here at home by making contributions to the sums needed to finance the war."

Mr. Peters pointed out that since March 4 the special appropriations made by Congress because of the war amount to $16,901,000,000. "These figures," he said, "indicate what must be raised to meet our share of the war expense. We can only meet these great financial demands by each you might be able to contribute, and the man who deliberately refrains from giving the assistance which he has within his power is not a good citizen, but a bad one, and he should be a marked man in the community in which he lives.

Effect of Small Purchases

"Your means may be small and you may not think that the little you can do will be of material importance; but if every person in the United States purchased thirty dollars of bonds, it would provide the three billions which the Government needs at this time. If every head of a family would purchase one hundred and fifty dollars of bonds, it would supply the amount the Government needs; and you should stop to consider how much effect this small purchase may have in carrying out the requirements of the Government. However small the purchase may be, it will help build an aeroplane, which may destroy many of the enemy or much of his property; it will help build some kind of a warship which will engage in all activities of our Navy; it will help build a ship to carry food and supplies to our boys in France; it will help manufacture ammunition to be used against the enemy; and it will protect our own men and help win the war. That being the case, can any right-thinking person hesitate?

SEPT - 11 - 1917

TO FLY FLAG OF JAPAN

Dr. Morton Prince Urges Appropriate Decoration in the City During Visit of Imperial Japanese Commission Sept. 18 and 19

Dr. Morton Prince urges that Boston be appropriately decorated with Japanese flags for the visit of the Japanese Commission to the United States on Sept. 18 and 19. There are, unfortunately, however, few Japanese flags in stock in the city, and additional ones will have to be manufactured.

The committee in charge of the reception, therefore, has made arrangements with the George T. Hoyt Company, 52 South arket street, by which flags will be made and can be purchased at the following rates: 4x6 $3, 5x8 $4, 6x10 $5.50. It is probable also that other manufacturers will be willing to supply such flags at the same rate. The national flag of Japan is a red moon on a white background.

Mayor Curley and the committee on arrangements, says Dr. Prince, will be highly gratified if the citizens of Boston will coöperate in welcoming the Imperial Japanese Commission by displaying the flag of Japan during the two days of their visit, Sept. 18 and 19.

SEPT - 4 - 1917

MAYOR MAKES FOURTH ATTEMPT

Names Thomas J. Dawson of East Boston as Superintendent of Supplies

Another attempt to fill the position of superintendent of supplies has been made by Mayor Curley. Thomas J. Dawson of 626 Saratoga street, East Boston, is the fourth appointee. He is thirty-one years of age and a native of Cambridge. He has been employed in the purchasing department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company thirteen years. He was educated in St. Mary's School, East Boston, and at the East Boston High School, subsequently taking a college extension course. He is president of the East Boston Catholic Club.

Soon after D. Frank Doherty resigned from the position of superintendent of supplies on Oct. 23, 1916, the mayor appointed John B. Martin. He was the first of the mayor's appointees to be turned down by the Civil Service Commission. He died soon afterward. The second appointment was that of Henry H. O'Connor of Roxbury, and the third, Frank B. Crane of Dorchester, both of whom failed of confirmation. The position is being filled temporarily by Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner. The salary is $3000.

SEPT - 4 - 1917

COAL SAVING CAMPAIGN

How to Economize in Industrial Plants Is Outlined by a New Committee

Economy in the use of coal is urged by the committee on power-plant economy which has just been created by the New England Coal Committee. In its appeal the committee explains how to economize.

"We do not advocate costly expenditure to make boiler plants more economical," it says, "but we do urge strict attention to upkeep and maintenance in existing plants to maintain greater efficiency, the greatest enemies of which are lack of cleanliness in allowing scot or scale to accumulate, and lack of repairs.

"We would urge on all plants an accurate daily record of the amount of coal burned, for the direct attention of the responsible managers, who should impress on the engineers the absolute necessity of the most economical use of coal as a patriotic service.

"We urge, also, the hearty coöperation of the men who actually fire the coal. If they are unable to serve their country by enlisting in its military or naval forces, a few pounds of coal saved by each one every day during the coming winter will, in the aggregate, amount to enough to send many a ship loaded with supplies for our men at the front.

"On request the New England Coal Committee will gladly send an inspector to investigate and report on conditions in any plant, charging only a fair price to cover the bare cost of services."

The committee on power-plant economy includes: Albert Greene Duncan of the Harmony Mills; M. C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated; Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, C. L. Edgar of the Edison Company; H. W. Mason of S. D. Warren & Co. and J. F. McNamara of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

CO-OPERATIVE COAL BUYING

Boston Coal Users Form an Association, Calling for 10,000 Shares

A coöperative association, known as the Boston Coal Users' Coöperative Association, was formed last evening at a meeting in Faneuil Hall. James J. Irwin presided. He said that the meeting was for business purposes only, to provide a plan for obtaining cheaper coal, and not a rally to protest against existing conditions. Dr. F. F. Whittier of Brookline acted as secretary and stated that the Consumers' Coöperative Company, an established concern, could sell coal for 35 cents under the market price. James H. Stark said that what is wanted is a reduction of $3 or $4 a ton.

It was voted to have a stock association, with 10,000 shares at $5 a share, to incorporate under the laws of Massachusetts and to declare dividends on the capital stock and then distribute profits among the members in accordance with the amount of their patronage. The association is to have seven directors.

Aug - 27 - 1917

GRANDSTANDS TO BE REMOVED

Structures on Tremont Street Mall and at City Hall Cost $10,000 to Erect

Bids will be asked this week for the removal of the grandstands in the yard of City Hall and on the Tremont street mall of the Common. Whether the city will retain the lumber for use in the bridge and sewer divisions of the public works department has not been determined. The stands cost $10,000, the Tremont-street stand $9200, and the other two, $800.

O'KEEFE TO BOWLES'S PLACE

Advertising Man Chosen Chairman of Executive Committee of Committee on Public Safety

Major Patrick F. O'Keefe will take Admiral Bowles's place as chairman of the executive board of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. The choice was made by the executive committee today, that body being asked to take action by the mayor following a meeting of the entire committee last week. Mayor Curley warned Mr. O'Keefe that the post would likely be more exacting than it has been, and that it would reqiure many hours of hard work each day.

SEPT - 4 - 1917

NOT TO JOIN A. F. OF L.

Post Office Laborers Vote Against the Proposal to Affiliate

A proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, was before the National Association of Post Office Laborers yesterday and was defeated. The delegates took the view that this is an inopportune time to join the labor movement.

Among the speakers at the convention, in John Winthrop Hall, were Mayor Curley, Edward J. Ryan of the Railway Mail Service, John W. McGrath, superintendent of mails at the main office; and John Cassidy of the Federation of Post Office Clerks. The mayor said that the post office laborers ought to have more than $900 a year.

RECORD - SEP-16-1917

Viscount Ishii Is Tired But Happy

Visitor Tells Record Woman Boston Japanese Flag Display Is Best Seen

By Hazel Canning

"We are actively at work with the Allies—our warships have patrolled the Pacific, keeping it safe for shipping," and—

"I am very tired, but I am—how do you say it—happy to be tired."

Viscount Kujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, in the Governor's reception room at the State House, smilingly began a little description of his American impressions with this human confession.

About him were grouped all manner of civil, state, city, and military officials, from the Governor of the State down.

About him were his countrymen, some in uniform, some in conventional dress clothes, with imposing gold and red badges on their coat fronts. The Viscount himself, in civilian costume badge bedecked, under the mothering, hovering, lovering guardianship of Mayor Curley, who lingered close from the time the train arrived at the South Station through all the stages of the journey to the State House, told a little of what he had seen here in America.

Message From Japan

"My chief mission," said he, "was to take a personal message from the Emperor of Japan to your President Wilson. When you ask if I think my mission has been successful, I must emphatically reply that it has been—not successful, for that message was delivered safely by me some time ago in Washington.

"The next charge given me by my Imperial master, the Emperor, was to visit as many of the leading cities as I could, and to speak with as many of the leading citizens of each city as I could, to assure them of good feeling of their allies, the Japanese, and to take the message from them back to Japan—a message of increased friendliness and good will.

"'Has my mission been successful?' It has been most successful. Now as to your Boston. Will you permit me to say that we Japanese feel more warmly towards Boston and Philadelphia than perhaps any other American cities. It is because so many of our young men have received their education here—that is why. Of course with New York there is a strong bond, too, but that is rather a commercial bond.

Honored By Display

"Now let me add another word. I—we—the members of my party, have been most deeply touched by your friendly display of our Japanese emblem; everywhere on the road from the station to your State House have we seen it. Please say this—in no other city has it been so often seen as here in Boston on a rainy day.

"I also hear that 5000 of your school children would have sung to us, but for the rain. We regret that the weather was too unfavorable for that. It is our loss."

Which ended mere politenesses. Now the ambassador is a man rather short, a gentleman given to smiling warmly, quiet, almost sunny of voice, if you can interpret the 'sunny" to mean something bland and yet characterful, a man of poise and savoir faire.

The next question was broached by a woman who quaked in her shoes, even as she asked it.

All Americans will remember reading charges that the Japanese have not been such active allies in the war as yet, that few Japanese troops have crossed to France. I spoke to the Viscount of that.

"When are your people going to take a more active part in hostilities?" I asked, "when——?"

The Ambasssdor had emphatic views on the subject. "We have been active allies since the very first that we took sides," said he.

Guarding the Pacific

"Look at the Pacific ocean; consider that ships pass safely, unmolested by submarine, by any onslaught of hostile foe, and then you will know that the part my country has played in patroling the Pacific is no small part—is very large indeed.

"Since, for all that any traveler could tell who sails the Pacific, there is no war and no enemy. If this were not the case the cause of the Allies would suffer even more than you might imagine."

An Ambassador who is a diplomat, a scholar and a gentleman spoke with conviction. And then city potentates, heretofore hovering, came up and Viscount Kujiro Ishii, who "is happy to be tired," began on one of the objects of his mission as described by himself, "to convey to your leading cities, and to your leading citizens, friendly messages from Japan."

SEP-19-1917

HEATH HEAD OF SAFETY COMMITTEE

Victor A. Heath, vice-president of the Roxbury Board of Trade and a member of the furniture concern known as Frank Ferdinand, Inc., yesterday accepted his election as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee to succeed Maj. P. F. O'Keefe.

He was elected Monday by the executive committee. Yesterday he formally accepted the office in a letter to Mayor Curley.

The new chairman is president of the Roxbury Boys' Club and president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Assn. He served five years in the regular Army and rose to the rank of sergeant, three years being spent in the Philippine Islands. He also served in the Spanish-American war.

SEP-20-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley is not going to forget the young soldiers from his old stronghold, Ward 12, as to every one of the 60 who are to leave for Ayer Sunday afternoon will be presented personally by him an appropriate gift tomorrow evening in the Ward 12 Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine sts. The relatives and friends of the boys have also been invited to attend the affair.

Dr. Philip Castleman, it is said on excellent authority, will be appointed a deputy health commissioner within a few days. Dr. Castleman has been engaged in bacteriological work in the City Health Department for many years, and since the resignation of Deputy Health Commr. Stack several months ago, he has been in charge of the bacteriological laboratory.

Miss Alice Leonard, who has acted as supervisor of the City Hall exchange for the last several years, has been made operator of Mayor Curley's private branch exchange. Miss Leonard is an intimate friend of the Curley family. She was Mrs. Curley's bridesmaid. She succeeds Miss Mary B. Callahan who recently resigned.

Monthly statistics just completed indicate that 10 city employees died during July and that none retired or were discharged from municipal service, which is a record breaker.

An appropriate memento of the recent visit of the Kilties to Boston as the guests of the city was received yesterday by Mayor Curley from the Canadians in the form of a morocco-bound copy of a special edition of "The Breach of the Heather." Incidentally the letter accompanying the gift says that the regiment now is known as the Kilties of America instead of the Kilties of New Brunswick, because of the large number of boys from the States now in the contingent.

SEP-18-1917

O'KEEFE RESIGNS PUBLIC OFFICE

Chairman of Safety Committee Says Private Business Requires His Time

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, yesterday sent his resignation to Mayor Curley. In his letter of resignation Maj. O'Keefe says that he finds it impossible to devote every minute of his time to committee work, as it is necessary for him to devote some time to his own business.

The resignation was accepted and Mayor Curley immediately called a special meeting of the executive committee to choose his successor. Maj. O'Keefe succeeded former Admiral Francis T. Bowles who resigned to work with the U. S. Shipping Board in Washington. The chairman receives no salary.

RECORD - SEP. 17-1917

Curley Celebrates City's Birthday as Sculptor's Guest

Mayor Curley observed the 287th anniversary of the birth of Boston today by dining with C. S. Paola, the sculptor who has just completed modelling the Mayor's bust.

Boston was settled in 1630, but the original name of Trimountaine was not changed to Boston until several months after its settlement. That was Sept. 7, 1630, old style, which makes the anniversary fall on Sept. 17.

SEP - 17 - 1917

A Mayoralty War

SEP 17 1917

If the promises are fulfilled, it looks as if Boston might have war brought to its very doors before the next city year begins. The promise of a determined fight by Congressman James A. Gallivan against Mayor Curley for the Mayoralty opens out a prospect for war in generous and large doses.

The entrance of Mr. Gallivan into the Mayoralty field injects ginger into a somewhat slumbering situation. If the primary fight narrows down to a Gallivan-Curley race, Bostonians may look forward to a "war to the finish." It is to be hoped, however, that it will be a fight of principles and merits, and not of vituperation, mere personalities and the airing of petty discords.

Two candidates for office going at each other like Tom cats in a midnight alley furnish a very picturesque and exciting municipal event, but this can never compensate for losing sight of real issues. We do not at all say that Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Curley will thus claw each other's eyes out. What we have in mind is possibilities. We should be entirely reconciled to the loss of campaign picturesqueness if those who feel called upon to run for Mayor this time will do so with a proper regard for the real issues at stake.

SEP - 17 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley declines to comment on Congressman Gallivan's entry into the mayoralty race, but, of course, he has decided opinions on the subject. One of his friends says that the Mayor regards the announcement as one of the finest jokes of the season. The prevailing opinion in City Hall is that Gallivan will pull out of the contest within another month.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald continues to decline to mention the name of his successor in his weekly publication, "The Republic." Curley's name suddenly disappeared from the columns of the paper about two months ago, but for months before that time Fitz promised an interesting campaign this fall.

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Rep. Dan Casey of Ward 10, South Boston, is one of the many candidates for re-election to the House who promises himself a seat on Beacon Hill for another year, and he is one of the many who can have the Mayor's backing if he wants it.

Rep. Dan Young of Ward 11, who is out for a second term in the House, is almost a daily caller at the Mayor's Gate. Although only 23 years old, Rep. Young is a capable instructor in one of the best known local institutions of learning, and an eloquent speaker.

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NO PARADE

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We have not been able to discover the military reasons why Boston, alone among the large cities, has not been permitted to witness a parade of its departing soldiers and thus to give vent to its feelings. There have been inspiring parades in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, without, so far as we can learn, any serious damage to the cause. In view of the readiness with which this community and this section have responded to all calls, we regret this appearance of discrimination; and though willing to believe that it rests on sound reasons, wish that for the public's satisfaction these could be revealed.

The G. A. R. parade showed something of what Boston can do when stirred; but, notable as it was as a demonstration of patriotic emotion, it would undoubtedly be eclipsed if the folk hereabouts could join in one grand farewell to its young men who are to go to Ayer. Boston, to be sure, does not need the excitement of parades to keep its loyalty up. But, traditions to the contrary, Boston is human; and it surely would like to let itself indulge in one tumultuous exhibition.

However, orders are orders. We're not complaining, understand. We're just regretful. And possibly a bit sore. Can you blame us?

SEP - 17 - 1917

Schooling for Immigrants

SEP 17 1917

To the Editor:

The Day School for Immigrants of the City of Boston offers to those non-English speaking people who do not work during the day an excellent opportunity to learn English.

Instruction is given by experienced teachers in English, the conversation of the classroom being based on topics of immediate interest to the pupils—concerning civics, sanitation, hygiene, the home, education, the opportunities of the country, etc.

Special Citizenship Classes are about to be established in the school. The coure will consist of practical instruction in civics, United States history and geography, city, State and National government. It is realized that this instruction will fill a long felt want on the part of those men who wish to take out their second papers for naturalization, but who are not properly informed concerning government history, etc.

All classes are free and meet every day (in the morning 8.45 to 10:45—in the afternoon 2.45 to 4.45).

Application for membership should be made at once to the office of the Day School for Immigrants, 48 Boylston st., E. D. Hodson, instfuctor in charge of the English classes.

M. J. Downey,
Acting Director Evening and Continuation Schools.

SEP - 17 - 1917

ITALIANS PLAN TO CELEBRATE REUNIFICATION

Fifty Societies Are to Participate in Big Program

The Italians of Boston have arranged an elaborate program for the celebration of "The Reunification of Italy," which comes on Thursday, Sept. 20. Parades, banquets and a mass meeting at Tremont Temple are the features of the celebration.

Fifty Italian societies will assemble at North End Park, and bearing torchlights, will march around the Italian quarter and thence to Tremont Temple. After the parade many of the societies will hold banquets.

At Tremont Temple A. D. Mollica will preside, and addresses will be made by Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley. The singing of patriotic songs by a chorus, under Miss Margherita Fiske, an address on the significance of the day by A. F. Macaluso; "Italy of Today, with a Thought of Democracy," by Dr. Rocco V. Brindisi; an address by Rev. Enrico Sartorio, and "Italy Reborn," by Miss Amy Bernardy, will complete the program.

A committee of prominent Italians has been formed in order to arrange for a demonstration in honor of the Italian-American conscripts to Camp Devens at Ayer. The observance will take place on the day the 40 p.c. quota departs from this city. A banquet and an automobile parade through the North End and the presentation of a little token to every drafted Italian-American will be features of the evening. The committee in charge of the ceremonies includes: Chairman Peter Porter, Sec. Frank Ciambelli, Dr. D. A. Costa, Vincent Brogna, Edward Scigliano, Felix Marcella and Rocco Leone.

The Committee on the Orphans and War Widows of Italy will send this week to Prince di Udine, who recently was honored in Boston and who is now in Italy, the sum of $3000. More will follow, in that $10,000 has been promised. The committee is headed by Frank Ciambelli. A. G. Stabile of 176 North st. is the treasurer.

HERALD - SEP-17-1917

THE MAYORALTY

Who is the unknown individual whom the Good Government Association is grooming for mayor?

The foregoing question, in various forms of expression, is heard frequently nowadays. The city election will take place in three months. Mayor Curley will be a candidate to succeed himself and to establish a Boston record of eight years in the mayor's office, but the Traveler has no method of fixing the identity of the citizen who, in the opinion of the Good Government Association, is entirely worthy of receiving its support and indorsement.

The Traveler remembers, however, that the Good Government Association has been singularly and consistently unsuccessful in its selection of mayoral candidates. For that reason the Traveler doubts one current report, which is to the effect that the association will attach its certificate of merit to Edwin Upton Curtis.

The Traveler doubts that report because of the fact that in all probability if Mr. Curtis should be nominated and supported by those who oppose Mr. Curley, Mr. Curtis would be elected; but, supporting him, the Good Government Association would destroy its hard-earned reputation as an indefatigable backer of unsuccessful candidates for mayor.

SEP-16-1917

CITY REQUIRES 74,011 TONS COAL

Mayor Sends Detailed Report to Fuel Administrator at Washington.

SEP 16 1917

SCHOOLS NEED 18,500 TONS

At the request of National Fuel Administrator Garfield, Mayor Curley last night forwarded to Washington detailed reports showing that a grand total of 21,700 tons anthracite coal, including 4700 tons for the schools, and 52,311 bituminous, including 13,800 for the schools, constitute the city's needs to carry it through the financial year.

Not a Bid Received.

A statement from Acting Superintendent of Supplies O'Hearn recites that aside from the schools, 51,000 bituminous and 20,000 tons of antharcite were required by the departments during the fiscal year beginning May 1, and that although bids have been advertised for five times, the first time as long ago as March 29, not a bid has been received.

There have been several conferences with coal dealers, the first on April 20, when they informed the mayor that "it would be impossible for the city to obtain its year's supply on account of the shortage of labor, transportation difficulties and fear that the government might commandeer their coal supply, and also on account of the stringency of the city of Boston specifications."

Subsequent conferences have been as futile, although a committee of coal dealers was appointed to confer with the acting superintendent of supplies and the corporation counsel to draw up acceptable specifications.

In reply to Dr. Garfield's questions as to what dealers have been furnishing the city with coal, Acting Superintendent of Supplies O'Hearn states that the Batchelder Bros. Company on May 1, 1916, made a contract with the city for furnishing semi-bituminous and anthracite needed in the various public buildings, but this contract expired April 30 last, and all contracts for soft coal for the year 1916 also expired then.

The Batchelder Bros. Company has supplied anthracite and semi-bituminous since for the public buildings at the market price, plus an additional charge for housing, and have given assurances that they will continue so to do; and will continue to furnish New River coal, short ton, delivered $9. Prices paid the Batchelder company last year were $6.25 for furnace and $6.75 for egg or stove against $9.50 for all sizes now.

For the Long Island Hospital, the city has been obliged to pay $10.26 per gross ton alongside. Prices paid have varied from $8.25 to $12.06 per gross ton for New River and from $8.25 to $10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania.

On July 2, an appeal was made to the public safety committee, but the reply was that the committee could be of no assistance, and was more interested in getting the coal to New England than in obtaining low prices.

Business Agent Keogh's report for the school department shows that although the school committee has advertised twice, and held a conference with the coal dealers, no bids have resulted. The schools need 13,800 tons bituminous and 4700 anthracite, and 12 different coal dealers have offered varying amounts of both kinds, to a total of 3970 anthracite and 8100 bituminous, at $9.25 plus 50 cents for delivery for the former, and $9.75 plus 50 cents for delivery for the latter.

SEP-17-1917

Mayor Needn't Be Saint, but Must Be on the Level

Mrs. Florence G. Farnsworth, 6 Franklin terrace, Hyde Park, was the winner of the box seats at Saturday's matinee performance of "Everywoman," at the Boston Opera House, for sending in the best letter received by the Traveler before 9 o'clock Saturday morning, telling what Boston's next mayor should do. She says:

Wanted—a mayor,—no saint, understand;
But a clean, manly man, who on every hand
Serves God and the people, regardless of race;
Who carries his patriotism stamped on his face.
Our money he spends with the greatest of care
For our streets, schools and poor, each getting their share.
He is big, brave, manly and true,
And does what is right, on draft has not pity—
Do you think we might elect such a one for our city?

The winner of the box for the evening was Mrs. Henry E. Fenton, 11 Whittemore terrace, Upham's Corner, who said, among many other interesting things, "Receiving the salary of a highly competent business manager, he should study to put the city's affairs on the basis of efficiency seen in big business houses."

Each day this week the Traveler will present a pair of seats to each of the writers of the six best suggestions received during the day. This means six chances for you to win each day—all we want is an idea, and you must have many of them on this important shbject each day.

Write us in a few words—

WHAT SHOULD THE NEXT MAYOR OF BOSTON DO?

SEP-17-1917

Keefe Resigns as Head of City Safety Committee

SEP 17 1917

Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe has resigned as chairman of the Boston public safety committee. In his letter of resignation he recalls that in accepting the chairmanship he reserved the privilege of an early resignation if he found the duties too exacting, and this has been his experience.

Maj. O'Keefe resigns both as chairman and as a member. A meeting of the executive committee of the public safety committee has been called to fill the vacancy. There may be difficulty, as the position demands practically all the time of the incumbent.

SEP-15-1917

It was Mr. Gallivan, as you remember, who replied, when Mayor Curley announced that he was going to Washington to get something that the Boston congressmen should have got, that the only thing the mayor could get in Washington was the next train home.

JOURNAL - SEP-17-1917.

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday night, Sept. 16, 1917.

Dear Mike:

The Good Government Association at present makes me think of a railroad locomotive, off the track, upside down, wheels going around furiously and whistle tooting away, and yet not going ahead an inch.

The Goo-Goos are hustling around frantically and yet they are not getting anywhere. The most logical men to run for mayor are all keeping away from the Goo-Goos, regarding the laurel crown of the G. G. A. indorsement with a suspicious eye, as though they thought the laurel was poison ivy.

Money is scarce, too. The highbrows who usually come across with $500 or $1000 for the Goo-Goos seem to have writers' cramp this year when it comes to writing a check, and as far as dipping in their pockets is concerned, they seem to be handcuffed. What with the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, Belgians, French orphans, starving Poland, the high cost of rum and the tax on incomes and profits, the Back Bay's fat purse seems to have been drained until at present it resembles little Harold's toy balloon after he stuck the pin in it.

Up to last Monday night there was talk that the Goo-Goos intended to indorse Sheriff Jack Keliher. But there was a glorious crash at a secret conference at the City Club that took all the Keliher wind out of the sails of Secretary Bob Bottomly and Edmund Billings. As you know, the Goo-Goo organization is run by five men, and one of these five sat on the Keliher proposition much as an elephant might sit on a peanut shell. He said that he didn't care how much Bottomly and Billings might think of Keliher, that Keliher would never get the Goo-Goo indorsement.

And that settled it. As a matter of fact, Keliher is worth about 20 of some of the men the Goo-Goos have indorsed for public office, but a little thing like that means nothing in the pure young life of certain Goo-Goo leaders.

Want Peters to Run

The handful of men who run the Goo-Goo organization seem to want Andy Peters to run. Andy has oodles of money. But I understand that Andy has said (more power to him) that, if he runs, he will run as Andy Peters and not as the Goo-Goos' hand-picked marionette.

It is hard to figure out just what the matter is with the Goo-Goos, but my guess is that the organization is suffering with political gout.

There is a lot of talk of a new reform organization, to be formed with a membership of every reformer in Boston who is disgusted with the high-handed methods of certain of the Goo-Goo leaders, and that among the active members will be Tom Kenny, Walter Ballantyne, John Attridge and a few other men of political strength who quit the Goo-Goo ranks after refusing to be told what they must and must not do while in office.

Some of the men who claim to be powers in the Good Government Association have about as much right to try and reform politics as John Dever has a right to try and qualify as a toe dancer. State street, the Back Bay, the Chamber of Commerce and the big real estate manipulators are not the only people who should have the say in matters of reform.

All this may sound rather bitter and unkind toward some of our rich reformers, Mike, but it's true, nevertheless.

You probably read in Saturday's papers about Jim Gallivan being a candidate for mayor. If Gallivan stays in the fight to the finish (which I haven't the slightest idea that he will) he will make it possible for a third candidate to win; because I think he would rip a beautiful hole in the heart of Curley's strength with the gang.

Keep Eye on Johnny Fitz

There is one baby to keep your eye on every minute, and that baby is Johnny Fitz. I think more and more that Fitz will jump into the fight at the last minute with his customary spectacular and grandstand methods, induce all other candidates to back him and then give Jim Curley the wildest give-and-take gutter fight that this city ever saw. Every rally would be one of those old-fashioned type, where you rip off the leg of your chair when you sit down and hold it in your right hand until you either land home or in the hospital.

The spirit is in the air already. Last Thursday Curley was asked to aid a charitable fund by auctioning off a cod on Boston Common. There was a big crowd there, and Curley picked up a good-sized cod and stuck his finger in the eye of the fish (just the way they do in a street fight). A rummy in the crowd saw the finger go in the fish's eye and muttered sympathetically, "The poor fish."

A man side of him thought he was calling Curley a poor fish and promptly slugged him back of the ear. And the election is more than three months away!

Lewis R. Sullivan, who is fighting Senator "Diamond Jim" Timility for Governor's Council, is going to get plugged back of the ear by some of Timilty's gang if he keeps on, I'm thinking. His newest line of bull is to kid Timility about being a highbrow. Here is a sample of what he pulled at one rally:

"Our old friend, the senator, is rich now," he shouted. "He's forgotten what work is like. Years ago, if you gave him a shovel, he'd spit on his hands like a true Irishman and go to work. If you gave him a shovel now he'd sprinkle a little cologne on his hands with an eye-dropper."

If Lewis keeps peddling that line of junk some of "Diamond Jim's" gang will use a bottle over his skull for a nut-cracker, and it won't be a perfume bottle, either. And a guy that's been crowned with a bottle usually does the rest of his campaigning from a hospital cot, with a nurse as an audience.

Curley Posing for Statue

Curley is posing for a statue these days and it's a scream. An Italian sculptor, who rejoices in the name of Cartaino Sciarrino Paolo, has been spending a few hours every day in the mayor's office "sculping" the mayor out of clay, and he works right ahead while Curley is talking with visitors.

Curley will be busily engaged talking some serious problem with a man, who is whispering confidentially, when over will stride the sculptor. He will bend over and peer through his glasses inside of Curley's ear, for all the world like some suspicious mother trying to find out if her small boy has done a good job with soap and water before starting for school.

The visitor will imagine the man is a nut and gaze pop-eyed at him, forgetting everything he was talking about. Then the sculptor will stride back to the statue, run his finger into the clay ear and wiggle it around. A few mintues later he will return to where Curley is talking and again glare at Curley's ear, cocking his head from side to side like a rooster.

On another occasion he will get in front of Curley and stare at his jaw until even Curley gets fidgety. Then he'll walk back to the clay statue and give it a slap on the jaw to reduce some bump. If he ever makes a mistake some day and glares at the statue and then tries to alter Curley's jaw he'll get an awful shock. Curley'd probably think he meant it and wring his neck until his Adam's apple would trickle cider.

Your stockin'-foot pal,
PETE.

P. S.—City Colector Curley received $20 through the mail a few days ago from some unknown person, who wrote: "Please give this to the conscience fund. It is money I cheated the city out of a few years ago. I hope others will follow my example." Sufferin' catfish, Mike, just imagine it* If everybody who ever cheated the city out of any money should return it there would be enough coin in the city treasury to float a Liberty Loan.

Your s-f pal, P.

SEP-17-1917

MAYOR ASKS U. S. FIX COAL PRICE

Once again Mayor Curley has appealed to Dr. Harry C. Garfield, the federal fuel administrator, for help in relieving the local coal situation. The mayor wishes to make sure of an adequate supply for all city buildings, including the schools.

Yesterday he found that two contractors wanted $9.25 per ton to supply the schools, with an extra charge of 50 cents per ton for putting it in. Although the mayor has no authority in the matter of school purchases, he wired Dr. Garfield asking for the fixing of a fair price in Boston.

The supply in the school bins is exceedingly low, and this situation prompted the mayor's action upon his return from the White mountains.

RECORD - SEP - 17 - 1917

GALLIVAN NEEDS SUPPORT OF G. C. A. TO WIN MAYORALTY RACE

Victory for Curtis Seen if Congressman Does Not Have This Backing

SEP 17 1917

Only the financial and political support of the Good Government Association can bring about the election of James A. Gallivan as Mayor of the City of Boston. This is the prevailing opinion among the local political experts. By announcing his candidacy for chief executive of City Hall, the Congressman created a great stir and surprise among his many Boston friends.

He had been advised not to enter the Mayoralty contest. Unless he obtains the backing of the G. G. A. it is thought that he will not only be defeated himself but will also bring about the defeat of Mayor Curley, and possibly bring about the election of ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis.

Of course, it cannot be denied that the Congressman has elements of strength. He is a good talker and vote-getter in the South Boston district. His friendships in other parts of the city would also help him. These facts, however, do not make certain that he would be elected Mayor.

The friends of Mr. Curtis would be glad to have Mr. Gallivan remain in the field; they feel sure that their candidate would be indorsed by the Good Government Association, and that under those circumstances he would defeat both Mayor Curley and Congressman Gallivan, who would divide the Democratic vote.

There are many Democrats who are opposed to Mayor Curley but do not look with satisfaction to the election of Mr. Curtis in the coming Mayoralty campaign. They realize that the ex-Mayor is closely identified with the old-line Republican organization in the State, and that, no matter how much he might try to be, and even succeed in being, a good Mayor, he would do what he could to promote the welfare of his own party in Boston.

The Democratic leaders in Boston are not disposed to let nonpartisanship go quite as far as that. They are beginning to see that under normal conditions Democratic State candidates have a fair chance of being elected in Massachusetts; the large vote cast last Fall for Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and for John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, encourages the Democrats to believe that they can frequently carry Massachusetts. With that prospect in view they are not willing to stand by and permit the Republican State organization to profit by control of the Boston City Hall.

For these reasons many Democrats who desire the defeat of Mayor Curley and are personally friendly towards Congressman Gallivan will hesitate to indorse the latter's candidacy unless they can be assured that he will have the support of the Good Vovernment Assn. Their inclination is to look for a Democratic candidate who will be indorsed by that organization.

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SEPT - 17 - 1917

COAL SUPPLY IS 73,311 TONS SHORT

SEP 17 1917

Mayor Reports to Coal Dictator On City's Fuel Requirements for the Winter

18,500 TONS NECESSARY TO HEAT CITY SCHOOLS

The startling fact that a grand total of 21,000 tons of anthracite coal, including 4700 tons for the school; and 52,311 bituminous, of which 13,800 is required for the schools. constitute the present needs of the city to carry it through the winter, was made known in the report transmitted by Mayor Curley to Coal Administrator Harry A. Garfield at Washington.

Although several dealers have given assurance that they will provide the city with coal in small quantities whenever the emergency requires, they are demanding market prices which, it is contended by the Mayor, are far too high for the city to pay. Despite the great quantity of coal the city stands read to purchase, it finds that in a majority of cases it is unable to obtain a suitable figure.

It is hoped by Mayor Curley that as a result of the report sent to Fuel Administrator Garfield, wholesale coal merchants of Massachusetts will be compelled to furnish what coal the city needs at a price far below what they now ask.

"The city," writes Supt. of Supplies O'Hearn, "has been obliged to buy coal in the open market for the Long Island Hospital at $10.26 per gross ton alongside. It was also necessary to buy coal for the City Hospital, and Batchelder Bros. Co. agreed to furnish coal necessary to keep the hospital going at a price of $9 per short ton delivered for New River coal.

"On July 2 the acting superintendent of supplies sought relief from the Public Safety Committee on the high prices he was compelled to pay for coal, but they could be of no assistance to him, saying that they were more interested in getting the coal to New England than they were in securing low prices.

"Since then the city has purchased about 14,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal, and is still trying to purchase 38,000 tons for the remainder of the fiscal year. The city has been obliged to pay from $8.25 to $12.06 per gross ton for New River and from $8.25 to $10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania coal.

"The soft coal proposition is more serious, considering that after five

Coal supply bad.

SEP-17-1917

public advertisements we have been unable to contract for the remainder of the year's supply, and we are forced to buy in the open market and pay whatever price dealers care to charge in order to keep the various institutions supplied with the coal necessary to heat their plants."

Business Agent Keogh's report for the School Department shows that, although the School Committee has advertised twice and held a conference wtih the coal dealers, no bids have resulted.

Mr. O'Hearn submitted a letter from Business Agent William T Keogh of the School Committee, showing that there is still a shortage of 6430 tons of coal for use of the schools, despite every effort to obtain it, even at market prices. The School Committee managed to purchase 17,337 tons of bituminous and 7813 tons of anthracite coal.

Of this total obtained by the schools, 8100 tons of bituminous and 3970 of anthracite were purchased in small lots from 12 different dealers at the following terms: Bituminous, $9.25 a ton for delivery on sidewalks, plus 50 cents a ton for putting into the bins; anthracite, $9.50 a ton on sidewalks, plus 50 cents a ton for putting in.

All were short tons of 2000 pounds—as against the long ton of 2250 pounds which the city, and other wholesale buyers usually get. The only exception in price was for West Roxbury, where the rate for anthracite coal was $9.25 a ton, plus 40 cents for housing.

For city departments, other than schools, there is now a shortage of 38,511 tons of bituminous and 16,250 tons of anthracite. Of bituminous, the City Hospital needs 9038 tons, the House of Correction at Deer Island 4556, the pumping station at Calf Pasture 4902, the ferries 5416, Long Island Hospital 1599 tons, police and fire boats 3000 tons, and public buildings 10,000

SEP-15-1917

GALLIVAN MAY FAIL TO LAND ENDORSEMENT

Curley Refuses to Make Comment

"Goo-Goos" May Oppose Election of New Candidate

"Congressman James A. Gallivan will never get the endorsement of the Good Government Assn. He is not the type of man that the 'Goo-Goos' want. If he defeats Mayor Curley this fall, his victory must be regarded as a 'gang' victory, the same victory that Curley expects, as he also could never get the Goo Goo endorsement," said a prominent politician today when questioned regarding the South Boston Congressman's announcement that he is a candidate in the Mayoralty contest "unflinchingly and to the finish."

Mayor Curley has nothing to say. When asked this morning if he cared to express any opinion on the Gallivan candidacy, Mayor Curley only smiled and said: "I have nothing to say," and when he was reminded that Gallivan is the first man to come out in the open and definitely state that he is in the fight, the Mayor again smiled and contended that he, Gallivan, is only one of about 15 who have made such a statement.

It is true that Gallivan is one of a score or more that have been mentioned as Curley's possible opponent this fall, but his name has not been more strongly and more frequently mentioned than the names of former Mayor Fitzgerald, James J. Storrow, former Asst. U. S. Treas. Andrew J. Peters, former Councillor Thomas J. Kenny and several others.

So far as the "Goo-Goos" are concerned, however, according to a well known politician, who is not a member of that organization nor a close friend of Mayor Curley, they will not endorse Gallivan.

With this announcement of Gallivan's, many eyes again are turning toward former Councillor Kenny of South Boston, who was defeated by Mayor Curley four years ago. It appears to be the general opinion in City Hall circles that Kenny is stronger than Gallivan and would accept the endorsement of the "Goo-Goos" under certain conditions. Kenny, on the other hand, has nothing to say personally or for publication, which leads many to believe that the statement that he is seriously considering another run in the same fight is not unfounded.

Some wiseacres go so far as to say that if Curley is opposed by a "gang" candidate like himself and a man of Kenny's type, it will mean the splitting of the gang vote and a victory with a walk by the reform candidate.

Meanwhile the "Goo Goos" are keeping their emissaries busy in an effort to locate a strong reform candidate, but up to today they apparently have been unable to decide upon a choice.

SEP-17-1917

GALLIVAN NEEDS SUPPORT OF G. G. A.

Experts Concede Defeat for Mayor Unless Backed by This Body

DECISION TO ENTER FIELD CAUSED SURPRISE

Victory for Curtis Seen If Congressman Does Not Heed Advice

Only the financial and political support of the Good Government Association can bring about the election of James A. Gallivan as Mayor of the City of Boston. This is the prevailing opinion among the local political experts. By announcing his candidacy for chief executive of City Hall, the Congressman created a great stir and surprise among his many Boston friends.

He had been advised not to enter the Mayoralty contest. Unless he obtains the backing of the G. G. A. it is thought that he will not only be defeated himself, but will also bring about the defeat of Mayor Curley, and possibly bring about the election of ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis.

Of course, it cannot be denied that the Congressman has elements of strength. He is a good talker and vote-getter in the South Boston district. His friendships in other parts of the city would also help him. These facts, however, do not make certain that he would be elected Mayor.

The friends of Mr. Curtis would be glad to have Mr. Gallivan remain in the field; they feel sure that their candidate would be indorsed by the Good Government Association, and that under those circumstances he would defeat both Mayor Curley and Congressman Gallivan, who would divide the Democratic vote.

There are many Democrats who are opposed to Mayor Curley but do not look with satisfaction to the election of Mr. Curtis in the coming Mayoralty campaign. They realize that the ex-Mayor is closely identified with the old-line Republican organization in the State, and that, no matter how much he might try to be, and even succeed in being, a good Mayor, he would do what he could to promote the welfare of his own party in Boston.

The Democratic leaders in Boston are not disposed to let nonpartisanship go quite as far as that. They are beginning to see that under normal conditions Democratic State candidates have a fair chance of being elected in Massachusetts; the large vote cast last Fall for Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and for John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, encourages the Democrats to believe that they can frequently carry Massachusetts. With that prospect in view they are not willing to stand by and permit the Republican State organization to profit by control of the Boston City Hall.

Politicians Friendly

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SEP-18-1917

ISHII LAUDS AMERICA IN SPEECH HERE

SEP 18 1917

Jap Mission Gets Warm Welcome

Rain Spoils Part of Program Arranged for Reception

"Japan owes much to Massachusett and Boston. We have learned from you at home, and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage."

This was the greeting of the Imperial Japanese Mission to Boston, as voiced by Viscount Kujiro Ishii, head of the mission, in an address before the Constitutional Convention at the State House today.

Viscount Ishii and his colleagues from Tokio were presented to the Convention by Gov. McCall after the Japanese guests had toured the downtown streets in their trip from the South Station. A reception not less warm than that accorded to the represenatives of the other Allied nations who have visited Boston was given by the delegates as Viscount Ishii arose to speak,

"I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House, which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the walls of the corridors of fame," said Viscount Ishii.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country, but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan.

"Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impressions and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play at Cambridge.

Pays Harvard Tribute

"These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been great and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice for you have gathered from and sent to the furthest corners of the earth the most representative and best.

"In this connection you will permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a great New England gentleman whose name is well known to you and who will by all others from New England or elsewhere be ungrudgingly conceded a premier place among those who have worked unselfishly and effectively for the betterment of mankind.

"I refer to the late Henry Willard Denison, for over 30 years the guide, the counsellor and the friend of Japan. He was my friend and I cannot let this opportunity go by to say that I am honored by the memory of that friendship.

"Not only this, but he was the friend of Japan, and all Japan, from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the least among us, unite in laying tribute at his resting place on the hills above the capital.

"He was a great American who typified America in all his life and who has done more than all the rest of us to weld the bonds that he knew and I know must bind us. Rugged, strong, brave and independent, Denison lived and died an American and lived and died, his faith unfaltering in the future of our relationship."

Greeted by Japs

With rousing cheers by about 100 Japanese residents of Boston and about 1000 others assembled to greet Viscount Ishii and the Japanese Mission on their arrival at the South Station, the delegation arrived on time, and were met by Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Mayor Curley and a large committee of military, naval and civilian members.

After greetings from the Boston committee the guests were taken to automobiles and driven to the State House, where the chief reception of the day was extended by Gov. McCall and the Constitutional Convention.

Along the route of the parade of automobiles, several hundred cheered the mission and waved small Japanese flags which had been distributed by Boy Scouts.

Owing to the downpour of rain the street ovation was lacking the enthusiasm that has greeted the other foreign missions, but the continued cheering and the warm greetings at the State House were all that could be desired.

The street reception planned to be given by 5000 school children at Charles and Boylston sts. was abandoned because of the downpour.

Long before the train carrying the visitors was scheduled to arrive at the South Station, members of the local committee and the Japanese residents had assembled at the end of the depot outside of the last track on which the train arrived.

Play Jap Hymn

Members of Co. B and Co. F of the 101st Engineers lined the platform from the car containing the honored guests, to the archway where the automobiles were waiting.

Flags of the allied nations were draped around the depot and booths and as the delegation went through the gate to the strains of "Kimigayo," the national anthem of Japan, played by the military band of the engineers, the men of the escort stood at attention while the officers saluted.

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, representing the State, and Mayor Curley, for the city, with military escort, marched to the car of the visitors as soon as the train stopped and escorted the missionaries between the ranks of the soldiers lined at "present arms."

A huge American flag was draped over the gateway leading from the train shed to the outer depot, and as each went under, it was saluted.

Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, Ambassador at Washington, were among the first to leave the train and march to the waiting machines.

Viscount Ishii, Mayor Curley, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee, and A. B. Rudock

Continued to Page

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American secretary to foreign legations, were ushered to the firts automobile and lead the march to the State House.

As the first machine drove to Summer st. extension to await the loading of the other autos, a crowd of about 200, waving the white and red flag of Japan, cheered the Viscount and his delegation.

Lead by a detail of mounted patrolmen the procession drove to Federal, Postoffice sq., Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon to the State House.

Flags On All Sides

All along the route the business houses were decorated with the Japanese flag and employes of the stores and offices cheered from the windows and doorways, while a few hundred lined the curbs and waved flags from beneath umbrellas.

At the corner of Tremont and Boylston sts. members of Co. F, returning to their armory on Columbus ave., via Essex st., met the advance of mounted police and acted as additional escort to the honored guests to Charles st., where they turned into Park sq.

At the State House a detachment of sailors of the Naval Reserve were lined in front of the Shaw monument and on both sides of the steps leading to the building, and the visitors marched between the lines to the Memorial Hall and to the Governor's office.

At the South Station Supt. Crowley had detailed Capt. King of headquarters with a large detail of men from downtown stations and several plain clothes men who followed in machines and will accompany the mission during their two-day stay in this city.

At the State House Chief Plunkett, with all the members of the State Police in uniform, greeted the delegation as they entered the door and paraded to the executive chamber.

In presenting the mission to the Constitutional Convention Gov. McCall said in part:—

"Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great power beyond the Pacific.

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people. What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Matsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader.

"For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow.

"It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization. The Western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control. Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have come to threaten us with mastery, and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves.

"They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone. They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will farmore than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of man.

"She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes.

"She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war.

"If we shall do that, the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the East and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

Other members of the delegation in automobiles with members of the committee were, His Excellency Ambassador Sato, Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and Larz Anderson, former ambassador to France, Vice Admiral Takeshita, Maj. Gen. Sugano, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, Capt. Robertson, U. S. N., and Masanio Hanimasa of San Francisco.

Following the reception by the Constitutional Convention the guests and committee visited the Public Library and inspected the Sargent paintings and then were taken to the home of Larz Anderson where luncheon was served.

This afternoon the Japanese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts was inspected and then the party was taken across the Charles River to Cambridge to inspect the new Technology buildings.

A reception by the Japanese residents will be tendered the mission at the Hotel Somerset this evening, following which the entire party will go to the Copley-Plaza Hotel where a banquet will be served with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

Tomororw the visitors will visit Harvard College and will inspect the Harvard regiment and college buildings as the guests of Pres. Lowell.

Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, with his daughter, will be among the reception committee, and Miss Rush will present a banner to Viscount Ishii. The party will later be taken to Ayer to inspect Camp Devens and the recruits for the new National Army.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO HONOR MISSION

Japanese Delegation to This Country to Be Feted During Stay Here

TENTATIVE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY MAYOR

SEP 1 2 1917

Mayor Curley announced last night the tentative program for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Mission which will arrive in Boston at 8.13 on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18, and will leave the city on the 12.30 a.m. train for Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The program as at present arranged will be as follows:—

Tuesday, Sept. 18

8.13 a.m.—Japanese War Mission will leave Newport, R. I., and arrive at South Station at 10.13 a.m., where they will be met by Mayor Curley and party of distinguished Boston citizens. Procession of automobiles will proceed through Federal st., Post Office sq., Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boy'ston, Charles, Beacon sts. to State House.

11 a.m.—Reception by Gov. McCall.

11.15 a.m.—Viscount Ishii will address the Constitutional Convention.

11.40 a.m.—Reception in Hall of Flags.

12 m.—Leave State House for Public Library.

12.15 p.m.—Inspection of Sargent paintings.

1 p.m.—Luncheon with Larz Anderson at "Weld,' Brookline.

2.30 p.m.—Leave Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.

3 p.m.—Arrive Museum of Fine Arts for inspection of Japanese collection.

4.15 p.m.—Arrive Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5.15 p.m.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.

5.45 p.m.—Leave for Copley-Plaza.

7 p.m.—Reception and banquet at Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

Wednesday, Sept. 19

8.20 a.m.—Informal breakfast.

9.20 a.m.—Leave for Harvard University.

11.10 a.m.—Leave for Groton, via Lexington and Concord Bridge.

1 p.m.—Arrive at Groton. Luncheon by Mayor Curley.

2.30 p.m.—Arrive at Ayer. Inspection of Camp Devens

3.30 p.m.—Leave Ayer for Boston.

5.30 p.m.—Arrive in Boston.

7 p.m.—Dinner and address at City Club to 600 guests.

12.30 p.m.—Leave Boston for Washington.

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BARRY POSSIBLE CANDIDATE TO OPPOSE CURLEY

Would Run If "Right Type of Man" Does Not Volunteer.

SEP 18 1917

Former Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry of South Boston will be a candidate for mayor "if the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor James M. Curley."

His statement yesterday on the mayoralty situation was construed in political circles as meaning that he does not consider Congressman James A. Gallivan of South Boston, who announced his candidacy Friday evening, "the right type of man."

Inasmuch as these two South Boston leaders are in this frame of mind, with former President of the City Council Thomas J. Kenny of South Boston on the verge of entering the field as a "rational reform" candidate, South Boston today is in the limelight more prominently than it has been for many a year.

Mayor Curley was characterized by the former lieutenant governor as "a disappointment" yesterday, and he added, "It cost me 5000 votes at the following election for having backed Mayor Curley for office four years ago.

"It is about time that this city had a business administration instead of a political administration. A business administration is one that would operate primarily for the benefit of the whole people instead of a few.

"If the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor Curley for re-election, I will probably consent to make the sacrifice myself. It is a sacrifice, in my judgment, for the man of standing who becomes mayor of Boston and administers the office for the benefit of all the citizens without partiality, really does make a tremendous sacrifice."

The rumor-spreaders were busy at work yesterday boosting the name of City Clerk James Donovan as a Good Government Association candidate for mayor. The matter was quickly disposed of by City Clerk Donovan, however, who explained that The Journal's interview of a month ago in which he unqualifiedly denied any intention of even considering such a candidacy "still holds good, and will continue to hold good."

To those who approached him he said, "I am not a candidate, and will not be a candidate under any circumstances whatsoever. I am more than satisfied with the position of trust I now hold as city clerk of Boston."

SEP-11-1917

FITZ ASKS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BE PUT ON FARMS

SEP 11 1917

Wants Schools Closed Until Oct. 1 So Harvest Can Be Gathered.

Close the high schools of New England until Oct. 1, and send the boys out on the farms to harvest the tons of vegetables that are going to waste, is the suggestion of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. It is a paradox, Mr. Fitzgerald, in a letter to the newspapers, says, to call upon everybody to stint themselves at the table while millions of dollars' worth of food products will be wasted because of the misapplication of man power.

The letter follows:

"I write this letter to suggest that the newspapers take up the question of either closing the high schools until the first of October, so that the older boys could be let loose upon the farms, which are crying for help, or that the school committees in the different communities throughout New England be appealed to to call for volunteers in the high schools for this work.

"I understand that there is a great paucity of labor at the present time all over New England. In fact, I understand that hay has been abandoned right and left in many places, and that unless the young men of school age come forward hundreds of tons of garden produce will be abandoned.

"At a time like this it seems that special effort should be made to gather every bit of food that is being raised, and it seems to me that no particular harm would come to the schoolboys who would volunteer for this work for the next few weeks. In every other country that is fighting, young men of 18 and over are drafted for military purposes. Why not draft from the ranks of our young men over 18 those who are needed for the gathering of the tremendous harvest now coming into fruition?

"It is certainly a paradox to call upon everyone to stint themselves at the table while millions of dollars' worth of food products will be wasted because of the misapplication of man power.

"I hope this letter will serve the purpose of bringing full discussion of the farm labor situation in New England and while it can be helped by school co-operation."

SEP-12-1917.

"SPITE FENCE" DESTROYED, TO BE REBUILT

Dorchester Man Wants to Stop Trespassing Until Street Is Finished.

The "spite fence" in Dorchester built on Levant street by Frederick J. Rockwell was destroyed while he was out of town last week, but at 10 o'clock this morning a new fence, 40 feet long and four feet high, will be erected. The builder will also offer a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons removing or destroying the barrier.

The trouble was started last July between Rockwell and another builder, Robert Hamilton, who have differed about the completion of Delano street, which runs off Levant. The fence was built to prevent people from traveling on the latter street, which has not been accepted by the city. The fence was destroyed and the posts stolen.

Hamilton said yesterday that he had a petition last spring, signed by everyone in the section save his opponent, urging the acceptance of the street, and that three weeks ago Mayor Curley assured him he would accept Levant street. He also claimed that the residents are greatly perturbed over the spite fence, as it prevents the delivery of household necessities. "The wires that supply Rockwell's house with light run across my house," he declared, "and if I were dirty in this matter I could have them removed and leave him in darkness."

Rockwell says that his only reason for stopping trespassers on his property is to get Hamilton to complete Delano street from its present dead end to Bowdoin street.

"Levant street," he said, "was built by me, and Delano street, as far as it is constructed, was built by Hamilton. If Hamilton will complete Delano street the city will accept both thoroughfares as public highways.

"I have built several houses on property developed by me, and Hamilton has constructed houses, but has not provided an exit from the buildings, and I am going to stop trespassing on my land until Delano street is completed."

The city refuses to accept the streets in their present condition. Levant street starts from Geneva avenue, and Rockwell wants the street made passable to Bowdoin street.

SEP-1-1917.

PLAN WELCOME TO JAPS

Steps preliminary to the extending of a formal invitation by the city to the visiting Japanese mission will be discussed this forenoon at a conference of 100 prominent Boston business men in Mayor Curley's office.

SEP 1

AMERICAN SEPT 18-1917

STATE AND CITY UNITE IN GIVING BIG WELCOME TO ENVOYS OF THE MIKADO



State and city chief with Japanese envoys at the State House. Left to right they are: Viscount Ishii, leader of the mission; Governor Mc... Call, Ambassador Sato and Mayor Curley.

Tokio, Sept. 18.—Baron Megata is the head of the second mission which will go to the United States to discuss economic questions with American officials. Five officials and four business men will make up the remainder of the party.

Viscount Ishii and the other members of the Imperial Japanese Mission were given a flattering welcome today by the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on their arrival from Newport.

The heavy rain robbed the program of much of its outdoor splendor, but did not dampen the fervor of the thousands who braved the downpour in order to welcome the distinguished guests from the Orient.

The visit of the Japanese envoys is an event of great international importance, and the officials of city and State made the best of the opportunity to show the friendly relations that exist between the United States and Japan.

This cordiality was the keynote of the exercises that crowded the first of their two-day stay here.

GREETING TO THE PEOPLE.

Viscount Ishii sent a greeting to the people of New England through an AMERICAN representative who came with the party from Newport. He said:

"We are all much gratified by the courtesy and hospitality shown us

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in this country. The people of Newport were most kind. They showed the spirit for which New England is famous. We are very happy to meet the people of Boston, and through them the people of Massachusetts."

Aimaro Sato, the new United States Ambassador, said:

"The spirit of the people of Boston and New England has always been very cordial to our country. That cannot be doubted. We have been received with warmth on all sides. We were all much impressed with the drilling of the apprentice seamen at the training station in Newport. It was astonishing to think those young men had only been in the service six weeks, so short a time out of civil life, and to show such skill. It was truly wonderful. It shows how quickly you Americans catch on."

PLAY JAPANESE HYMN.

The express was on the dot. It rolled into the South station at 10:15.

The envoys' Pullman, the **Lois**, was coupled next to the locomotive. The Regiment of Engineers, formerly the First Corps of Cadets, was drawn up in column of review stretching from the point on the platform opposite the visitors' coach to the rear entrance.

Mayor Curley and the members of the reception committee, including Japanese professors and students greeted the members of the mission as they stepped from the Pullman, and then the band near the gate struck up the solemn tune of the Japanese national anthem. Civilians uncovered, the military and naval officers saluted, and the companies of engineers, who towered like giants beside the Japanese, brought their rifles to present.

The band might be playing the Japanese anthem yet if the leader had not been signalled to stop, and the dignataries marched to the driveway, where they were loaded into a string of twenty or more automobiles.

IN THE MAYOR'S CAR.

Viscount Ishii, senior of the mission and officially advertised as "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary," and Aimaro Sato, Ambassador at Washington, rode in the Mayor limousine. Mayor Curley switched on the ceiling light, which brought out his face and silk hat and the faces of the Japanese guests in bold relief as the car sped through the wet streets.

The band in the station played popular airs as the automobiles were being checked off and filled. There were thousands in the trainshed, but only scattered hundreds in the street, owing to the rain. Here and there men and women waved the national flags of Japan.

The automobiles waited in Summer street until the last had swung into line, and then, headed by mounted police, the auto cavalcade swept up Federal street, through Postoffice square and Congress to State, Washington to School, where no "pols" were gathered, down Tremont to Boylston, where the procession of vehicles was held up by the regiment of engineers, that had made a short cut up Essex street on the way to the armory.

The spectators were outspokenly disappointed because the soldiers and regiment of bluejackets in white duck from Commonwealth Pier did not march with the bands. But the weather was not favorable.

WAVE JAP FLAGS.

After the engineers in overcoats had swung into Columbus avenue the automobiles that had trailed the regiment in Boylston street, turned into Charles street where were almost as many rubbered policemen as trees, but no spectator, and then up Beacon to the State House.

Perhaps three hundred had gathered near the gate of the Capitol. The naval reserves wermed up there with their band and colors and the column formed a reviflank on both sides of the long stay.

The crowd cheered the envoys took the lower in the silk hats and satin-lined coats and forms. There had been a spasmodic clapping all along the line of marchand spectators waved Japanese flags and the colors of both nationsappeared on buildings.

But the salute by 5,00school children with Japanese flagplanned for the Charles street mallnad to be abandoned.

ADDRESS DELEGATES.

The envoys were receivd by Governor McCall and the Council in the Executive Council chamber and were escorted into the House of Representatives, where Viscount Ishii addressed the delegates to the Initiative and Referendum Convention. Floor and galleries were crowded. The Japanese visitors were given an ovation. Viscount Ishii's remarks were applauded enthusiastically.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and President John L. Bates of the convention spoke. The speech of Viscount Ishii was in the main a eulogy to the late Henry Willard Denison, a son of Massachusetts who was for many years the confidential advisor to the Emperor of Japan.

Viscount Ishii said in part:

I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the corridors of fame.

LOVE FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan. Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impression and the education which have enabled them to take their places in the various walks of life in their homeland.

Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play in Cambridge. These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and nation.

Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time, in literature, art, science and industry.

The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a State are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the State to other States and to all the people committed to its charge.

Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs, I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in their dealings with you and with the world. I thank you. (Prolonged applause.)

HALL OF FLAGS RECEPTION.

A reception in the Hall of Flags followed the exercises in the House of Representatives. Then the envoys visited the Public Library and viewed the paintings and the library treasures.

They were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. As Mr. Anderson had formerly been United States ambassador to Japan it was a meeting of old friends.

From the Anderson mansion the party was whisked to the Museum of Fine Arts and later to the Institute of Technology. The Japanese residents of the city will hold a reception at the Hotel Somerset at 5:45, and at 7 this evening there will be a reception and banquet at the Copley-Plaza.

Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato could pass for brothers.

Word Picture of Ishii, Leader of Japan Mission

Viscount Ishii has a stingy little gray mustache and eyes that flash with worlds of wisdom, and he can balance a cigarette on his under lip until it has burned down to the last half-inch.

He wore a black frock coat, trimmed with black braid, dark-striped trousers, a black four-in-hand tie and a moonstone stick-pin. He looked about as gay as a funeral director in dress, but his countenance was as bright as the rising sun.

Viscount Ishii of the Imperial Japanese Mission placed a wreath on the Soldiers' Monument at Lexington late today and paid a tender tribute to the men who died on that historic battle field.

The Mikado's envoys were whirled through a long program today. They visited Harvard, where they were greeted by President Lowell and a number of army and navy officers. They inspected Camp Devens at Ayer where 40,000 members of the new National Army will be trained.

Members of the mission returned to Boston late in the afternoon, and are scheduled to leave for Washington early this evening. The envoys planned to remain until midnight, but the plans were changed suddenly. As a result, the dinner at City Club to which 600 guests had been bidden was hastily cancelled.

POST-SEPT-18-1917

OUR VISITORS

Boston and Massachusetts will extend to our distinguished Japanese visitors today a reception whose heartiness should, and doubtless will, measure up adequately to the welcome given the commission in other cities from Pacific to Atlantic.

Japan has been long—ever since it was practically opened to the western world by Commodore Perry of the United States, in fact—a traditional and consistent friend of the United States. Differences have arisen, but they have been settled with courtesy, with honorable regard for a promise and, we may add, with forbearance on the part of the statesmen of Japan. Evil attempts have been made to stir up distrust and dislike of the Japanese in this country; fictions have been spread about as to their malign designs on the United States; fables have been invented and printed as to their occupation of Mexican territory. But when all has been said, not a single charge has been proved, not a single fact brought out to back up the innuendoes of bad faith made, for reasons best known to themselves, by the enemies of Japan.

Count Ishii and his associates come to us with assurances of good will that we have no reason to regard as anything but sincere. They come representing one of our allies in the great war, an ally whose might will yet, we believe, be shown in unmistakable fashion. As other missions from others of our comrade nations in war have received our hospitality and friendly words, so the one that arrives today is by every right entitled to them.

Count Ishii and the men with him are no strangers to our country, its language and its spirit. As the oft-called "Yankees of the Orient" we may welcome them to our Yankee precincts.

SEPT-18-1917

USE ARENA IN RECRUIT DRIVE

British Mission's Big Rally Monday Night

The British recruiting mission is planning to pack the Boston Arena on Monday evening in connection with its drive for recruits. An invitation has been tendered Lord Northcliffe, who is in this country on an important mission for the British government, to address the gathering. Men who volunteer will at once be examined and introduced to the public from the great stage of the Arena.

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have been invited to attend and address the gathering. The brass and pipe bands of the Fifth Royal Highlanders will furnish music. The bands and soldiers will arrive in Boston Monday morning.

Arrangements have ben concluded for a whirlwind trip through New England for the Highlanders' bands. They will visit the Brockton Fair and will appear in many cities of New England.

SEPT-18-1917

CHILD FARMERS MUST PAY CITY

Required to Settle for Franklin Park Crops

The thousand or more children who took plots for gardens in Franklin Park or Olmsted Park near Jamaica Pond, must give two-fifths of their crop or pay 60 cents to the city before they can remove all of their products. A stipulation to this effect is made before issuing a harvesting permit. The money is to go to the city auditor and be added to the reserve fund to reimburse the city in part for the expense of supplying the seed, fertilizer, tools, and ploughing the ground.

James B. Shea, superintendent of Franklin Park, said last night that the land, was given over to the school authorities with this understanding for the use of the school children, and the children were informed of this agreement at the time. Children and adults who took plots independent of the school gardens were required to sign a written agreement to this effect, the adults paying a proportionate amount according to the size of their garden and the kind of vegetables planted. A 5000 foot plot, for instance, if planted with potatoes, costs the owner $10, or two-fifths of the crop. The charges, Mr. Shea declared, will not cover the complete expense to the city.

SEPT-23-1917

EDWARDS BACK AT HIS OFFICE

Receives Many Presents From Friends

Major-General Clarence R. Edwards was back at his desk in the Nottingham building yesterday after an absence of several days, during which he visited various posts where organizations connected with his division are located. He said that everything in connection with his division was working satisfactorily, that the men are all equipped and ready for business, but that further than that there was little to be said.

The general has been the recipient of numerous presents from admiring friends during the last few days. These included a gold safety razor from Mayor Curley, a pigskin cigar case from newspaper men and other articles. Yesterday he received a St. Joseph medal from his aunt, Miss Laura Hilliard of Cleveland. On this were inscribed the words, "Sweet Home of Jesus," on one side, and on the reverse, "St. Joseph, Pray for Us."

General Edwards stated that Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is to be the official anthem of his division. He characterized the hymn as being magnificent and one of the best ever written.

SEPT-24-1917

A HEARTY GODSPEED

The spirit of patriotic brotherhood had remarkable expression in the gathering of the multitude of our citizens in escort upon the departure of Boston's quota for the cantonment at Ayer yesterday. It was a demonstration unprecedented. No building was available of capacity to admit the public to the formal exercises, and these were adjourned to the Common, whence the boys marched with the company of thousands to the point of entrainment.

This is one of those incidents which will hold a place in history because of its significance. It was not a parade, it was not spectacular in the usual sense of that term; it was simply and most emphatically a manifestation of the pride and the sympathy of the great body of our people. Massachusetts feels that her youth go to do her honor.

SEPT-20-1917

G. G. A. MAY PICK PETERS

Wants Ex-Congressman to Run for Mayor

Former Congressman Andrew J. Peters is the man most wanted by the Good Government Association to run against Mayor Curley at the coming city election, Boston politicians declare. He has been sounded by the leaders of his association, it is claimed, and it is expected that he will soon give some definite answer. Mr. Peters last night declined to make any statement as to his position to the Post. Some of his closest friends say that, although the G. G. A. may prefer Mr. Peters as candidate for Mayor above any other man in mind, it is not by any means sure that he will agree to run.

Secretary Robert J. Bottomly of the association, when asked yesterday afternoon about the mayoralty situation, stated emphatically that no particular man had yet been selected for indorsement.

"We want to back a man that will win," said Mr. Bottomly. "Of course, that does not mean that the association will indorse any candidate who is believed to be strong with the voters. He must also have a good record. But we want to defeat Mr. Curley."

RECORD-SEP-18-1918

JAP ENVOYS DUE HERE AT 10.30 TODAY

Ovation to Visiting Mission Will Be Second Only To That Given Gen. Joffre

CITY AND STATE TO HONOR GUESTS

Crowded Days Will Include Excursions to Points of Historical Interest Near Boston

The Imperial Japanese Mission, which arrives at the South Station this forenoon at 10.30 o'clock as guests of the city and State, will be accorded a welcome second only to the great Joffre ovation, if the elaborate program, which was completed to the final detail last night by Dr. Morton Prince of the reception committee, is permitted to be carried through without serious alterations. The visitors leave tomorrow evening—a short stay, but one crowded with events.

The Mission will be received at the South Station at 10.30 o'clock by Mayor Curley, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Brig.-Gen. Johnston and the committee of arrangements, which includes men prominent in city and State affairs.

Preceded by a body of mounted police, the Mission will be taken through the downtown section of the city, through Federal st. to Postoffice sq., through Congress st. to State, through Washington st. to School, to Tremont and Boylston sts., to Charles st., where the 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. Boy Scouts will distribute 5000 small Japanese flags among the spectators.

The procession will then go up Beacon st., to the State House, where the Mission will be met at the State House entrance by 500 bluejackets from the Navy Yard and the Marine Band, who will line the steps from the street to the State House door. The Mission will then be escorted to the Executive Chamber, where it will be received by Gov. McCall and the Council.

To Visit Convention

At 11:15 the members of the Commission will be escorted to the Constitutional Convention, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address. At 11.40 the Mission will hold a reception in the Hall of Flags.

Next will come a visit to the Public Library, where the Mission will be received by the Mayor and trustees, shown the Sargent, Abbey and Chauvannes decorations and some of the Library's literary treasures.

At 1 o'clock a luncheon will be served at the Brookline home of Larz Anderson, an ex-Ambassador of the United States to Japan.

At 2.30 the Mission will leave Mr. Anderson's home and drive to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be received by Pres. Morris Gray and the trustees, and shown over the museum, which contains the finest and largest collection of Japanese pictures, prints, sculptures, metal work, pottery and craftsmanship of any museum in the world.

At 4.15 the visitors will be received by Pres. Maclaurin and the faculty of the Institute of Technology, and shown the great laboratories. The 500 U. S. naval and military men studying aviation at Tech will be reviewed in the yard by the Mission. At 5.15 the Mission will leave for the Hotel Somerset for a short reception by the Japanese residents of Boston and vicinity.

Then will come a rest of one hour and fifteen minutes before the dinner at the Copley-Plaza, which will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever held in Boston. First will come a reception with Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, the members of the committee and the Imperial Mission in line.

U. S. Senator Lodge is expected. Mayor Curley will present Viscount Ishii with a special gold medal designed by the Committee for the occasion. There will be covers for 600 and the hall will be profusely decorated with American and Japanese colors.

At 8:20 Wednesday morning the Mission will breakfast privately and leave for Harvard College at 9:20. The freshman dormitories near the river will first be inspected, then the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the boathouses. The visitors will then be taken to University Hall, after which President Lowell and the members of the Corporation will receive the Mission in the Widener Library.

Then will follow a visit to Memorial Hall, after which the visitors will witness the presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the U. S. Signal Corps studying wireless at Harvard.

Coming back to Boston, the Mission will be entertained at luncheon at the Boston City Club by President James J. Storrow and several hundred members of the club. Following this will be a trip to Ayer and inspection of Camp Devens. They will be received by Maj.-Gen. Hodges. Leaving Ayer for Boston at 5.30, the Mission will arrive at the Copley-Plaza at 6 o'clock and entrain for Washington at 7 o'clock.

Arrangements Committee

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman; Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul; W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, General John A. Johnston, Judge Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, Gen. W. E. Lombard, Pres. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis H. Staples Potter, Dist.-Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Capt. W. R. Rush, U. S. N.; John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer jr., former Gov. David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEP-18-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Citiy Messenger E. Leary is seriously considering the purchase of a score or more of flag controllers recently invented by his own friend, J. J. Buckley, who retired from the Police Department to put his invention on the market. The product is a weighted rope affair, which already is being used by the government to prevent flags from becoming tangled in the breeze.

Rep. Frank J. Burke of Ward 13, who is making a strong fight for reelection, visited City Hall yesterday and was warmly greeted by hundreds of his friends, who are working hard for him. Burke is the Beau Brummel of the ward, and if the women had a chance to decide the question, there is no doubt he would receive every vote.

Sergt. Frank J. Nagle of the 14th regiment, U. S. Engineers, but better known in City Hall as a sanitary inspector, has arrived in England safe and sound, according to a picture postal received from him by Mayor Curley yesterday. The postal is dated Aug. 16 and just arrived here.

One of the most interesting primary contests in the State this year is the fight being waged in the Sixth Suffolk senatorial district by George E. Curran, Alfred J. Moore and William H. Sullivan, all former Representatives, who seek to fill the seat left vacant by Senator Jim Timility, and all three of them are devoting much time to gaining prestige in City Hall. Talk at City Hall indicates that Curran so far has the odds in his favor.

Dr. O'Donoghue of the City Health Department has just narrowly escaped fatal blood poisoning. His right hand became infected with a "bug" a few days ago, while performing some bacteriological work in the laboratory, but quick action in opening the infected part prevented spreading of the poison.

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BOSTON GREETS JAPANESE

Envoys Received by State and City Representatives

SEP 18 1917

Mission Parades Down-Town in Automobiles

Rain Prevents Greeting by 5000 Children

Governor Gives Welcome at State House

Convention Addressed by Viscount Ishii

Party Holds Reception in Hall of Flags

Luncheon at the Larz Anderson Home

In spite of the unfavorable weather, the reception of the members of the Imperial Japanese Mission proceeded today as planned, and all signs point to a welcome which will quite equal those of the missions of other foreign countries who have visited Boston recently.

The members of the mission were greeted at the South Station, soon after ten o'clock, by representatives of the State and city, and Brigadier General Johnston, the commander of the Department of the Northeast. As the envoys left their train, moreover, they walked between double columns of the 101st Engineer Regiment (First Corps Cadets) under command of Colonel Bunnell.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and Mayor Curley stood near the car steps as the envoys descended, and after they and other members of the committee had shaken hands with the guests, hosts and guests uncovered and the soldiers stood at attention while the Regimental Band played the national anthem of Japan, "Kimigayo," which, translated, means "Long Live the Emperor!"

The envoys, accompanied by members of the committee, walked to the waiting motor cars, and in the midway of the station were greeted by at least 2000 people, among them a hundred or more Boston Japanese. The start for the State House was made promptly, and the procession of automobiles through Federal, Milk, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets, bearing the envoys and their hosts, was hailed everywhere by crowds of people.

Storm a Damper to Enthusiasm

The storm, however, was certainly a damper on the spirits and numbers of the crowd. The spectators were interested, but they were not vociferous in their welcome. Many persons stood under sheltering places, such as store doorways, to see the procession. Flags of Japan were frequent, but on the whole the display of umbrellas surpassed that of the imperial standard. The Japanese flag hanging in front of City Hall was not exactly en règle, for the red of the sun had run into the white field, leaving a pinkish streamer, not significant of anything.

Too Rainy for Schoolchildren

As the storm kept many people indoors, who otherwise would have given a hearty welcome to the visitors, so also the plan to have 5000 school children in Charles street, where they were to have welcomed the distinguished guests with flags and patriotic airs, had to be abandoned because of the rain. Instead, there was a detail of several police sergeants and at least a hundred patrolmen who stood somewhat disconsolately as the rain dripped from their helmets.

The scene was more cheerful as the party approached the State House, for there the Marine Band was playing, and a battalion of Marines in double line guarded the long flight of steps from the sidewalk to the front doors.

Viscount Ishii in First Car

Riding in the first car in the procession were Viscount Ishii, ambassador and minister plenipotentiary; Mayor Curley; Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee; and A. B. Ruddock of the State Department. In the second car were Hon. Aimaro Sato, ambassador to the United States from Japan, and Lieutenant Governor Coolidge.

Members of the mission, in following cars, were Vice Admiral Takeshita, Major General Sugano, Consul General Hanihara of San Francisco, Matsuzo Nagai, secretary for foreign missions; Commander Ando of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Lieutenant Colonel Tanikawa of the Japanese Navy, Vice Consul Imai, Mr. Iwate, attaché to the Japanese embassy; and Mr. Owaker, secretary to the mission.

Among members of the reception committee who accompanied the envoys from the South Station to the State House were Brigadier General Johnston, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, J. C. Joseph Flamand, French consul; General W. E. Lombard, General Francis Peabody, F. Lothrop Ames, Addison L. Winship, Colonel H. L. Hawthorne and L. C. Prior.

Government representatives, besides Mr. Ruddock, were Brigadier General J. A. Irons, U. S. A., former military attaché at Tokio; Captain Marsh, U. S. N., and several Secret Service men.

Governor Welcomes Envoys

After Governor McCall and the Executive Council had greeted the envoys in the Council Chamber, Viscount Ishii addressed the Constitutional Convention in the Hall of Flags, and just before noon the envoys held a reception in the same place.

A visit was then made to the Boston Public Library; and at one o'clock the visitors and members of the State and city committee were luncheon guests of Larz Anderson, former ambassador from the United States to Japan, at his home in Brookline.

Other events this afternoon will include a visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a reception by the Japanese of Boston at the Hotel Somerset, and a dinner at seven o'clock at the Copley-Plaza at which there will be several hundred guests.

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ENVOYS BEFORE CONVENTION

Recess Declared During the Visit of Ambassador Ishii Who is Introduced by Governor McCall

When the Japanese envoys arrived at the State House they assembled in the Council Chamber for an informal gathering, in which they were received by the governor, the lieutenant governor, Mayor Curley and several military and civil representatives. Shortly before eleven o'clock, President Bates of the Constitutional Convention declared a recess in order that the convention should not engage in any discussion when the Mission reached Convention Hall.

When the sergeant-at-arms officially informed him that the Mission had arrived, he appointed a committee of eleven to inform the governor and Japanese visitors that the convention was in session ready to receive them. Shortly, the sergeant-at-arms, with the convention committee, returned, reporting that the Mission would arrive immediately. When the governor appeared in the door, at the head of the Mission and others in the group, the convention rose and cheered heartily.

Governor McCall and Ambassador Ishii were given seats on the platform, while the other members of the party were seated in the three front seats which had been cleared for their accommodation by former Governor Bates.

Practically every member of the convention was present. The galleries were filled to the doors and there were many visitors in the corridors of the State House, unable to gain access to the galleries. The ceremonies were brief. President Bates introduced the governor, who in turn introduced the Japanese ambassador.

Governor McCall's Welcome

Pays Highest Respect to Emperor Matsuhito and the "Worthy People" of Japan

Introducing the Japanese envoys to the Constitutional Convention, Governor McCall said:

"It has been your good fortune to receive the special missions of some of the great nations who are now our allies in arms, and today you enjoy a like honor when you welcome the envoys from the flowery kingdom. Two generations ago an American commodore knocked at the portals of the Orient and the gates swung open. Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great Power beyond the Pacific.

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Mutsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader. While we in America were struggling to save the Union, Japan was in the throes of a revolution which involved not only the unity of the empire but the character of her civilization. Under the guidance of her young Mikado, whose brilliant statesmanship was no more precocious than it was sagacious and sound, her feudal system was overthrown and upon its ruins was built the fair and enduring fabric of a great and united people. He established a parliamentary system upon the most advanced principles of constitutional liberty and the quality of the people of Japan and the development grafted upon it have put her in the front rank of the great nations. For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other Powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow. It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization.

"The western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control. Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have

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come to threaten us with mastery and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves. They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone. They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of man. She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes. She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war. If she shall do that the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the East and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

Japan Now a Next-Door Neighbor

President John L. Bates Alludes to Wonderful Progress in Mikado-Land

President John L. Bates, addressing the visitors and the convention, said in substance.

"Distinguished representatives of Japan: On behalf of this constitutional convention I join in the hearty welcome being extended to you by all America and more particularly in the welcome of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts being extended through his Excellency the Governor.

"Massachusetts maintains not only that every individual but that every nation has an equal right to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness and to establish its own form of government. She is the uncompromising foe of tyranny and oppression. She cannot tolerate a diplomacy that makes solemn treaties but scraps of paper or that substitutes might for right in its motive for action. She believes she has added something to the sum total of human liberties through the contribution she has made to the development of the process of the constitutional government, of representative democracy and of the separation of legislative, executive and judicial functions. Not satisfied with what has been attained, she ever looks forward to new ideals and works toward them, and so while we are in arms fighting the common enemy of mankind, we are here examining anew the fundamental principles of our Government to the end that as a State we may be most efficient in doing our part in the onward progress of men.

"Within the memory of men now sitting here, America stretched out her friendly hands to Japan across the sea and invited her to the family circle of the nations. Japan accepted the invitation and since that time has made such marvelous progress as to win the admiration of the world and has developed an efficiency rarely equalled and seldom, if ever, excelled. Great as has been the change in Japan, equally great has been the change in the world. Then we looked upon you as upon the far side of the globe, 10,000 miles across the sea.

"Now you are our next-door neighbor, for within these years the wonderful unfolding of the human mind has developed those means of transportation and communication that have knitted the world together and the mountain ranges are not high enough nor the wastes of the sea wide enough to be barriers between men. No longer is any place remote. There is neither East nor West, North nor South, but all is here. As neighbors then we welcome you, for we have great problems to work out together for our mutual welfare and trust that your visit will so advance their solution as to tend toward the perpetuation of the friendship and good will that has so long existed between us.

"We welcome you not only as the representatives of a great, respected and friendly nation but also as allies in the greatest war in all history. These are indeed troublesome times. A hurricane of savagery sweeps the world. From beneath the deep, dragons lift their heads and crush the benificent commerce, from out the earth there belches forth liquid fire and poisonous vapors. They wing their way to the very heavens and drop death into the blanched faces of men. Yet our courage falters not for—Look! Among the fury and the tempest we see the tricolors of France and Belgium and Russia and Italy, the intertwined crosses of Saint George, Saint Andrew and St. Patrick, the Rising Sun of Japan and the Stars and Stripes of America, all waving side by side on the battle line and all advancing together and we know no enemy can withstand them and that tyranny and selfishness, bad faith and hatred shall be buried in trenches of their own digging; that out of this shedding of blood there shall come the binding of nations together; that out of this reign of terror there shall come a reign of peace and that the spirit of rightousness, good will and brotherhood shall spread and be triumphant forever."

ISHII LAUDS MASSACHUSETTS

Tells of Its Influences Upon Japan, Both Through Individuals and Through Harvard College

Addressing the Constitutional Convention, Visccunt Ishii said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the walls of the corridors of fame.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan. Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impressions and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play at Cambridge. These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been felt and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice, for you have gathered from and sent to the farthest corners of the earth the most representative and best.

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and to Boston. We have learned from you at home and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage.

"In this connection you will permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a great New England gentleman whose name is well known to you and who will by all others from New England or elsewhere be ungrudgingly conceded a premier place among those who have worked unselfishly and effectively for the betterment of mankind. I refer to the late Henry Willard Denison, for over thirty years the guide, the counsellor and the friend of Japan. He was my friend and I cannot let this opportunity go by to say that I am honored by the memory of that friendship. Not only this, but he was the friend of Japan, and all Japan, from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the least among us, unite in laying tribute at his resting place on the hills above the capital.

"He was a great American, who typified America in all his life and who has done more than all the rest of us to weld the bonds that he knew and I know must bind us. Rugged, strong, brave and independent, Denison lived and died an American and lived and died his faith unfaltering in the future of our relationship.

"And now, gentlemen of this convention, in thanking you for your courtesy and your patience, permit me, before leaving you to your deliberations, to quote from an address delivered here in Boston sixty-nine years ago—an address that must deeply impress itself on any reader and on everyone who seeks, as you and I and all the rest of us must, to build our nations to the highest point of national achievement and greatness. It was Charles Sumner, who said—(he may have been speaking from this historic rostrum):

"'The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation sustained and lightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a State are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the State to other States and to all the people committed to its charge.'

"Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in her dealings with you and with the world. I thank you."

The convention rose to its feet and cheered loudly upon the conclusion of Viscount Ishii's speech. Then a recess of ten minutes was taken for a formal reception in the Hall of Flag, which concluded the ceremonies at the State House.

Following the introductions, the members of the Mission and of the committee were escorted up the stairway where the Puvis de Chavannes paintings were pointed out and explained to them. From there they passed through the delivery room, viewing the Abbey paintings, and then went to the catalogue room, Bates Hall and the Children's room. Ascending the stairs to Sargent Hall some time was spent in studying the paintings, in which the Japanese exhibited much interest. Each visitor was provided with a handbook of the library and attendants were present to answer any questions that were asked.

When the guests arrived about a hundred people had assembled in the lower hall and they applauded as the members of the Mission came in. But by the time they left, the crowd had grown considerably larger. From the Library, after a brief visit to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the party went to the home of Larz Anderson in Brookline, where all were entertained at luncheon.

ANDERSONS ENTERTAIN ENVOYS

Members of the Imperial Japanese Mission and of Boston Committee Are Luncheon Guests at Weld

The storm, which in other ways worked havoc with the plans for entertaining the Japanese Mission, spoiled the arrangements made by Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson for having an outdoor luncheon at their Brookline home, Weld, for the distinguished guests. The luncheon was given, therefore, in the Chinese room at Weld, and places were set for fifty persons.

Mr. Anderson was formerly United States ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Anderson is particularly interested in Japanese art and literature. She per-

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sonally arranged the table decorations for the luncheon, which included miniature trees and other objects which are used on ceremonial occasions in Japan.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP LASTING

Viscount Ishii Expresses Confidence That Good Understanding with Americans Will Endure—Speaks at Public Reception in Newport, R. I.—Tells of Perry's Arrival at the Orient

Newport, R. I., Sept. 18—Full confidence that the good understanding between America and Japan would increase to the end of all time was expressed today by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission yesterday in his only public utterance during the two days visit of the party to this city.

Speaking at a public reception in the Casino, the Viscount said:

"Newport is stored in the mind of every school child in Japan as the resting place of Commodore Matthew Perry. Not so long ago but that living men well remember and tell it to their grandchildren, Japan lived in isolation, well contented. One day there came a knocking at our door and looking forth we saw strange sights indeed. Fantastic folk, in awesome ships with gruesome guns held out the hand of friendship, and thus came America and Commodore Perry to our shores. These sixty years just passed must constitute one full chapter in the history of Japan. During all that time the Pacific Ocean, so illimitable then to us, has been growing more narrow daily. The East and the West which stood aloof without a thing in common except their common humanity, have by that wonderful thread been drawn closer and even closer together until today we stand shoulder to shoulder as friends and allies, defying the power of evil to destroy that splendid heritage which we are agreed to share as common heirs.

Live Together as Neighbors

"I am convinced that with the turning of the page and the opening of this new chapter of international history, and so through to the end of all time and all chapters, our good understanding will increase. The road between our homes will become more and more the beaten track of neighbors. I am more than ever convinced that we have done with the difficult pages over which we have labored in the night of doubt and that in the full light of honest purpose, with the eyes of faith and trust, we shall both as nations free, strong and independent, make more frequent pilgrimages to the shrine we love—you to Tokio, where we hope to bid you welcome soon, and we to Newport, whose beauty and wealth of hospitality exceeds the most vivid picturings of our imagination."

The reception came at the close of a day largely given over to showing the visitors some of the workings of the war machine of their American Allies. They were given a glimpse of one of the heavy batteries at Fort Adams in mimic action; saw every stage in the construction of the torpedoes at the torpedo station.

Delighted by Brigade Drill

A drill and review by the brigade of apprentice seamen at the training station was anything but perfunctory, and delighted the visitors with its picturesque incidents. The boys, none of whom have been in training more than six months and many of them scarcely five weeks, went through their manœuvres with an enthusiasm that was contagious. They handled their battery of field pieces with the ease of veterans. In wave after wave they charged up the hill to the reviewing stand with fixed bayonets; fired their volleys with obvious relish, or in close order formation swung by in perfect alignment. To the music of their band they gave a calisthenic drill with their rifles and then, still to lively music, the entire brigade spelled out the Morse alphabet as they do it in signal work. One group of embrowned young athletes trotted out on the parade ground in their gymnastic suits and went through their limbering up practice in breath-taking time.

Brigade of Songsters

Then the brigade after formally marching by in review, gave the mission a surprise. Standing at ease before the visitors and led by their band and drum corps, they sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Over There," "Nancy Lee" and "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Tobacco Kit." It sounded like the student body of a great university standing on the campus and rehearsing their songs on the eve of the "big game." There was no doubt as to their alma mater when the boys, their officers, the guests on the reviewing stand and the great crowd of citizens joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Workmen on the roofs of distant buildings dropped their tools and stood at attention. Then the band played the Japanese national anthem and the brigade marched off the field.

MEDAL FOR VISCOUNT ISHII

Distinguished Guest is Recipient of Medallion Expressing the Respect of the City of Boston

An interesting event of the dinner to the Japanese envoys at the Copley-Plaza tonight will be the presentation of a gold medal to Viscount Kujiro Ishii.



Medal for Viscount Ishii

On the obverse of this medal is a torch, with the flag of Japan at the left and the Stars and Stripes at the right. The encircling inscription reads: "Democracy under Liberty Seeks the Freedom of the World." Beneath the torch are the dates 1851-1917—the former being the year in which Commodore Perry opened the way for friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

The inscription on the reverse of the medal is as follows: "The City of Boston Honors and Welcomes the Japanese Commission, September, 1917." This inscription surrounds the seal of the city.

School Children Are Disappointed

Five thousand children from the Eliot, Hancock, Washington, Prince, Abraham Lincoln, Quincy, Franklin and Rice schools were to have saluted the Imperial Japanese Mission as it passed the Charles-street mall of the Common, this morning. Each was to have had a Japanese flag to wave, and there were to have been cheers and patriotic songs. The storm was unrelenting, however, and to the disappointment of the children, this part of the programme was given up. In place of the children, many policemen, strung all the way from Boylston street to Beacon street on both sides of Charles street, gave a rather forlorn welcome. This was the most deserted part of the route taken by the automobiles, and if the sun had only shone three hours earlier than it did, it would have been the brightest and gayest stretch.

NEW COMMISSIONS COMING

Japanese Financiers and Business Men Will Study War Time Conditions in America and Promote Economic Relations—Aim is Practical Co-operation with United States—Legislators from the Orient to Study Our Politics

Tokio, Sept. 18—Japan will send to the United States next month an official commission composed of financiers and business men who, will study war-time finance and promote business and economic relations between Japan and America. Baron Tanetaro Megata will be appointed chief commissioner and he will be accompanied by a staff of experts from the ministries of finance and commerce as well as by four commissioners representing the commercial life of the empire. The entrance of America into the war is regarded as creating a new order of things in the world of finance and industry, and Japan wishes to adapt herself to the new conditions. Baron Megata says the commission will aim at finding means of practical coöperation with America in all ways possible. The commission will visit New York and Washington to consult with Government officials and financiers.

To Study Political Economy

Among the Japanese people the greatest interest and the greatest significance is attached to the forthcoming visit to the United States of a delegation of five members of the House of Representatives. The primary object of the mission was set forth in an interview with the Associatel Press correspondent by Tokichi Masao, the chairman, as that of conveying to the American people the sincere expression of the friendship and good will held by the people of Japan. The parliamentary delegates plan to sail for the United States late this month and after spending ten days on the Pacific slope will leave for the East and visit the cities of Denver, Chicago, Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. About two months will be spent in the United States studying conditions, economic, political and social. It is the first visit to America of an official delegation from the Japanese House of Representatives.

Graduated from Yale

Mr. Masao, who was educated at Yale University and who for a number of years was senior legal adviser to the Siamese Government, from which he received the title of Marquis, is one of the most prominent members of the Japanese Diet.

"I think it should be understood clearly that we are going to your country," he said, "as the direct representatives of the Japanese people, whom we have been chosen to represent in our Diet. Viscount Ishii went to America as the representative of the State, but we speak particularly for the people. It occurs to me," he went on, "that the present is a most opportune time for our visit. Japan and the United States are now fighting for a common cause and it is an ideal moment for us to go to the United States and talk over the questions which mutually interest us. It is our

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dream that this temporary alliance between the two countries will last much longer than the present war. Indeed we expect that the war will lead to the historic result of bringing us close together for all future time. We desire to study your economic conditions. We wish to visit your cities and your factories. We want to know the causes of your prosperity. First we will spend about ten days on the Pacific coast with the special purpose of studying the question of Japanese labor. That is a very important problem. Personally I have the feeling that some of the Japanese in the United States lack an understanding of what is expected of them and I think that we coming from the home country can give them some suggestions as to how better to fit in and assimilate with the American life in a manner to meet the ideas of the American people."

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Situation as to China

Mr. Masao also spoke of China. He was asked whether the people of Japan expected the United States to recognize the special and paramount interest of Japan in China. He replied that he did not believe that issue to be involved, at least at the present time. But he was convinced that Japan should be consulted by other nations when those nations contemplated political action of any kind in China. "These are some of the questions," he said, "which we are hoping to discuss with the people of the United States because we are convinced that a perfect understanding can be attained on all matters under discussion between our two countries. We believe that practical co-operation is the keynote of the future and that the two great countries lying on either side of the Pacific Ocean can work hand-in-hand in developing that part of the world."

He was quite of opinion that the Japanese people do not at all times understand conditions in the United States, more especially the fundamental American conception of State rights in government. When the mission had made its study in America and returned to Japan he was convinced that much could be done in clearing away misconceptions which existed in the minds of the Japanese, with reference to the situation in the United States and the true sentiment of the American people towards the people of Japan.

Lawyers and Editors

Other members of the mission are Kotaro Mochizuki, who was a barrister at law at London some years and who is now a journalist by profession, being the editor of the Liberal News Agency and the Financial and Economic Monthly. He has written books on the United States.

Toshio Shimada, another delegate, is a lawyer and university lecturer. He has written several books on government and economy.

The fourth representative, Etsujiro Uehara, is a graduate of the Seattle High School and the Washington State University, and received the degree of doctor of science from London University. He is an authority on politics and international law, and is a professor at the Meiji University at Tokio. The fifth member of the commission is Dr. Masatsugu Yamane, who is president of the Japan Medical School, and has held many positions of importance in Government medical work. For a time he was adviser to the governor general of Korea.

The members of the commission represent all the leading political parties in Japan and make a very comprehensive body, taking in all shades of political thought in modern Japan

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NEW ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO COUNT ISHII

On behalf of "the Yankees of the Occident" it is Boston's gratifying privilege today to greet "the Yankees of the Orient" in the distinguished persons of Count Ishii and the other representatives of Nippon who make up a mission fateful for more than half the globe. While they are the guests of our country we shall attempt to match them in courtesy and good will, and, upon a cornerstone of cordiality, to lay firm the foundation for a fruitful discussion by their Government and ours of their interests and ours in the Pacific. Our visitors will value, we venture, that frankness on our part which is ever associated with abiding friendship. They are here, of course, to assist in the adjustment of matters connected with the prosecution of our allied warfare against the common enemy. Among these matters some are of considerable importance, such as the exportation of shipbuilding material from America to Japan, and employment of Japanese shipping and military resources in the furthering of allied military operations on the Seven Seas and on every front.

But the Japanese embassy, headed by Count Ishii, has on its hands matters of even greater moment, and behind that embassy are the British and French ambassadors, whose governments are committed to aid in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties entrusted to the envoys of the Tokio Government whom Boston delights to entertain today in the name of all New England. It is part and parcel of international practice to separate, so far as the public can see, matters intimately connected with the war from those that preceded the war and will survive the war unless they are settled before peace comes. We should strive to settle the latter in the spirit of allies and so settle them that they will withstand the test of the friendly rivalry that we shall resume with all our allies once our common effort has achieved a common victory. The time for such a settlement is not next year or the year following, but now—and we can well afford to meet our visitors half way.

Paramount among these larger matters is unquestionably the policy of Japanese predominance in China, to which the Tokio Government is deeply committed, and in which America's acquiesence is as deeply desired. Thus are we presented with a grave problem, one whose solution will not be facilitated by temporizing treatment. Our country already cherishes large commercial interests in China and larger prospects. We have pledged, solemnly and repeatedly, to support the new fledged China's republican institutions. Shall we sacrifice to Japanese ambitions even in part our possessions and our promises? Before retorting with an instinctive negative let us ask ourselves whether we can afford, in the wake of past mistakes and in the face of future menace, to hold our ground single-handed, without a rational examination of what that would involve.

The fatal defect of our policy in and toward China is that it has never had any military backing. While we have complacently basked in pacifist optimism, slowly and steadily Japan has built up enormous armaments and stands today a formidable power on land and sea. Since August, 1914, at the very moment when both Great Britain and the United States were virtually abandoning all military hold on the Pacific, Japan, with the wisdom that stamps far-sighted statesmanship, proceeded to double her fleet, and today she is one of the foremost military Powers in the world. So prepared is she today with a mighty army of trained troops and a formidable fleet of modern men-of-war that if America and Japan were to suffer the misfortune of a conflict, the Japanese guns would be thundering at Pearl Harbor and at Panama within a few hours after a declaration, while a Japanese fleet would be off our Pacific coast within a week. And we have no effective rejoinder as all the world knows. Our policy as a nation has been ill-judged and inconsequent, with the result that we are now on the horn of a difficult dilemma. What are we to do about it?

Let us confess to our distinguished visitors our conviction that the great fact to cling to, as we believe, is a real disposition to friendliness on the part of their people and ours. A break between the United States and Japan today might prove an irreparable disaster not only for ourselves, but for our allies. To put such a disaster beyond the pale of probability we should come to an early understanding with Japan in regard to China. Perhaps we must swallow our pride and look to diplomacy for a satisfactory formula. Because we are loath to shirk our obligations to China we need not refuse to share them. But if such a concession be offered as a basis, our visitors would not expect us to withhold our insistence that the protection of the present and future commercial interests of this country shall be immediately attended to and that the California question shall be settled once and for all. Japanese diplomacy is too skilful and too astute for its exponents to be surprised at our unwillingness to leave indefinitely in a convenient pigeonhole of the foreign ministry at Tokio the large and choice docket for the creation of a casus belli that has grown in recent years.

HERALD - SEP-18-1917

Japan's War Mission in Boston Today; Will Visit the Camp at Ayer

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Welcome Will Be Extended by Mayor at South Station, and at State House Viscount Ishii Will Speak.



(Photograph Copyrighted by International Film Service.)

Viscount Ishii, Head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, Is Here Seen Acknowledging the Applause of the Crowd in Front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, When the Visitors Were Welcomed There.

Still another war mission, this time from Japan, will feel the warmth of New England hospitality and patriotism today. There will be no great military parade, although the visitors will be escorted through the city by troops. The Japanese will see something more inspiring than marchers in khaki: they will get a glimpse of the making of a citizen army at Ayer, a trip to Boston's great war suburb being included in the two-day program. Receptions, banquets and sightseeing are arranged to take care of every available hour.

The members of the mission are due to arrive this morning at 10:20 at the South station. They will be welcomed by Mayor Curley and a committee of citizens. A detail of marines and state guardsmen will act as an escort through the down-town streets. At Charles street 5000 school children waving Japanese flags will salute the far easterners. The column will proceed to the State House, where Gov. McCall will extend a welcome on behalf of the state.

Ishii to Speak.

Viscount Kujiro Ishii, minister of foreign affairs, a leading statesman of the empire, heads the mission. He speaks English fluently and his address before the constitutional convention during the morning promises to be something out of the usual as an exposition of the cause of the allies and the relations of Japan with this country. He will bear the heavy end of the speechmaking generally and will respond to the addresses of the Governor and mayor. Another member of the mission is Almaro Sato, Japanese ambassador at Washington, who completed his education in this country. He was a member of the diplomatic suite that arranged the terms for the Russian-Japanese peace at the Portsmouth conference. The Japanese navy is represented by Vice-Admiral Takashita and the army by Gen. Sugano. Others in the party will be Masanao Hanihan, consul-general at San Francisco, Matsuzo Nagai and Commander Ando.

After luncheon at the Brookline residence of Larz Anderson and sightseeing, there will be a state banquet and reception at the Copley-Plaza. The feature of tomorrow's program will be the visit to Ayer. In the forenoon the visitors will attend the presentation of colors to the naval radio training school at Cambridge. The exercises will be held in Holmes field, Harvard, and the presentation will be by Miss Rush,

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OUR IMPENDING SOCIALISM

One of the inevitable results of the war will be such a lurch into state socialism as we have never before witnessed, and one that measured in its economic costs will be no less expensive than the war itself. Let us see how it is coming.

In industry after industry, railroads, coal mines and munition factories, controversies are arising between labor and capital, in which the government is called on to act as arbitrator. This always means increase of wages. The time will come—if indeed it has not already neared in many industries—when these compromise adjustments will outrun the productive capacity of the business. This is, for example, already the case with the New England railroads. What will then be the remedy? Only one thing. The government will take over these industries and pay the required wages out of general taxation. This will be necessary as a war measure, if for no other reason.

Once in its hands, the government will run these things as badly as it now runs everything else. We could not substitute Mayor Curley for Theodore N. Vail in the management of the telephone service without applying to that business the system of authorized loafing which now prevails in municipal operations. We could not transfer the transportation business to the government without having pork barrel railroads, on the same basis that the government dredges creeks and scatters public buildings.

But some one will say that the total effects of this would be so bad as to occasion a reaction which would send industry back into private hands. This is an unsafe reliance. State-owned European telephony holds no comparison in convenience to the American system under private management, but nobody in Europe, even in days of peace, seemed asking for a change. We have in this country a striking contrast in the all-the-time service and its unbelievably slow transmission of mail, followed by colossal deficits. And yet no one is asking for a private company to operate, under suitable regulation, the American poctoffice.

If this war leads to the government's taking over the railroads, telephones, coal mines, munition factories, and the newspapers—why not?—there are no precedents to indicate that private enterprise, and so the possibility of efficiency, would get them back. Thus socialism, in one of its most insidious forms, threatens our civilization.

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BARRY MAY DECIDE TO OPPOSE MAYOR CURLEY

Former Lieutenant-Governor Says Whoever Administers Office Justly Will Be Making Sacrifice

Former Lt.-Gov. Edward P. Barry announced last night that "under certain conditions" he "might be a candidate for mayor."

"The present mayor has been a great disappointment to me," he said. "My advocacy of his election, instead of that of my friend Tom Kenny, undoubtedly cost me 5000 votes at the following state election, as candidate for re-election to the lieutenant-governorship. It is about time for Boston to have a mayor who will give the city a business administration, for the benefit of the whole people instead of himself."

He indicated that whether he will be a candidate depends on the type of man or men who enter the field, and he added: "If the right type of man does not come forward, I may consent to make the sacrifice; and it would be a sacrifice, for whoever becomes mayor and administers the office for the benefit of all the citizens does make a tremendous sacrifice."

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THREE MONTHS FROM TODAY

In discussing the probable outcome of the mayoralty contest in Boston, which will be settled at the polls on Dec. 18, it is well to understand that not for a long time in this city, with more than two candidates in the field, has the winner received a majority of the votes. Four years ago, when James M. Curley defeated Thomas J. Kenny by a margin of 5740, there was no other candidate in the field—a condition not usually duplicated.

When John F. Fitzgerald was elected to his first term as mayor in 1905, defeating Louis A. Frothingham by 8143, the number of votes for "other candidates," including the redoubtable Judge Dewey, totalled 12,800. Two years later, when George A. Hibbard defeated Fitzgerald by 1177, John A. Coulthurst, running on nomination papers as the candidate of Mr. Hearst's Independence League, achieved a total of 15,811 votes, to 38,112 for Hibbard and 35,935 for Fitzgerald.

In the first election of mayor under the direct nomination, non-partisan provision of the revised charter, the vote for Mr. Fitzgerald was 47,177 to 45,775 for James J. Storrow, but the vote of Hibbard, 1814, was greater than Mr. Fitzgerald's plurality.

In view of the probability that the contest for mayor this year will be a three-cornered one, coupled with the fact that the majority two years ago for the recall of Mayor Curley was 14,044 on a total vote of 83,160, there is not much basis for the belief, now held by some of the active politicians, that the Boston electorate will give Mayor Curley an eight-year term.

BOSTON WELCOMES JAPANESE

Mayor Curley and Committee Meet Special Mission at South Station.

GOV. McCALL EXTENDS GREETING AT STATE HOUSE

Boston gave the visiting Japanese mission a warm welcome upon its arrival here today.

Rain failed to dampen the desire of Bostonians to see the distinguished personages from the Far East, and a large-sized crowd was assembled at the South station when the party arrived.

The imperial mission, headed by Viscount Kurijo Ishii, minister of foreign affairs, arrived at the South station at 10:15, and a few moments later stepped from their private car. The special reception committee, headed by Mayor Curley, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Larz Anderson, former United States ambassador to Japan, and Dr. Morton Prince, greeted them on the platform.

Play Japanese Anthem.

An impressive sight awaited the visitors. Lined up at attention, down the entire length of the long station were companies B and F of the 101st engineers under Col. Howes. The engineers' band struck up the Japanese national anthem as the party passed down the line to the lower station, ere their automobiles were waiting.

Among the first to greet Viscount Ishii and his party was a delegation of leading Boston Japanese merchants. They were C. Orito, S. Ishikawa, K. Skogeny, K. Tomita and T. Sumitonio. Other members of the official reception committee were Maj.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the Northeast; Gen. Francis Peabody, Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U. S. A.; Addison L. Winship, secretary of the committee; W. B. Plunkett of North Adams, William B. Littlefield of Lynn and Charles B. Howard of Brockton.

Boy Scouts Assist.

Both at the station and along the route to the State House Japanese flags, large and small were plentiful. They were especially conspicuous along the streets where Boy Scouts passed them out to the waiting crowds before the visiting party came along.

The route was Federal street to Post-office square, Washington street, School street, Tremont street, Boylston street, Arlington street, Beacon street, to State House.

It was planned to assemble 5000 school children along Boston Common in Charles street, each one with a Japanese flag, but the rain prevented this demonstration. Two hundred police officers were lined up at this point, however, and the visitors had an opportunity to view some of Boston's "finest."

The Japanese party includes, besides Viscount Ishii, Aimaro Sato, the Japanese ambassador at Washington; Vice-Admiral Takashita of the Japanese navy; Maj.-Gen. Sugano of the Japanese army; Masanao Hanihiram, Japanese consul general at San Francisco; Matsusso Nagai, the Japanese secretary of foreign missions; Commander Ando of the Japanese navy, and others.

State House to Library.

It was shortly after noon when the ceremonies at the State House were complete, and the delegation motored to the Public Library for a viewing of the Sargent paintings. In these, too, the Japanese officials showed the keenest interest and complimented the city upon their ownership of the treasures.

Luncheon was served in the Brookline home of Larz Anderson.

The afternoon's program included a return to Boston at 3 o'clock and a visit to the Art Museum for an inspection of the Japanese department at the institution. At 4:15 they will be taken across the river to Cambridge to see the Technology buildings, and at 5:15 a reception will be tendered at the Somerset by Japanese residents.

This evening there will be a reception and banquet at the Copley-Plaza, at which Viscount Ishii and others of the visiting party, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others will be speakers.

SEP-21-1917.

MAYOR APPROVES SHEET ASPHALT CONTRACT

Mayor Curley approved last night the award of a contract of $111,542 to the Bermudez Company for the laying of sheet asphalt paving in several sections of the city. The streets to be improved are South street, West Roxbury; Harvard street, Charlestown, from Prescott street to the south side of Harvard square; Brighton avenue, from Commonwealth avenue to Cambridge street; Bowdoin street, Dorchester, from 78 feet west of Mt. Ida to Topliff street; Maverick square, East Boston, from Sumner street to Maverick street; Beacon street from Raleigh street to the B. & A. R. R., and North Russell street from Cambridge street to Eaton street.

The order of the street commissioners for the laying out of Deer street, Dorchester, from Roach street to Melvinside terrace, is also approved. The damages are fixed at $3900 and betterments at $2427.

The mayor also approved the order for laying out Alger street, South Boston, at a cost of $36,000. The land damage will be $21,190 and the S. A. Woods company which will receive spur track facilities by reason of the improvement, will pay $10,000 toward the cost.

The Woods company has a contract to supply the goverment with a million steel shells, to be delivered before April 27 and it would be impossible to make the delive if the material could not be handled on a spur track. There will be from 52,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds of material hauled from the New Haven railroad tracks, making a spur track absolutely necessary. The company will give employment to 1000 additional workmen in filling the contract.

SEP-25-1917.

M'CALL AND CURLEY TALK TO EAST BOSTON RECRUITS

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, former Gov. John L. Bates and former Representative George A. Douglas were speakers at a reception to East Boston elected men in East Boston high school last night. More than 1000 persons were present. Before the reception 300 selected men, including 139 who are leaving for Ayer today, paraded the principal streets, accompanied by the navy yard band, a detachment of naval reserves from Commonwealth pier, company M of the 11th regiment of the state guard, under Capt. Joseph H. Barnes, and a detachment from Fort Banks.

HERALD - SEP-18-1917

Viscount Ishii's Address to Constitutional Convention

Viscount Ishii's address to the constitutional convention at the State House today:



"I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House, which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the corridors of fame.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country, but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan. Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impression and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play in Cambridge. These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

Tribute to Denison.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been felt and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice, for you have gathered from and sent to the furthest corners of the earth the most representative and the best.

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and Boston. We have learned from you at home, and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage.

"In this connection you will permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a great New England gentleman whose name is well known to you and who will by all others, from New England or elsewhere, be ungrudgingly conceded a premier place among those who have worked unselfishly and effectively for the betterment of mankind. I refer to the late Henry Willard Denison, for over 30 years the guide, the counsellor and the friend of Japan. He was my friend and I cannot let this opportunity go by to say that I am honored by the memory of that friendship. Not only this, but he was the friend of Japan, and all Japan, from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the least among us, unite in laying tribute at his resting place on the hills above the capital.

Was Great American.

"He was a great American who typified America in all his life and who has done more than all the rest of us to weld the bonds that he knew and I know must bind us. Rugged, strong, brave and independent, Denison lived and died an American and lived and died his faith unfalteringly in the future of our relationships.

"And, now, gentlemen of this convention, in thanking you for your courtesy and your patience, permit me before leaving you to your deliberation, to quote from an address delivered here in Boston 69 years ago — an address that must deeply impress itself upon any reader and upon every one who seeks as you and I and all of us must, to building our nations to the highest point of national achievement and greatness. It was Charles Sumner who said — he may have been speaking from this historic rostrum:

"'The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a state are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the state to other states and to all the people committed to its charge.'

"Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs, I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in her dealings with you and with the world. I thank you."

SEP-23-1917

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT OPENING OF ITALIAN ROOM

William A. Holman, premier of New South Wales; Mayor Curley and Boston hotel managers were the guests of Manager L. C. Prior of Hotel Lenox last night at the formal opening of the new Italian room. The color scheme of the decorating, though simple, is novel. The walls are done in tan, the woodwork in brown and the mouldings in dull orange. This combination harmonizes with almost every color of evening gowns.

SEP-19-1917

FRANCE REPORTS ON AIRMAN WILLIS

Mayor Curley has received through Senator John W. Weeks a communication from Ambassador Jussesrand stating that Harold N. Willis, the American aviator, undoubtedly fell within the German lines, and that an investigation has been undertaken by the French government as to his present whereabouts.

The letter of the French ambassador follows:

"My Dear Mr. Senator: My government's answer concerning the brave American aviator, Harold N. Willis, reached me just now. It confirms what you already knew, that he fell on the 18th of August within, it seems, the German lines, and has been reported missing since that date. No further news has been received concerning him. Investigations have been started so as to place him, if possible, in Germany. This is always a slow process.

"Hoping that good news will be given us as the result of those researches, I beg you to believe me, my dear senator, very truly yours.

(Signed) "JUSSERAND."

SEP-20-1917

GIVES FLAG TO 26TH DIVISION

Mrs. Frank Sturgis Makes Presentation in Memory of Brother in Civil War.

NOTES OF HEADQUARTERS

A flag was presented to the 26th army division yesterday, and accepted by its commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. The handsome silk banner, of regulation size and hand sewed, was from Mrs. Frank Sturgis, in memory of her brother, Col. Philip M. Lydig, who was on the staff of Gen. Parks in the civil war. Gen. Edwards and other officers of the division were the recipients of several fine gifts from Boston friends, one of the general's presents being a cigar case from the newspapermen who have been "covering" him during his stay in Boston.

General Praises Boston.

Another gift was a gold safety razor from Mayor James M. Curley. Accompanying the razor was a note, in which the mayor wished the general a safe voyage and a speedy return and expressed the hope that he would not receive a more serious wound than might be inflicted by the razor.

Capt. John B. Hyatt of the general's staff was also remembered by the newspapermen, who presented him with a humidor, filled with his favorite brand of smoking tobacco.

The presentation was the occasion for a tribute to Boston people and their hospitality by Gen. Edwards, probably the last announcement from his headquarters before he sails for France.

Gen. Edwards has completed the organization of the depot brigade, attached to his division, and is now awaiting approval of the war department before announcing the full roster. He has also requisitioned the necessary equipment for the brigade and it is expected that the force will leave for Charlotte, N. C., within a few days.

Former Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island called on Gen. Edwards to pay his respects yesterday and when he left Gen Edwards referred to the great patriotism of the residents of New England. Ex-Gov. Lippitt has three sons serving with the army at the present time, each of whom has voluntarily enlisted. Gordon Lippitt was a member of the Rhode Island coast artillery, but requested a transfer to the engineer corps of the 101st regiment that he might see foreign service; Charles Lippitt is with the 103d mounted artillery and Warren Lippitt is with the aviation corps.

HERALD - SEP-18-1917

Ex-Lt.-Gov. Barry

Former Lt.-Gov. Edward P. Barry announced last night that "under certain conditions" he "might be a candidate for mayor."

"The present mayor has been a great disappointment to me," he said. "My advocacy of his election, instead of that of my friend Tom Kenny, undoubtedly cost me 5000 votes at the following state election, as candidate for re-election to the lieutenant-governorship. It is about time for Boston to have a mayor who will give the city a business administration, for the benefit of the whole people instead of himself."

He indicated that whether he will be a candidate depends on the type of man or men who enter the field, and he added: "If the right type of man does not come forward, I may consent to make the sacrifice; and it would be a sacrifice, for whoever becomes mayor and administers the office for the benefit of all the citizens does make a tremendous sacrifice."

Mayor Curley

? ? ?

Cong. Gallivan

SEP 18 1917

SEP 18 1917

SEP 18 1917

SEP-19-1917

JAPANESE AT HARVARD PRESENTATION

SEP 19 1917

Mission to United State Attends Radio Station Exercises in College Yard.

COMMANDANT RUSH'S DAUGHTER PRESENTS FLAGS

The visit of the Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii to Harvard was the big feature of today's entertainment program. The commission spent three hours at the institution and it was one of the pleasantest experiences of their Boston visit.

First they went to the Stadium and to Soldiers' Field. After a visit at the freshman dormitories they went to the Widener Library, where they were greeted by President Lowell and Prof. A. C. Coolidge, director of the library.

Viscount Ishii was profuse in his praise of this institution as he was taken through it. Before leaving the building Perry Rodgers Pease, 14, a great-grandson of Commodore Perry, was presented to the visiting mission and courtesies exchanged.

Leaving the library, the mission went next to the Harvard radio station. A pretty sight greeted them. Nearly 1500 students of the school, in uniform, were drawn up in the college yard, all at attention, as the visitors approached and remained so until they were seated in a place prepared for them, facing the lines of students. The school band played the Japanese national anthem.

Hundreds of persons attracted by the visit of the distinguished party, gathered to watch the ceremonies.

Commandant Rush and a number of other United States naval officers, took part in the proceedings, and their attractive uniforms added to the general brilliance of the picture.

The visitors were conducted along the line of students for formal inspection, and when that was completed, they returned to their places, where Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Commandant Rush, was presented to the Japanese officials.

Miss Rush, acting for James A. Parker of Boston, who has been actively interested in the radio school, presented the cadets two handsome flags and as they received them the cadet band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The cadets were commanded by Lt. Nathaniel F. Ayer.

SEP-21-(917.

Mr. Gallivan is in the mayoral fight to stay until the finish. It should be said that he has won more than one political contest in which the odds were against him.

SEP 21 1917

HERALD - SEP-18-1917

WATCH TINKHAM

A prominent Democratic politician advises his friends to "watch George Holden Tinkham" as the fight for mayor of Boston begins to develop.

According to the aforesaid well-known Democrat, who has been credited at times with an ambition to be mayor, the contest between Mayor Curley and Representative Gallivan will develop into a spectacular exhibition of sharp attack and retort, which will create untold bitterness on the part of both and their close political following. And that situation, according to the prominent Democratic politician, will be of tremendous benefit to Mr. Tinkham, who has a strong bi-partisan following and has shown greater voting strength in reliably Democratic districts than any other Republican in recent years.

"Watch George Holden Tinkham." It will be a pleasure to watch him, remembering, while watching, that in the mayoral campaign of 1907, when the late George A. Hibbard defeated Mayor Fitzgerald for re-election, the Republican nomination was first offered to Mr. Tinkham and declined by him. Today, under a non-partisan system of election, undoubtedly he would be stronger than he was ten years ago, when the parties nominated candidates.

Mr. Tinkham will bear watching at this time.

SEP - 24 - 1917

AT IT THUS EARLY

To all Sunday newspaper offices a messenger boy carried on Saturday evening notices purporting to have been issued by Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, stating in substance that the campaign of Congressman James A. Gallivan for mayor would open formally on October 1 and that headquarters had been established in three sections of the city, the street numbers and identifying names of the headquarters being given.

The notices were not issued by Mr. Gallivan; he knew nothing of them until they were brought to his attention by a newspaper man, and the locations given had been selected purposely by those who forged Joseph C. Gallivan's name in order to discredit Congressman Gallivan and his candidacy. An investigation of the matter and an attempt to trace the messenger boy to those who used him are now in progress.

This will seem a matter of large or small importance to the reader, according to his opinion of the methods employed by cowardly politicians, who, apparently, will stop at nothing which, in their opinion, will serve their ends.

SEP - 19 - 1917

Ishii Says Japan and U. S. Have Much in Common

Viscount Ishii, speaking at the dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night, said that there were no points of difference between Japan and the United States which could not be settled as time went by, giving the statesmen of the two countries time for discussion. More than 500 citizens of Boston gathered to welcome the mission.

Among those at the head tables were Mayor Curley, who presided; Viscount Ishii, Ambassador A. Sato, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, I. J. N.; Capt. W. W. Phelps, U. S. N.; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Tandanao Imai, Gen. John A. Johnson, U. S. A.; Lt.-Col. Tanikawa, I. J. N.; Brig.-Gen. J. A. Irons, U. S. A.; Breckinridge Long, Masanao Hanihara, George W. Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Sugano, I. J. A.; Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A.; Matsuzo Nagai, Dr. Morton Prince, Commander Ando, I. J. N.; Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Iwate, attache; Capt. A. H. Robertson, U. S. N.; Larz Anderson.

The great dining hall of the hotel had been decorated with Japanese and American flags, and behind the head table hung a rising sun banner of colossal dimensions. The banquet began with the Japanese national anthem, the "Kimigayo," and ended with the "Sayonara," the "good-by," known throughout the island empire.

Mayor Curley opened the after-dinner proceedings with a welcome and an appreciation. He greeted the representatives of Japan as coming from an empire engaged with America in a mighty movement in the interest of human liberty, the world war.

Addressing the mission, he said: "We welcome you at a most crucial period in the life of the world, with a realization of the importance that attaches to your visit to America. This is an occasion in which the desire for national honor rises superior to the desire for peace. We are in this war only with the desire to serve the interests of liberty and humanity throughout the world."

The mayor closed by giving the toast of the Emperor of Japan. After it had been honored, Viscount Ishii, who had an enthusiastic reception, three rounds of "banzais" being given in his honor, spoke as follows:

SEP-21-1917.

Farewell to Boston Troops Sunday at 2 P.M.

Exercises to Take Place in the Boston Theatre—Governor and Mayor Expected.

SEP 21 1917

The city will give a farewell reception, at 2 P. M. Sunday, in the Boston Theatre, to the Greater Boston men of the 40 per cent. quota of the new army. The management of the theatre contributes the use of the building, and Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department of the northeast, has ordered the Coast Artillery band to furnish music.

The stage is big enough to accommodate 1000, and it is planned for the various divisions of the men to march across. Their parents and friends are especially invited. The theatre seats 3200.

Addresses are expected by the Governor, the mayor and Gen. Johnston. Cardinal O'Connell, Bishops Lawrence and Hughes and Rabbis Nowak and Levi have been invited.

The mayor made the announcement at noon today of the plans for the reception. All the speeches are expected to be brief as the men must march to the North Station before 3 P. M.

Further plans for local receptions include the following: Saturday, 5 P. M., division 8 at 1 Beacon street, addresses by the Governor and mayor; 8 P. M., parade in East Boston, from the South Ferry to the East Boston high school, addresses by the Governor and mayor.

Sunday, 12:30 P. M., municipal building, Columbia road, reception to the Dorchester recruits; 1 P. M., reception, Municipal building, South Boston; 1:30 P. M., recep on, John J. Williams school, Groton street, South end.

POST - SEPT - 18 - 1917

JAPANESE MISSION IN HUB TODAY

Plans for Two Days' Entertainment Complete

SEP 17 1917

Governor and Mayor to Extend Greetings

Gen. Johnston to Lead Troop Escort to State House

The imperial Japanese mission to the United States will arrive in Boston this forenoon. City and State are ready to pay signal honors to the emissaries of the Mikado. Two full days of entertainment have been prepared for the distinguished visitors.

ARRIVE AT 10:20

From the moment that the envoys, with Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, at their head, alight from their special train at the South station, at 10:20 o'clock, their New England hosts will strive to make them feel that the United States and America are real allies in the common cause of world democracy.

A rousing welcome will be accorded the envoys at the South station this forenoon, when Mayor Curley and the citizens' reception committee, headed by Dr. Morton Prince, will greet them. In motor cars the Japanese representatives will be escorted through the down-town streets and an unusual salute will be given them at the Charles street mall, on the Common, where 5000 school children, carrying Japanese flags, will greet and cheer them as they pass on their way to the State House.

At the State House Governor McCall and other State dignitaries will give them a reception, after which the emissaries will appear before the constitutional convention and Viscount Ishii will address the delegates assembled under the sacred codfish.

Brigadier-General Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, will personally lead the troops who will escort the visitors to the State House. The First Motor Corps of the Home Guard will be on hand with a flying squadron of cars to transport the members of the imperial mission and the city and State officials.

Japanese residents, students and professors will take a prominent part in the demonstrations.

For two days the Mikado's representatives will be guests of Boston and Massachusetts, and city and State plan to do themselves proud in dining and feting them, showing them the points of interest and paying them every honor at social and state functions.

Programme for Today

Today's programme follows:

10:20 a. m.—Mission arrives from Newport at South station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles street mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the constitutional convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon street, Brookline.

2:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night—Dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the viscount with a gold medal.

Wednesday's Programme

The Wednesday programme is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman; Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul; W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, General John A. Johnston, Judge Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, General W. E. Lombard, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Professor Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. N.; John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer, Jr., former Governor David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEP - 6 - 1917

NO CITY BIDS ON COAL

SEP 6 - 1917

Nobody wants to sell coal to the city, or at least to contract to supply large quantities for future delivery. Not a solitary bid for the work of supplying all or part of the 55,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal required by municipal institutions had been received when the time for the filing of bids expired yesterday.

SEP 7 - 1917

SEPT - 24 - 1917

BLACK WATCH IN HUB

SEP 24 1917

Fighting Highlanders Here to Gather British Recruits

Canada's famous Black Watch, known officially as the Fifth Royal Highlanders, will arrive in Boston this morning to begin the most pretentious drive for recruits for the British military service that has yet been made in this country. The kilted warriors, who have been christened "the ladies from hell" by the Germans, will be accompanied by both bagpipes and brass bands.

HOME FROM TRENCHES

Virtually every one of the Highlanders has seen active service in France, many of them having been wounded, and when they have finished their work of stimulating recruiting here they will return to the trenches.

Their first day in Boston will be a busy one for the Canadians, the programme including three parades and three rallies, the last of which, to be held at the Arena at 8 p. m., is expected to be a great patriotic demonstration.

The new contingent of Kilties, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Birchall, come in from Montreal this morning at 7:30. They will be met at the North station by a parade committee, which will escort them to their hotel. At 10:30 o'clock they will parade through the downtown section of the city, to the Common, where they will hold the first of their rallies at noon. The parade will start at Dernie street and proceed through Park, Tremont, School, Washington, Boylston and Tremont streets. The Highlanders, with their two bands, will be escorted by a detail of 100 sailors from the Navy Yard, with their own band, two companies of the 11th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, and several other military and semi-military organizations.

Rally at Arena

At the Arena many men prominent in public life and in the military service of both this country and our allies will be present and address the meeting. Brigadier-General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission to the United States; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Murray and Lieutenant Cyril White, the general's son and aide-de-camp, also arrive this morning and will speak at the meeting as well as participate in the morning parade.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, Commandant W. R. Rush of the navy yard and many others of prominence are expected to be present.

POST - SEPT 19 1917

FORESEES U.S. AND JAPAN VICTORIOUS

SEP 19 1917

Viscount Ishii Predicts Mutua Confidence and Permanent Peace



More than a thousand distinguished citizens of the United States and Japan cheered as two great nations clasped hands and pledged each other to steadfast alliance for victory in the great war, and the maintenance of permanent peace thereby to be established, at the big banquet tendered to the visiting Japanese imperial mission by the city of Boston at the Copley-Plaza last night.

TREATIES NOT "SCRAPS"

With toasts to the health of the President of the United States and his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan, proposed by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission, and Mayor Curley, toastmaster of the evening, this pledge was sealed.

Viscount Ishii, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to this country, sent good, whole-hearted Yankee cheers ringing to the flag-draped walls of the great hall when he declared that after travelling from the western to the eastern coast of this country he sincerely feels that there are no points of difference between the government of Japan and that of the United States which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of the two countries.

Again came the shouts of approbation when he said: "We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.'"

And once more a rushing hurricane of cheers—this time from his own countrymen as well—when the distinguished statesman from the empire of the Pacific closed his stirring address with this forecast:

"For the future I see two nations: The one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union, under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt, out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Mission in Receiving Line

Before the banquet the members of the mission and the welcoming committee, headed by Dr. Morton Prince, formed a receiving line in the State suite.

Immediately after the reception the great throng of distinguished citizens of Boston and Massachusetts poured into the great banquet hall, hung with the flags of the United States and Japan. A mighty shout arose as the orchestra played the Japanese national anthem and the guests filed into the hall.

Mayor Curley brought salvos of cheers from the great audience as he traced the course of America through the wars in which it has fought.

"America has entered every one of them with high and pure purposes and has emerged from each one victorious and with its ideals still pure," said he.

"We have appreciation of the power of this Yankee nation of the east, their valor and sagacity. We have the belief that if they join in this great task with their whole heart, when next Christmas comes there will verily be peace on earth among men of good will.

"I ask every man here to rise and drink a toast to the health of the Emperor of Japan and his able representatives."

Mayor Curley's introduction of Viscount Ishii was the signal for a mighty outburst which culminated when the Mayor's stentorian tones rang out above the tempest of applause calling for "three banzais" for the viscount. The Japanese cheers were given with regular American football vigor, and just to put the Yankee brand on the cheer full half the diners waved their napkins and added a ripping "tiger-r-r-r-."

Viscount Ishii's Speech

Viscount Ishii spoke in part as follows:

"The burden of obligation laid upon us for acts of unbounded hospitality by this great State and by the historic city of Boston is heavier by far than we can ever hope to repay.



VISCOUNT ISHII,
Head of the Japanese Mission which visits Boston today.

RECORD - SEP-19-1917

ENVOYS FROM JAPAN PAID MANY HONORS

Escorted From South Station by Representative Citizens—Visit Constitutional Convention

FETED AT COPLEY-PLAZA IN EVENING

Viscount Ishii Praises America and Says, "Our Country With You To the End"

SEP 19 1917

Greeted by a downpour of rain on their arrival at the South Station yesterday morning, the members of the Japanese Mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, nevertheless did not fail to find a representative and enthusiastic body of citizens of the State of Massachusetts awaiting them, eager to tender the envoys all possible honors.

In keeping with the occasion, the visitors from the Land of the Rising Sun were later in the day royally hailed by the bright rays of a storm-washed sun. The one unfortunate circumstance was that the rain and wet streets necessitated the abandonment of the big ovation which the thousands of school children of Greater Boston were to have given the Mission.

However, the envoys rode through the principal down town streets of the city, frequently cheered, to the State House, where they were the guests of the Constitutional Convention. Thence they were taken to the Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts and were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson at Weld, Brookline.

Banquet at Copley-Plaza

The day's round of events closed with a banquet at the Copley-Plaza, tendered the Mission by Mayor Curley, and Viscount Ishii excited a tremendous burst of applause when he declared: "We are in this war with you to win with you." Those present stood and gave the speaker such an ovation that he was compelled to wait until quiet was restored before he could resume his address.

There were about 600 at the dinner, and they received the members of the Mission with great enthusiasm. American and Japanese flags and bunting profusely decorated the great hall, while the floral decorations at the tables were beautiful chrysanthemums.

At the close of the Viscount's address he gave a toast to President Wilson. Then Mayor Curley presented to him a beautiful gold medal, inscribed: "Democracy under Liberty Seeks the Freedom of the World." On the reverse side of the medal are the sunburst of Japan and the torch of liberty.

Besides Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Aimaro Sato, United States Dist. Atty. George W. Anderson, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge and Samuel J. Elder spoke at the dinner. Mayor Curley presided and welcomed the mission in an address which was warmly greeted.

Those who were invited to occupy places at the head table included: Capt. W. W. Phelps, U. S. N., Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Tandanao Imai, Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., Lieut. Col. Tanikawa, I. J. N., Brig.-Gen. J. A. Irons, U. S. A., Hon. Breckinridge Long, Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, I. J. N., Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Sugano, I. J. A., Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., Matsuzo Nagai, Dr. Morton Prince, Commdr. Ando, I. J. N., Mr. Iwate, Attache, Capt. A. H. Robertson, U. S. N., Larz Anderson.

"The story of New England is well known to us," said Viscount Ishii. "We have learned your splendid record of the last 300 years from the pages of our histories. We have learned to read your poets, to profit by your learning, and to be stirred by the unmatched achievements in all the arts and sciences in the struggle for independence and for liberty—gems set in the laurel wreaths upon the brow of fame.

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning, our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster mother, alongside of the first-born and best beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life; equipped with the greatest gift with which they could face the future.

"Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abunrance; some of them have been our fastest friends. New England men, descendants of the splendid crew that landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred to the history of human freedom; of the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

"For these and many other reasons, New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding. I feel, now that I have traveled from your Western to your Eastern shores, that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own.

"But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight into the scale.

"Japan had no choice from the start. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute.

"We have not been surprised at what we have seen during this month of our sojourn in America. We have realized that America has come into her own and we congratulate you, your sons and daughters upon the magnificent exhibition of national union, national devotion and national greatness you are making.

"We thank you more than any words of mine can tell, for all you have done for us in the past and on the present occasion. For the future, I see two nations: the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean or petty: out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

United States Dist.-Atty. Anderson, referring to the advice of George Washington that we should avoid entangling alliances, said that the struggle for law, order and peace can no longer be a national one, and that, whether we like it or not, we are in world politics. As he put it: "Only through world politics can we hope to extend democracy throughout the world."

Ambassador Sato referred to the fact that he was educated in this country and began his diplomatic career here in the time of President Cleveland. He said that he had never seen among the people of this country such a demonstration of patriotism and of united purpose as at the present time.

"For Common Cause"

"The bonds of friendship between our countries," he said, "have been strengthened by leaps and bounds. We are bound to win the war. It is a great satisfaction to feel in this war that we represent the cause of righteousness, liberty and justice. We who believe in the golden future of humanity should stand ready to pay no mean price for victory. We fight for a common cause against a common enemy for humanity."

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge brought the respects of Gov. McCall, whose absence, he said, was caused by his desire to save all his energy to put into the prosecution of the great war. In

Continued next page.

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the name of Massachusetts the Lieutenant Governor welcomed the Mission.

Samuel J. Elder said that it is only by winning the war that peace can be secured, and he declared that a league to enforce peace has already been formed by 17 nations evidently referring to those who have not joined with Germany.

WARM WELCOME GIVEN ENVOYS

Ishii Speaks to Constitutional Convention

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and Boston. We have learned from you at home, and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage."

This was the greeting of the Imperial Japanese Mission to Boston, as voiced by Viscount Kufiro Ishii, head of the mission, in an address before the Constitutional Convention at the State House yesterday.

Viscount Ishii and his colleagues from Tokio were presented to the Convention by Gov. McCall after the Japanese guests had toured the downtown streets in their trip from the South Station. A reception not less warm than that accorded to the represenatives of the other Allied nations who have visited Boston was given by the delegates as Viscount Ishii arose to speak.

"I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House, which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the walls of the corridors of fame," said Viscount Ishii.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country, but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan.

"Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impressions and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play at Cambridge.

Pays Harvard Tribute

"These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been great and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these

over the gateway leading from the train shed to the outer depot, and as each went under, it was saluted.

Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, Ambassador at Washington, were among the first to leave the train and march to the waiting machines.

Viscount Ishii, Mayor Curley, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee, and A. B. Rudock, American secretary to foreign legations, were ushered to the first automobile and led the march to the State House.

As the first machine drove to Summer st. extension to await the loading of the other autos, a crowd of about 200, waving the white and red flag of Japan, cheered the Viscount and his delegation.

Led by a detail of mounted patrolmen the procession drove to Federal, Post Office sq., Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon to the State House.

Flags On All Sides

All along the route the business houses were decorated with the Japanese flag and employees of the stores and offices cheered from the windows and doorways, while a few hundred lined the curbs and waved flags from beneath umbrellas.

At the corner of Tremont and Boylston sts. members of Co. F, returning to their armory on Columbus ave. via Essex st., met the advance of mounted police and acted as additional escort to the honored guests to Charles st., where they turned into Park sq.

At the State House a detachment of sailors of the Naval Reserve were lined in front of the Shaw monument and on both sides of the steps leading to the building, and the visitors marched between the lines to the Memorial Hall and to the Governor's office.

At the South Station Supt. Crowley had detailed Capt. King of headquarters with a large detail of men from downtown stations and several plain clothes men who followed in machines and will accompany the mission during their two-day stay in this city.

At the State House Chief Hunkett, with all the members of the State Police in uniform, greeted the delegation as they entered the door and paraded to the executive chamber.

In presenting the mission to the Constitutional Convention Gov. McCall said in part:—

"Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great power beyond the Pacific.

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people. What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Matsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader.

"For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow.

"It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization. The Western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control. Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have come to threaten us with mastery, and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves.

"They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone. They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of man.

"She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes.

"She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war.

"If we shall do that, the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the East and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

Other members of the delegation in automobiles with members of the committee were His Excellency Ambassador Sato, Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and Larz Anderson, former ambassador to France; Vice Admiral Takeshita, Maj. Gen. Sugano, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast; Capt. Robertson, U. S. N., and Masanio Hanimasa of San Francisco.

Following the reception by the Constitutional Convention the guests and committee visited the Public Library and inspected the Sargent paintings and then were taken to the home of Larz Anderson where luncheon was served.

Yesterday afternoon the Japanese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts was inspected and then the party was taken across the Charles River to Cambridge to inspect the new Technology buildings.

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The Ericsen Monument

To the Editor:—

A contract which has recently been let by the city of Boston for the improvement of Commonwealth ave. includes provisions for the removal of the Leif Ericsen Monument.

While the contract for this work has already been let, yet there is reason to believe that the question of removal has not been finally disposed of. Acting upon protests filed by the writer in behalf of a number of citizens of Boston, the Boston Park and Recreation Department have agreed to give a hearing on Friday, Sept. 21, at 10:30 a.m., at 33 Beacon st., Boston, to those who may be opposed to the removal.

Obert Sletten.

Boston, Sept. 17.

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Japanese Envoys Are Welcomed at State Hous



Governor McCall Stands Between Viscount Ishii (at Left) and Ambassador Sato. Behind Them Are Other Members of the Imperial Japanese Mission and Representatives of the United States Government

JAPANESE AT HARVARD

See Stadium and the Freshman Dormitories

Make Inspection of the Widener Library

Great Grandson of Perry Meets Them

Presentation of Colors at the Radio School

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Flags Received from Hands of Miss Rush

01

Envoys Are Luncheon Guests at City Club

And Go on Trip to Camp Devens at Ayer

Harvard was host of the Japanese Mission this forenoon and the visitors were given an opportunity to make a hasty though interesting survey of the university's educational, also its military activities. Going from the Copley-Plaza in motors the Mission was taken along the Charles River Basin to Anderson bridge. They saw the Stadium, made a short call at the freshman dormitories, whose recent use as barracks was explained to them.

At the Widener Memorial Library in Harvard yard the Japanese were officially greeted by President Lowell, Thomas Nelson Perkins of the Harvard Corporation, Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of the library, and W. C. Lane, the librarian. In the Widener room Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

After an inspection of the library, including many of the special libraries, the general reading-rooms and stacks, the party emerged from the building to the steps, where a pleasing incident took place in the presentation to Count Ishii and Ambassador Sato of Perry Rodgers Pease of New York, the great-grandson of Commodore Perry. The young man was visiting Harvard, on his way to St. Mark's School.

From the library the party walked to Memorial Hall and thence to Holmes Field back of the Jefferson physical laboratory, where the radio regiment was drawn up in command of Lieutenant Ayer. The Japanese were greeted by their national anthem, played by the band, and then met Commandant Rush and staff of this naval district. The formal introductions over, the regiments were inspected and the presentation of the colors followed.

02

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

Japanese Envoys Are Guests at Pierce Hall, Harvard University, as Miss Rush Presents Colors to Naval Radio Training School

Years ago, long before the present war was thought of, or there was any Naval Radio Training School at Cambridge, or any Pierce Hall for that matter, crowds used to gather on Holmes Field to see Harvard baseball games and track meets, but no gathering has ever been more

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terested than the people who were in the Holmes Field quadrangle this forenoon to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the Radio School by Miss Rush, daughter of Captain W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

It was a bright, fair day for such an event—in fact a summer day—and it was very comfortable, therefore, for the audience which included numerous professors and their wives and children, down to babies, a number of Cambridge citizens, Mayor Rockwood, Chief-of-Police Ellis with several assistants, Secret Service men and Boston detectives, to say nothing of the distinguished envoys from Japan, President Lowell and members of the Harvard Corporation, French Army officers, and Commandant Rush and his staff.

It was an unusual occasion, for besides the usual Cambridge gathering, college people and towns people—a really family-like picture—there were many Army and Navy men in the group. It was the usual Cambridge picture in a cosmopolitan and militant setting.

In spite of the uniforms, however, the affair was friendly and informal. Pierce Hall offered shade against the warm rays of the sun, and there in chairs sat the audience—professors, wives and children, and Cambridge citizens. Twenty feet out in the quadrangle were more chairs in double row, and here sat President Lowell with Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato, Harvard College officers, members of the Japanese Mission and members of the Boston committee. In one of the front-row seats was Miss Rush with James A. Parker, Harvard, '91, who was the donor of the colors.

Out in the quadrangle were the 1500 students of the Radio School, Langdell Hall forming a background for their long and precise ranks.

Captain Rush and his staff filed into the quadrangle, and after greetings with the Japanese envoys had been exchanged, Miss Rush stepped forward with Mr. Parker and presented the colors, a silk United States flag and a school flag, with a navy blue ground properly inscribed. Chaplain Stone from the Navy Yard dedicated the colors, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the civilians uncovered and the radio men stood at attention.

Then, in honor of two of the French army officers, Captain Amann and Lieutenant Bosc, who had joined the other officers, both American and Japanese, the band played the "Marseillaise."

Following these ceremonies, President Lowell, the Japanese envoys, Commandant Rush and his staff reviewed the Radio School men and then the men marched before the reviewing stand, the band playing Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea," which, with Japan and France represented in the gathering, was highly appropriate.

CITY GIVES JAPANESE FLAG

Viscount Ishii at Boston City Club Urges Nations to Fight Together So That Memory of Achievement May Forever Perpetuate Friendship

Declaring that the United States and Japan are comrades and partners, Viscount Ishii, speaking at the Boston City Club this afternoon, urged the two nations to cooperate and fight together so that afterwards the memory of what they together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate the friendship of the two countries. He characterized as "venomous" the "gossip that has, for a decade, endeavored to keep our nations apart," but said that he would carry home the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced both countries.

Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city, presented Viscount Ishii with a beautiful American flag.

The members of the Mission were the guests of President James J. Storrow of the City Club, following the visit to Harvard University.

Viscount Ishii's address was as follows:

"Mr. President and Members of the City Club of Boston:

"The wealth and generosity of our welcome to Boston will remain for all time a happy memory. It is particularly impressive and gracious of you to afford so much valuable time to the entertainment of this mission in the midst of activities unparalleled and in an hour when your country calls—a call you are answering with the energy and determination characteristic of America and Americans.

"We are conscious of the fact that this reception you have given to us is not prompted by the formal obligation of the host to the guest. We know that we have been bidden here as the representative of our nation to receive an assurance that Boston and New England in this, as in all else, holds out the hand of friendship to those who come to their shores from far lands, bringing honest assurance of friendship. In this voice of New England, we recognize the ring of sincerity which can only be found when friend greets friend.

"The venemous gossip that has, for a decade, endeavored to keep our nations apart; the difference between us in the past; the misunderstandings, and the misinformation which so easily finds credence, have perhaps caused doubt and suspicion to influence, to some extent, the people of your country and ours, but now returning to our home land, we can carry the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced us both, and that from now through all time, Japan and America in friendly council together will follow steadfastly the path which lends to the fair fields of sweet content, each protected by the other and each protecting the other from the enemy.

"Mr. President and gentlemen: We are together in this great war to win freedom and to secure liberty, to give and to take according to our needs. We are comrades and we are partners. Let us see to it that no enemy tongue or intrigue can at any time throughout the years do anything to divide us. While this war shall last let us coöperate and fight together as comrades, so that afterwards the memory of what we have together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate our friendship. And so that from the ashes of destruction may rise a surer and a safer world.

"On behalf of myself and the members of my mission, I thank you sincerely."

After an informal reception the members of the party entered the automobiles for a trip to Ayer, where the cantonment will be inspected by the visitors.

The party was received at the City Club by Mr. Storrow and other members of the club and escorted to the marine room on the ninth floor, where the luncheon was served.

Mayor Curley welcomed the distinguished guests, especially for "the strength we derive from the utterances of the representatives of the Japanese nation, both here and at Washington, which will serve to tear down the false barriers that never should have existed, and we greet you as brothers in a common cause—to overcome Prussianism."

Then the mayor presented the viscount with an American flag as a token from the most historic city in America. In replying the viscount said:

"We shall keep this wonderful, splendid flag of Stars and Stripes as a friendly token of Boston and America, and better as an emblem of the friendship, which we so much desire, of America toward my country."

Mr. Storrow was applauded when he said:

"The way to have a friend is to be a friend and I know I am voicing the restiment of every man in this room and in our New England when I say that we are friends of Japan."

PLEDGES FAITH OF JAPAN

Viscount Ishii Sees the Great Country Under the Rising Sun and That Under the Stars and Stripes Moving Together to Certain Victory

If the storm marred the enthusiasm of the early hours of the welcome to the Imperial Japanese Mission, the welcome was still heartfelt, and the enthusiasm burst forth as Japan's Rising Sun at the dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night. There more than a thousand distinguished citizens of both countries clasped hands in a pledge of alliance till victory shall come out of the present war, and in the steadfast purpose to maintain peace thereafter. This pledge was sealed by toasts to the Emperor of Japan and President Wilson.

Viscount Ishii, leader of the Japanese Mission, declared: "We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.'"

Before the dinner there was a reception at which the Americans had an opportunity to greet the Japanese; and upon its conclusion the guests made their way to the great banquet hall, which was hung with the flags of the United States and Japan, and in which the tables were decorated with miniature Japanese gardens and chrysanthemums.

The cheers were long and loud as the orchestra played the national anthem of Japan; and the applause continued when Mayor Curley, the toastmaster, said: "America has entered every war with high and pure purposes and has emerged from each one victorious and with its ideals still pure.

"We have appreciation of the power of this Yankee nation of the East, their valor and sagacity. We have the belief that if they join in this great task with their whole heart, when next Christmas comes there will verily be peace on earth among men of good will.

"I ask every man here to rise and drink a toast to the health of the Emperor of Japan and his able representatives."

The mayor then introduced Viscount Ishii, and wheras the Japanese are accustomed to give their national cheer, "Banzai," short and sharp and without repetition, the Americans, for good measure, gave three "Banzais" and some vociferous "tigers."

When the tumult of applause had subsided Viscount Ishii said:

"The burden of obligation laid upon us for acts of unbounded hospitality by this great State and by the historic city of Boston is heavier by far than we can ever hope to repay.

"You can form no idea of the pleasure you have given to us, of the depth of the impression you have made.

"The story of New England is well known to us. We have learned your splendid record of the last 300 years from the pages of our histories. We have learned to read your poets, to profit by your learning, and to be stirred by the unmatched achievements in all the arts and sciences, in the struggle for independence and for liberty—gems set in the laurel wreaths upon the brow of Fame.

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster mother, alongside of the firstborn and best-beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abund-

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ance; some of them have been our fastest friends.

"For these and many other reasons New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding.

"I feel, now that I have travelled from your Western to your Eastern shores, that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The new link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which will win liberty and freedom for us and for you, as well as for all the world.

"For the future, I see two nations: the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Mayor Curley then presented to Viscount Ishii, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, a gold medal, which bore the inscription: "Democracy under Freedom Seeks the Liberty of the World," and bronze medallions were presented to each of the other members of the Japanese Mission.

Ambassador Sato, who represents Japan at Washington, said that, although he had been educated in the United States and first served his country here during Cleveland's Administration, he had never until the present crisis realized the real spirit of America. He felt that Americans universally were responding to the bugle-call of the nation.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge welcomed the envoys in behalf of the Commonwealth; and Samuel J. Elder, the last speaker, declared that he saw in the league of nations against Germany and her allies the organization which eventually will enforce peace throughout the world.

After the members of the Japanese Mission had visited the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon, they paid a brief visit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they were welcomed by Professor C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture.

Away they then went, on their whirlwind tour, to the Hotel Somerset, to participate in a reception planned by the Japanese of Boston. Here about a hundred Japanese men and women greeted their fellow countrymen, and "Banzais" were given in true Japanese form, the cheer-leader being Lieutenant Commander M. Nishisaki of the Imperial Japanese Navy, a student at Technology.

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COSTLY WOMEN'S PRISON CLOSED

Inmates Are So Scarce That, for Sake of Economy, Commissioner Shaw Keeps Them in Deer Island Hospital Ward—Prison Committee May Recommend a Change

The women's prison at Deer Island, which cost upwards of $500,000, is not being used at present. There are only sixty women eligible for this sumptuous building, and Penal Commissioner Shaw finds that it is more economical to keep them in one of the hospital wards.

This arrangement, however, does not appear to suit Councillors Ballantyne and Wellington, members of the prison committee, who made their semi-annual visit at the island yesterday afternoon. Women prisoners, who are in the hospital ward, told the councillors that they have not the privacy under present conditions that they would have in the prison; and in the prison, moreover, they have in their cells porcelain wash bowls, electric lights and running water.

Commissioner Shaw has felt that he was justified in keeping the women in the hospital, for the prison is planned to hold 600 inmates, and it is expensive to operate it for only one-tenth of that number.

Councillor Ballantyne, who is a contractor and builder, declared that it would be necessary at any rate to heat the women's prison this winter, or the frost would crack the surface coating of the concrete walls of the cells.

Except for the condition mentioned, the members of the committee were satisfied with matters as they found them. It is probable, however, that they will recommend the removal of women prisoners to the prison.

A special report of the prison committee is expected also on a central heating plant. This was recommended by Commissioner Shaw some years ago. The sum of $60,000 would have sufficed them, but the estimate for the work now is about $110,000.

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TO BUY COAL WITHOUT BIDS

School Committee Authorizes Business Agent to Purchase Wherever and at What Price He Can—Resignation of George S. Burgess

The Boston School Committee does not mean to suspend sessions this winter, if it can help it, because of lack of coal, and last night at the first meeting of the season, it authorized Business Agent Keough to purchase such quantities and at such prices as seem expedient. This is the first time in years that coal for school use has been purchased without advertising for bids.

George S. Burgess, secretary to Dr. Dyer, has resigned, and his resignation was accepted. His successor will be Louise Kane, an employee in the office of the superintendent.

Dr. Dyer reported that some 10,000 children ad engaged in summer school-garden work, with satisfactory results.

The resignations of thirty-four teachers in various districts also were reported.

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Michael J. Downey was appointed director of evening schools. The initial salary is $3180, with increases to a maximum of $3780.

The following-named teachers were retired on pensions: Abby C. Howes of the Hyde Park district, a teacher for twenty-eight years, $560 a year, and Nellie L. Shaw, for forty years and nine months a teacher, $424 a year.

Dr. Dyer recommended the consolidation of the Bigelow, Norcross and Lawrence districts. This step was recommended by the Finance Commission.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan was the only member of the committee absent. He is on military duty—presumably in France.

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Dr. Morton Prince has done many public-spirited thing for which the public hold him in high regard. He was among the first to make a perilous voyage through submarine-infested waters, more than two years ago, and returned to stimulate us and prepare us for the coming herculean task of saving the desperate fight of the Allies at the hour when they stood, back to the wall, still facing at deadly grips, a confident military autocracy bent on world conquest, now standing "balked but not defeated." Dr. Prince was among the first to give us, from his personal observations, a vivid idea of the vastness of the machinery England and France had organized for the supply of the Western front and the care of the wounded at the rear—and to force upon our apprehension the need of preparedness on a similar scale. It is to such men as he, in his profession and his fortunate social circumstances, that we owe in large part our readiness to equal, if not surpass, the great machinery for the defence of democracy our Allies have thus far developed, with a possibility that we shall better their instructions, with our American dash and initiative, in the actual fighting, when we get into it. To this valuable and timely service, Dr. Prince has now added the characteristically graceful and thoughtful suggestion of a popular demonstration, in addition to the official one—and meaning a thousand times more to the visitors—of welcome to the Japanese Mission.

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He has diligently advocated the hanging out, everywhere at our homes and along our streets, of the Japanese national flag, and has even furnished instructions for the improvising of home-made flags, as they naturally do not exist in stock in the stores. It seems likely that these chivalrous efforts will largely succeed, because the flag of the Rising Sun is simplicity itself—a large red circle in a field of white. Americans can with the more confidence and better democratic conscience welcome the distinguished Japanese visitors since reading the published explanation (in the Listener last week) condensed from the Japan Advertiser, of Tokyo, over the signature of a well-known Japanese writer, of how and why "the Japanese are intensely democratic at heart." As Saito Man explains, they are loyal to their monarchical government, just as the British are loyal to their king; had it not been for India, Australia and Canada, Britain might have called herself a republic by now; and had it not been for her emulation of Great Britain, Japan, he says, "would have long since been a republic; there is method in the apparent fanaticism with which the Japanese people worship the Mikado." It must be remembered that these Japanese writers, educated in Europe and the United States, know the English language well, and evidently are masters of the art of expressing in it the finest shades and distinctions. This is true, too, of every member of the mission on its way to Boston today.

AMERICAN SEPT 19 - 1917

The Japanese Mission Is Especially Welcome to Boston

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THE Japanese Mission is especially welcome to Boston.

Probably no people in the country have a greater admiration for the Japanese than Bostonians and New Englanders. We have always been especially sensitive to progress by a race that is laboring under handicaps. In the war between Russia and Japan probably a large majority of the people of the United States and two-thirds of the people of Boston and New England sympathized with the Japanese for a combination of reasons, the principal among which were the admiration for the wonderful progress of the Japanese in the last fifty years and more or less disgust at the brutal, dark tyranny under which Russia labored.

In the history of the world, no race has equalled the progress in the same period made by the Japanese people in the last fifty years. In the development of civilization, in the advancement of learning the arts and sciences, the acquisition of scientific methods in the art of war, in the development of industry and commerce and the maintenance of a wonderful patriotism, no people have equalled the Japanese in an equal period of progress unless, perhaps, the Athenians did it during the fifty years that followed the second Persian invasion. That was two thousand years ago, and the Athenians were, at the beginning of this progress by a series of fortunate circumstances, blessed with a democratic form of government which released the energies of all her people.

The Japanese Mission represents a great Pacific Ocean power rivaling us in many significant directions and associated with us in this great war. Whatever fate has in store for the future relations of America and Japan, the American people will not cease to admire the genius, adaptability and patriotism of the Japanese.

SEPT 19 - 1917

Gen. Edwards Pays Tribute to Boston

SEP 19 1917

A warm tribute was paid to the hospitality and progressiveness of Boston by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth Division, today, upon the eve of his departure from the city.

"There is no such thing as 'cold Boston,'" said General Edwards. "It is not only a misnomer, but it never exists for anyone who has come into real and personal contact with Bostonians.

"I am somewhat embarassed by the kindness and co-operation that have been extended from all sides to my wife, to my child, and to the members of my staff, and wish to express the gratification I have had in acknowledging some of these kindnesses.

"If I have succeeded here in the mission set before me, it is largely due to the uniform support that has reached me from all persons.

CREDIT TO NEW ENGLAND.

"My object has been to build up a division that would be a credit to the traditions of New England, in which people from South Boston as well as from the Back Bay should be equally interested, and that there should be no distinctions in race—Jew, Gentile, Roman Catholic and Protestant would enjoy the opportunities given them, and it would bring clearly to view preparation for universal military service.

"This locality has shown appreciation of military service.

"I would rather see peace than war. I know something about war. But I do not want peace until the principles for which this republic stands are assured, and they are not likely to be assured until we have prepared for them by universal service.

BOSTON ALWAYS AWAKE.

"Boston always awakens to high ideas. No one can live here for any length of time, enjoy the hospitality of its leaders in every phase of reform, without feeling drawn to Boston as a centre of social, moral and national progress.

"If you get Boston on your side you may be sure that the rest of the United States will sit up and take notice.

"I go away with much appreciation and tender remembrances of the days spent here in an anxious task, but in one that has been greatly helped and sustained by the good will of New England people, and I owe a debt for the uniform consideration which the Boston press has extended to me and my staff upon all occasions. Without the press there is no publicity. You may be confident of this."

SEPT 21 - 1917

Noted Belgian Doctor Joins Health Board

SEP 21 1917

Mayor Curley has approved the appointment of Dr. Honore Van de Velde, a noted Belgian bacteriologist, as assistant director of the bacteriological laboratories of the Board of Health. His salary will be $2,000.

Dr. Van de Velde was born in Bellem, Belgium, in 1868. He was educated in the leading universities of Europe. In 1910 he was a member of the Belgian mission sent abroad to study the fight against rats and plague. He came to America, arriving at San Francisco June 7, 1915. July 15 of the same year he passed in Boston the State Board examination with an average of 80.2. In May, 1916, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He speaks French, Dutch, Flemish, German, English, Spanish and Italian. King Albert of Belgium honored him with the first-class Civic Cross for service rendered during an epidemic of cholera.

SEPT 21 - 1917

Plan to Unionize All City Employes

SEP 24 1917

Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 149, at a meeting in Wells Memorial building announced that, with the approval of Mayor Curley, a mass meeting of all city employes and heads of departments will be held in this city in November for the purpose of unionizing all municipal employes. Although the plans are still formulative, Thomas J. Hannon of the local declared that it is planned to enroll all city employes in unions identified with their respective occupations.

SEPT 19 - 1917

CITY PAYS $19,500 AS SOLDIERS' AID

Nearly $19,500 was paid by the city during the month of July to dependents of soldiers in the war, according to figures made public today by Mayor Curley. This is an increase of $2,300 over June.

RECORD - SEP-19-1917

WORK FOR THE SCHOOLS

Since its reorganization not much has been heard of our Fish and Game Commission, but it has not been idle. The agricultural fair season, now at hand, will reveal to many an interesting new phase of its activities in the form of exhibits, designed to illustrate the value of conserving the wild life of our Commonwealth.

Many folk still resent the State's interference with their "right" to hunt and fish as they please and find delight in trying to evade the wardens. Part of this perversity is perhaps unalterable; but the part of it which rests on ignorance of the economic importance of wild birds and a protected fish supply is open to correction by processes of education even more than by pains and penalties. And the Commission is well advised in stressing the educational side.

SEP 19 1917

Here, too, the schools can help. It would pay the State to place one of these exhibits in every public school. Competent teachers could use it to good advantage. It would be useful directly in natural history study and indirectly as a means of emphasizing food geography and economy.

The time is probably near when Massachusetts may have to derive from its fresh water ponds, streams and reservoirs a larger food yield than has been customary, and when fish farming may be required not as a pastime of the dilletante rich but as a means of subsistence. The possibilities in this field have been realized by few and have scarcely been touched by development activities. It will take a generation of education to bring into the minds of the many how foolish it is to let them go to waste.

The sooner we bring the lesson home to the young, at the time when they are peculiarly susceptible to new impressions, the sooner will it be possible to undertake here something of the intensive food production which has, for example, long been practiced in Japan, where an acre under water is valued even more highly than the most fertile dry acre. Massachusetts has an abundance of watered area now practically unproductive from which could be derived immense yields of fish foods. This is true not only of its tidal flats, the present neglect of which is notorious, but also of many localities in the interior. If we want to insure our future we shall have one day to take practical steps to conserve these resources.

The necessary preliminary is to spread an accurate knowledge of their value and generate an enthusiasm for their utilization. This is a proper function of public instruction.

SEP-18-1917

GALLIVAN IN FIGHT "SINKER" AND ALL

Congressman Makes Flying Trip to Boston to Confer With Edwards

REITERATES HE IS IN MAYORALTY CONTEST

Will Open Guns in Earnest When State Primaries Are Over

SEP 18 1917

Cong. James A. Gallivan, who recently announced his determination to run for Mayor of Boston against Curley, made a flying trip to this city yesterday to confer with Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and before boarding the Federal Express last evening to return to Washington he reiterated emphatically that he was in the mayorality fight, "hook, line and sinker," and that when the State primaries are over he will open his guns in earnest.

"So far as politics are concerned," said the Congressman, "I do not think that I ought to go into any more details while the primary contest is occupying the attention of the people. When the primaries are over, however, I'll have something to say that ought to start things humming along until the intelligent directorate of the city marches to the polls Dec. 18th to pick their chief executive for the next four year."

Cong. Gallivan has not the slightest doubt that the bill to draft alien slackers will win in Congress.

"I am hurrying to Washington to take a hand in the fight to get this bill enacted into law," he said. "It will be taken up tomorrow, and I have been requested to lead the fight on the floor, should the opposition develop any considerable strength. We'll win, however, and the President ought to sign the bill before a week passes."

Returning to the Mayoralty question, Cong. Gallivan said: "Yes, my announcement is wholly genuine, if there be any doubting Thomases. Let me say that I am a candidate because I want to be Mayor of my native city and because I think I can do something for Boston and all its people, regardless of class, when I am elected.

"I want to see Boston do better in the march of progress along the lines of civic development. I promise the absolutely 'square-deal' treatment to all my fellow-citiens, high and low, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile. Thats where I propose to stand."

SEP-15-1917

GALLIVAN WILL RUN FOR MAYOR

SEP 15 1917

Announces Through Brother He Is in the Contest to The Finish

WILL ISSUE SIGNED STATEMENT SOON

Fitzgerald Declines to Make Comment on Entrance of Congressman

Congressman James A. Gallivan is a candidate for mayor. His hat went went into the ring last night, when his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan, received a telegram from Washington containing the announcement of the Twelfth District Congressman's candidacy.

The Congressman authorized his brother to make the announcement through the press that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly, to the finish.

A clear, concise statement of attitude and reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself, above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days.

From time to time there has been speculation as to whether the Congressman who succeeded Mayor Curley in Congress would this year attempt to succeed him as Mayor. Those who appreciate action in politics feel better now, but some of those who are not enthusiastic for Congressman Gallivan point out that there is nothing very definite about the statement and that it came through his brother instead of in the shape of a full statement direct from the Congressman himself.

Mayor Curley could not be reached last evening for a statement on the announcement and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who was reached, declined to discuss the situation.

Congressman Gallivan was born in South Boston in October, 1866. After being graduated from the Boston Latin Schol he attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1888. For years he was a political reporter on Boston newspapers.

Since 1895 he has been in public office, two years each in the Massachusetts House and Senate and the rest of the time as a street commissioner in this city. He was first elected to the latter position in 1900 and resigned in April, 1914, having been chosen to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress.

JOURNAL - SEP-19-1917.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC SAFETY CHAIRMAN

SEP 19 1917



VICTOR A. HEATH,
Who succeeds Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe.

HEATH NEW HEAD OF CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BOARD

Mayor Praises Selection of Prominent Roxbury Business Man.

The new chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee is Victor A. Heath, a prominent Roxbury business man, who is president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Association, and a member of the firm of Frank Ferdinand, Inc., of Roxbury.

He succeeds Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, who held the position a comparatively short time and was compelled to resign because the pressure of private business prevented his devoting the amount of time he felt was necessary to public safety matters.

Chairman Heath served five years in the regular army, enlisting as a private in the Fourth Cavalry and rising to the rank of sergeant during his service in the Philippines. He was responsible for the formation in one night of Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, in Roxbury, and was a leader in the formation of Roxbury's four companies of State Guards. He is president of the Roxbury Boys' Club and vice president of the Roxbury Board of Trade. His intention is to devote the hours of 12 to 2 every afternoon as public office hours at the Public Safety Committee's headquarters at City Hall, the remainder of his time being devoted as he can spare it from private business.

Mayor Curley lauded the selection of Mr. Heath by the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee, stating that he is a high type of man who feels that every man should make some sacrifice of time and energy in a patriotic cause during the present crisis.

SEP-19-1917.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION SHOULD BE FAIR

The Boston Finance Commission, ordinarily so zealous in its muncipal activities, may be doing Mayor Curley an injustice by refusing to disprove the unkind rumors concerning his veracity that have been in circulation for months.

Why not be fair in the matter? Why not serve him with a summons, place him on the witness stand under oath, and give him an opportunity to silence his slanderers? The next municipal election is only three months away, and if our mayor has been vilified in any way by some perjurer during the recent public investigation into the bonding scandal, he should be exonerated.

Two years ago the mayor issued a statement to the press to the effect that he had received $10,000 as his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and that with this $10,000 he had been able to start the erection of a home on the Jamaicaway.

SEP 19 1917

Now the mayor's veracity has been questioned by the sworn testimony of the head of that plumbing concern, who declares that the mayor never received a penny for his interest in the company of which he was a partner. In the same testimony, the head of the concern, who is also treasurer of the Democratic city committee, could not remember what became of $10,000 "invested" by two prominent paving contractors in one of his land development schemes, thus indicating that possibly a faulty memory may have caused him to do the mayor, his former partner, an unwitting injustice with reference to the other $10,000 bagatelle.

Mayor Curley is renowned for his loyalty to his friends, and he may be refusing to exonerate his own impugned veracity rather than voluntarily prove his former partner to be in error concerning that $10,000. He should be compelled to do himself justice, as it is embarrassing to every citizen of this city to have the mayor's name under an unjust cloud of suspicion.

Is it fair for the Boston Finance Commission, after having brought out the unfortunate conflict in facts, not to continue with the investigation and to clear the air? The veil of modesty should be torn from the mayor's countenance and any untrue testimony concerning him disproved under oath.

The Boston Finance Commission should be fair, even if it means the jailing of a perjurer or the clearing of the name of an official the members of the commission may not admire politically or personally.

SEP-14-1917.

DECLARES COAL LACK ALARMING IN HUB SCHOOLS

Board to Buy Anthracite Wherever It Can Without Contract.

SEP 14 1917

Because it is impossible to obtain bids on the coal contract for the public schools, the Boston School Committee last night authorized its business agent to buy coal wherever and in such quantities and kinds as seemed to him advisable.

"You can't bribe anyone to contract to supply us with 30,000 tons," said Supt. Franklin B. Dyer. "They know they can't do it. Now we have come to a point where we must simply go out and get coal where we can. Hardly a school now has sufficient coal to keep it running one day, and last week we had hard shift to keep the children comfortable. The situation is alarming and may soon become dangerous."

The possibility of heating by oil is under consideration, it was announced at the meeting, and the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners has tendered its estimates. Supt. Dyer thinks such a method too expensive to be practical, however.

The report on the school gardens of Boston showed that 10,000 children, from 36 institutions, have cultivated 9000 home, 3000 park and 12 school plots. From a garden in one district produce amounting to over $1000 was raised.

Among the innovations of the year is a 1½-hour course in camp cookery and food conservation for the boys of the John Winthrop district, to be given in extra time at their request.

The new position of director of evening school was created, with a salary of $3180 and an increase of $120, up to $3780. Michael J. Downey was appointed. Ninety-three evening school assistants were appointed.

HERALD - SEP - 19 - 1917

BOSTON GIVES WAR MISSION FROM JAPAN A LIVELY FIRST DAY

SEP 19 1917

RAIN PREVENTS SOME FEATURES OF PROGRAM

State and City Officials Extend Greetings to the Visitors.

CONVENTION RECEIVES THEM

Principal Event Is Banquet at the Copley-Plaza, Where Ishii Gets Medal.

Boston gave a quiet, but none the less hearty, welcome to Japan's imperial war mission, headed by Viscount Kurijo Ishii, yesterday. The rain took the picturesque and fanfare out of the program, and comparatively few of the general public saw the visitors, who were recompensed in getting as many angles of insight into the life of the city as could be crowded into a dozen hours. In a span of eight personally conducted hours there were nine set events, and if some of the sightseeing was hurried, it was necessarily so to conform with an iron schedule.

Go to Ayer Today.

The day was rounded out by a state banquet to the mission in the evening at the Copley Plaza, when Gov. McCall, Viscount Ishii and Mayor Curley spoke and when the viscount received a gold medal, the gift of the city. Today the mission will go to the cantonment at Ayer after a visit to Harvard in the morning, returning in time to attend a dinner of 600 covers at the City Club. The visit to Ayer will supply the war atmosphere that was lacking yesterday, for beyond a glimpse of troops at the South station and a hurried inspection of 400 army and navy aviation pupils at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there was little to indicate to the Asiatics what Boston is doing for the allies.



On Left, Viscount Kurijo Ishii, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs; on Right, Mayor James M. Curley.

Those with the Mission.

Those who accompanied the mission in their afternoon sight-seeing or at the functions during the morning included Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee; A. B. Ruddock of the state department, Brig.-Gen. Johnston, Gen. Francis Peabody, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, J. B. Millet, J. C. Joseph Flamand, French consul; Gen. W. E. Lombard, F. Lothrop Ames, Addison L. Winship, Col. H. L. Hawthorne and L. C. Prior. The U. S. army and navy were represented by Brig.-Gen. J. A. Irons, former military attache at Tokio, and Capt. Marsh, U. S. N.

There was much to see at the museum, which has the finest and rarest of things Japanese outside of the Flowery kingdom, but the inspection was not leisurely, although doubtless the visitors would liked to have lingered. Morris Gray, president of the trustees, greeted the party with other trustees including Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow and Dr. Denman W. Ross, who have given great collections of Japanese and Chinese art. From Tapestry Hall, the viscount and his associates, many of them jingling faintly with every step because of their medals, walked through the various rooms, looking at the statues, tapestries, paintings and china. In the trustees room was waiting for them the precious Keion roll of the 13th century and a splendid collection of sword blades. Kuan Yin, a Chinese diety of mercy, gazed inscrutibly at the procession and Buddhas in many a nook clamored for attention. But the party had to go on because the boys at Tech were waiting. John E. Lodge, son of Senator Lodge, is the curator of the Japanese section at the museum. One of his staff, Miss Hirano, wore Japanese costume, but the men of the empire employed at the museum were in European dress.

Then on to Tech.

The mission re-entered their cars and were whirled across the river to Tech. In the great quadrangle were drawn up navy student aviators, under Lt. E. H. McKetterick and Ensign H. F. Fuller. These young men, drawn from all parts of the country and who are qualifying for commissions in the air service, were particularly smart in their light tan uniforms, brass buttons and distinctive service fatigue caps. They formed two lines to the left. At the right were the army aviation students of the ground school commanded by Lt. Fred M. Seydell.

Continued next page

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A detail of soldiers opened the doors of the motor cars and the party moved up the steps from as bad a stretch of street pavement as possibly Cambridge can boast.

Midway the visitors were welcomed by Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture, dean of the aviation schools and representing President Maclaurin. F. S. Hart of the trustees also extended the hospitality of Tech. When the company had been introduced to the army and navy officers on duty at the institute, the visitors walked toward the main building, and then, turning to the right, went toward the laboratory wing. They passed in front of the young aviators, who had been ordered to "salute with the right hand."

The trip through Tech was short, too short to be anything more than a formal glimpse. After a peek at the library, the inexorable committee took the viscount and his associates to the Hotel Somerset, where the Japanese colony of Boston had arranged a reception. This was stripped down to a little more than a half-hour, but this chance to see his countrymen, and countrywomen, too, evidently pleased Japan's foreign minister as much as anything during the breathless morning and afternoon. He heard and joined in banzais for the President of the United States and Emperor Yoshihito. A banzai was given for him and his associates, the cheer leader being Lieutenant-Commander M. Nishisaki of the Japanese navy and a student at Tech.

Commander Nishisaki made a brief address, in which he welcomed the distinguished visitors on behalf of the Japanese residents of the city. Viscount Ishii responded, expressing the hope that amity would long continue between this nation and Japan. The manner of giving the banzai, or cheer, is a rather stern proceeding, according to western standards of enthusiasm.

The Formal Banzai.

Commander Nishisaki, standing slightly in front of a semi-circle facing the mission in one of the parlors of the hotel, briefly announced in Japanese the person for whom the banzai was to be given. Then, looking around, he said "banzai," clipping the word sharply. "Banzai," cried the Japanese, also clipping their banzais, making the vocal salute something like an explosion. There were about 80 Japanese present, including 30 students and a number of women in native costume. These ladies in their silks, with the many uniforms and the many medals made an attractive picture. This was heightened by the formality of the etiquette, a low bow taking the place of the western handshake.

The reception committee was headed by Harumichi Yatsuhashi and other members included the Rev. J. C. Orito, S. Ishikawa, Dr. Y. Tachipana and T. Murato. This affair over, the Viscount and his party hurried to the Copley Plaza to dress for the great banquet.

Rain made the entry of the Japanese into the city the most matter of fact of all the welcomes to missions, and Boston has had a number of missions. The abandonment of the plan to have 5000 children on the Charles street mall of the Common, waving Japanese flags, was a great disappointment. These children were to have come from the Eliot, Hancock, Washington, Prince, Abraham Lincoln, Quincy, Franklin and Rice schools. There were to have been cheers and patriotic songs, but instead this section of the route was lined with policemen in dripping raincoats.

The train bearing the visitors reached South station at 10:15 A. M. Lined up were companies B and F of the 101st engineers. First to greet the Viscount were Mayor Curley, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Dr. Morton Prince and Larz Anderson. Other members of the reception committee shook hands with the visitors and a delegation of Japanese merchants were introduced.

Japanese Flags Plenty.

Both at the station and along the route to the State House Japanese flags, large and small were plentiful. They were especially conspicuous along the streets where Boy Scouts passed them out to the waiting crowds before the visiting party came along.

The route was Federal street to Post-office square, Washington street, School street, Tremont street, Boylston street, Arlington street, Beacon street, to State House.

Cold, drizzling rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm which met the Japanese visitors at the State House. Several hundred huddled under umbrellas on Beacon street opposite the State House and greeted them when they arrived promptly at 10:45.

A battalion of sailors from Commonwealth pier with a band was drawn up in front of the State House. The band played a stanza from the Japanese national anthem as the automobiles drew up. First came Ambassador Sato, escorted by Mayor Curley and Assistant Secretary of State Phillips. They were headed by Deputy Chief Neal of the state police and with the others walked up the main steps of the building between a double line of sailors standing stiffly at attention.

The ambassador, Viscount Ishii, the mayor, members of the escort and reception committee proceeded at once to the Governor's office, where they were greeted by Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge and members of the council at an informal reception.

The constitutional convention sent a special committee headed by Judge Lummus of Lynn to notify the Governor and Japanese guests that the convention was ready to receive them. Then, headed by Sergt.-At-Arms Pedrick, the Governor, escorting Ambassador Sato and the others, went to the convention where they received a long and most enthusiastic ovation, the delegates rising. The galleries, in spite of the rain, were crowded with spectators who joined in the welcome.

Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, and President Bates of the convention. Viscount Ishii then made his address.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of men," said the Governor. "She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes. She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war."

Viscount Ishii spoke of the debt that Japan owes Massachusetts and Boston and said that many of the leading men of his country hold their days at Cambridge very dear. He paid a tribute to Henry Willard Denison, for 30 years a counsellor of Japan. He concluded:

"And, now, gentlemen of this convention, in thanking you for your courtesy and your patience, permit me before leaving you to your deliberation, to quote from an address delivered here in Boston 69 years ago—an address that must deeply impress itself upon any reader and upon every one who seeks as you and I and all of us must, to building our nations to the highest point of national achievement and greatness. It was Charles Sumner who said—he may have been speaking from this historic rostrum:

"'The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a state are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the state to other states and to all the people committed to its charge.'

"Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs, I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in her dealings with you and with the world. I thank you."

President Bates welcomed the mission as guests of the convention, saying that by modern methods of transportation and communication, Japan was our neighbor.

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster-mother, alongside of the first-born and best beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life; equipped with the greatest gift with which they could face the future. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abundance; some of them have been our fastest friends—New England men, descendants of the splendid crew which landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred in the history of human freedom; of the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self-sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

"These We Have in Common."

"These we have in common. These memories, these friendships, these obligations, these examples which can never be ignored. These sympathies, these forefathers, these mothers and foster mothers are today great primal influences which link east to west and Japan to America.

"For these and many other reasons, New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding. I feel, now that I have traveled from your western to your eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which shall win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight onto the scale. Japan had no choice from the outstart. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to

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win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute.

Praises American Greatness.

"We have not been surprised at what we have seen during this month of our sojourn in America. We have realized that America has come into her own, and we congratulate you, your sons and daughters upon the magnificent exhibition in national union, national devotion and national greatess you are makig.

"Your Excellency and Honor and Gentlemen: We thank you more than any words of mine can tell for all you have done for us in the past and on the present occasion. For the future, I see two nations; the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union under the stars and stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean or petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual rest and permanent peace."

U.-S.-Dist.-Atty. George W. Anderson then responded for the United States.

"The struggle for law, order and peace," he said, "can no longer be a national struggle. Whether we like it or not, we are in world politics, and only by and through them can there be established, as the President has said, the conditions which will make the world safe for democracy. Only by and through world politics can we make safe our own experiment in democracy."

Ambassador Sato expressed his wonder and admiration at the demonstrations of patriotism and unity he had seen in the United States.

"With this harmony and unity between our countries," he said, "we are bound to win the war. It is a great satisfaction to feel that we represent the cause of righteousness, liberty and civilization. All now required is the final blow to be dealt to our common enemy.

"We in Japan believe in a bright future wherein shall dwell humanity, justice and peace. The United States has always fought its battles to secure peace and freedom; Japan has always waged her wars to defend her country and people. Now together we fight against a common enemy in the cause of humanity and civilization.

"A concert like this of free and honorable peoples is going to strengthen man's belief in man's own real value. I am confident that our victory in this war is going to usher in the bright day upon earth and peace among men."

Brings State's Greetings.

Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge welcomed the mission on behalf of the commonwealth, and uttered words of appreciation for the great achievements and wonderful history of the Japanese people.

Samuel J. Elder dwelt on the things which united the Japanese with the American people.

"We are allies in this war with the Japanese," he said. "It is a war for civilization, because we, like the Japanese, are under the menace of militarism. We want peace, and it is only by the winning of this war that peace can be secured. Today 17 nations are leagued against the enemy, and it is a league to enforce peace. The league will last beyond the conflict. I believe in a permanent league to compel the nations to settle their differences by the arbitrament of law."

SEP 19 1917

MILITARY ATMOSPHERE MARKED THE BANQUET

Many at Dinner to Japanese Wore Uniform of Either This Country or an Ally.

The large number attending the Japanese dinner who wore the khaki uniform of either the United States or allied armies gave a distinctively military tone to the banquet. At the head table were the Japanese army officers dressed in khaki, while directly in front were the officers of the United States in field service uniform.

When the "Star Spangled Banner" was played, after the speakers and guests had taken their places at the head table, the American as well as the Japanese officers stood at attention.

Several tables were reserved for the army and navy officers. At one table were Col. G. S. Brigham, U. S. A., Col. F. P. Newcomb, U. S. A.; Col. Thomas Ridgeway, U. S. A.; Maj. J. F. Howell, U. S. A.; Commanders Reed, Almy and Lt. Hilliard of the United States navy. At the table adjoining were Kojira Tomita, Kazu Shogenji, K. Murakami, M. Tatsumo, T. Sumitomo, Prof. K. Takayanagi, M. Kobayashi and K. Horibe.

Other army and navy officers included Col. R. L. Howze, Col. M. C. Straub, Lt.-Col. C. M. Dowell, Col. M. G. Williamson, Maj. J. W. Chase, Maj. W. H. Myrick, Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Maj. A. M. Pardee, Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, Lt.-Col. B. B. Shedd, Col. C. A. Bennett, Lt. G. L. Cabot, Col. G. F. Quimby, Col. F. B. McCoy, Lt.-Col. H. B. Hobbs, Maj. L. W. Cass, Col. G. W. Bennell, Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans, Capt. Fred McDonald, Lt.-Col. H. F. Dalton, Maj. J. M. Wainwright, Col. S. Reber, Lt.-Col. E. J. Massee, Col. M. B. Stewart, Maj. H. L. Hodges and Lt.-Col. G. H. Shelton.

In honor of the mission, the decorations in the ballroom were Japanese in decorative scheme. At the head table were miniature Japanese gardens, while on each table were bunches of chrysanthemums.

The speakers and guests of the evening were cheered when they entered the ballroom from the reception room. They were cheered and applauded individually when introduced to the audience by Toastmaster Mayor Curley.

SEP - 1917

MAYOR SPOKE AT SOUTH BOSTON FAREWELL TO MEN

Hall in Municipal Building Holds 1400 at Exercises.

A farewell reception was tendered the 120 men drawn from divisions 9 and 10, South Boston, in the municipal building yesterday afternoon.

More than 1400 were in the hall when Mayor Curley made a short address in which he impressed on the men the dangers they were to face in a strange country, begged them to be true to their country and themselves, and closed by repeating the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. James Huxtable, pastor of the Hawes Unitarian Church also spoke, and after a roll call, men formed in line and, headed by the St. Vincent's fife and drum corps and a delegation of 25 civil war veterans, marched to the North station.

When the parade reached the fire station at Dorchester avenue and West Broadway, District Chief Jordan and two companies were lined up in front of the station to cheer the men as they passed.

SEP - 20 - 1917

MAYOR MAKES PUBLIC HIS LETTER ON ALIEN DRAFT

Has Received Only a Formal Notice of Receipt from Secretary Tumulty.

Mayor Curley last night made public his correspondence with the state department regarding the drafting of aliens, which he publicly advocated first in his Flag day speech and since then on many occasions.

He sent the President his first letter on this subject on Aug. 29, pointing out that Senator Lodge had received from the British, French and Italian ambassadors the assurance that their governments would not object to the drafting of their nationals. Two days later he received from Secretary Tumulty a simple acknowledgement.

Because the President has been on vacation the mayor has withheld this circumstance from publication, but he now announces that all he has received since the acknowledgment is a notice from the secretary of state that the President has referred the mayor's letter to the state department, which has handed it to the war department.

The mayor's letter of Aug. 29 follows:

"On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last, I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed by him that the matter has been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that if your excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring 12 months' written notice.

"Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration.

"Personally, I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure, and I sincerely trust you will so regard it."

The acknewledgment by Mr. Tumulty follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 29, relative to the drafting of aliens and to say that I shall bring it to the President's attention."

The third letter, dated Sept. 14, is from "W. Carr, for the secretary of state." Mr. Carr is director of the consular service. The letter follows:

"The department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of Aug. 29, 1917, addressed to the President, asking that some action be taken with a view to drafting aliens into the United States army.

"A copy of your letter has been sent to the secretary of war, who has jurisdiction over matters of this character."

SEP - 21 - 1917

STORE OWNERS PROTEST RAILROAD PARCEL RATE

Claim Heavy Burden Is Imposed by Emergency Rules.

SEP 21 1917

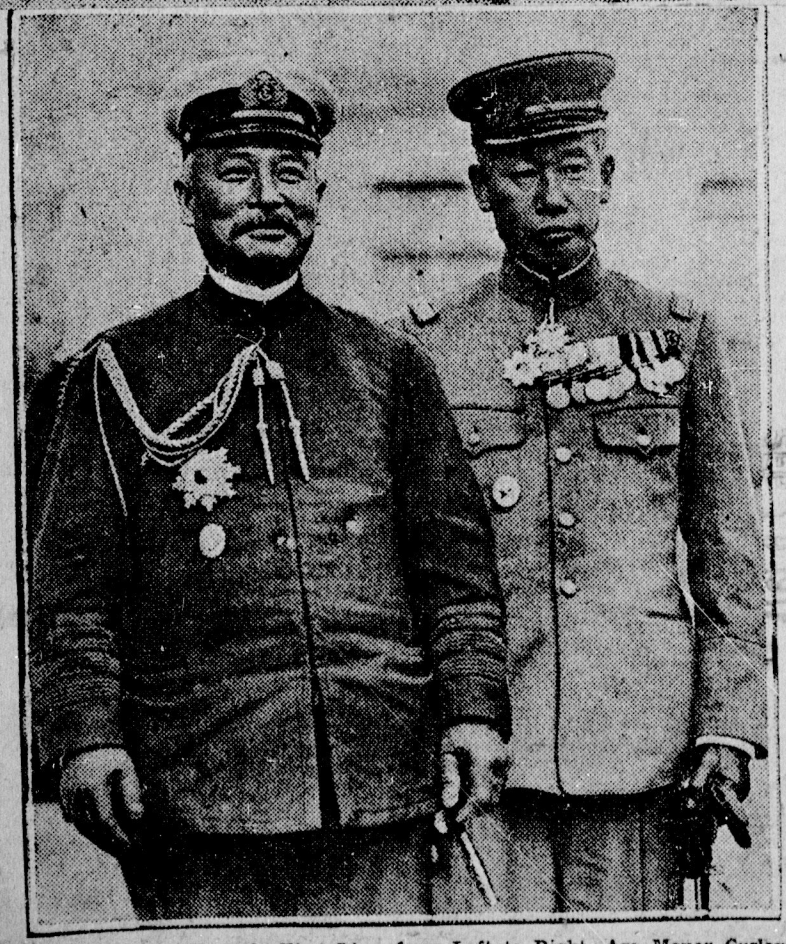
The proprietors of several stores near Boston appeared before the public service commission yesterday to protest against the new emergency baggage rates on the New Haven railroad, which, they said, would impose a heavy burden on businesses which require parcel delivery by rail. There is a 10-cent parcel rate from Boston to points 15 miles out, but the rate applies only to outgoing parcels, so that it costs 50 cents to send a parcel from Dedham to Roslindale and only 10 cents to send it from Boston to Roslindale.

Chairman McLeod said at the close of the hearing that it might be possible to allow the cancellation of the old rate providing the railroad allows its 10-cent parcel delivery between intermediate points.

HERALD - SEP-19-1917

Distinguished Party Leaving Tech Buildings





In Upper Picture, Those in First Line, from Left to Right, Are Mayor Curley, Viscount Ishii and Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, Professor of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering; Lower Picture, Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Maj.-Gen. Sugano.

SEP-21-1917

PREMIER HOLMAN GUEST OF BOSTON FOR A DAY

Luncheon at City Club Will Be Attended by Governor and Court Officials.

William A. Holman, premier of New South Wales, who is making a tour of the United States will be a guest of the city tomorrow. Representatives of the mayor will meet him when he arrives from New York at 7 A. M. and will escort him to the Copley-Plaza, where there will be an informal breakfast.

Later he will call on Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley, and after an automobile tour to places of historic interest, will be the guest of the mayor at a luncheon at the City Club.

The 50 guests will include Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court, Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court, President E. F. McGrady of the C. L. U., F. Harry Jennings, S. J. Elder, J. Walter Mullen and John J. Fenton.

After a drive through the parks in the afternoon, and dinner at the Copley-Plaza, Premier Holman will take the train for Montreal at 7.55 P. M. at the North station.

He is a labor leader. Born in London in 1873, he went to Australia in 1888, where he worked at the bench as a cabinet-maker, but subsequently became an editor, then lawyer, attorney-general, and has been premier since 1913.

JOURNAL-SEP-19-1917

JAPAN PREDICTS LASTING PEACE WITH THE U. S.

Envoys, Greeted by Thousands, Bring Message of Friendship.

CALLED "YANKEES OF THE EAST"

Ishii Declares His Nation's Treaties Not "Scraps of Paper."

Fighting together to win victory against the common enemy of democracy and liberty, Japan and the United States will achieve a mutual understanding and a common bond of sympathy and of interest that will result in permanent peace between the two great countries. This was the message brought to Boston yesterday by the city's guests, the extraordinary war mission of the empire of Japan.

"We are in this war with you, to win with you," said Viscount Ishii, chief of the mission, in his address at the banquet in the Copley-Plaza last evening. At that formal reception to the legates of the great kingdom of the Orient, repeated assurances were given by Japanese speakers that it is the wish of their country for a closer bond of friendship and a greater measure of cooperation between the United States and Japan that both may profit thereby.

Interests and Objects One

"For the future," said Viscount Ishii, "I see two nations; the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great nation under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Toasts to the President of the United States, to the Mikado of Japan, and to the visiting mission, the first proposed by Viscount Ishii and the latter two by Mayor Curley, were drunk by the 600 guests present to greet the diplomats.

In his introductory address, Mayor Curley, who was toastmaster, referred to the Japanese as the "Yankees of the East," and said it is a source of pleasure for the United States to be allied with Japan in the common service of humanity. At the conclusion of the viscount's address, the mayor presented him with a gold memorial medal, the gift of the city. Above an entwined sunburst, the symbol of Japan, and the American torch of liberty were the words, "Democracy under liberty seeks the freedom of the world."

Viscount Ishii said:

"I would be a proud man indeed, had I eloquence to fit this occasion or to rise to the heights of the standard set by those who in speech and courtesy have honored me and the members of my mission during our stay amongst you.

"The burden of obligation laid upon us for acts of unbounded hospitality by this great State and by this historic city of Boston, is heavier by far than we can ever hope to repay.

"You can form no idea of the pleasure you have given to us or the depth of the impression you have made.

"The story of New England is well known to us. We have learned your splendid record of the last 300 years, from the pages of our histories. We have learned to read your poets, to profit by your learning, and to be stirred by the unmatched achievements in all the arts and sciences in the struggle for independence and for liberty—gems set in the laurel wreaths upon the brow of fame.

Tribute to New England

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster-mother, alongside of the first-born and best-beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life; equipped with the greatest gift with which they could face the future. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abndance; some of them have been our fastest friends—New England men, descendants of the splendid crew which landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred in the history of human freedom; of the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self-sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us

"These we have in common. These memories, these friendships, these obligations, can never be ignored. These sympathies, these forefathers, these mothers and foster-mothers are today great primal influences which link East to West and Japan to America.

"For these and many other reasons, New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding. I feel, now that I have traveled from your western to your eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of differences between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category ofthe questions of the present. The newer link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say HAS menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight onto the scale.

Had No Choice

"Japan had no choice from the outstart. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute.

"We have not been surprised at what we have seen during this month of our sojourn in America. We have realized that America has come into her own and we congratulate you, your sons and daughters upon the magnificent exhibition of national union, national devotion and national greatness you are making.

"We thank you more than any words of mine can tell for all you have done for us in the past and on the present occasion."

The address by Aimaro Sato, the Japanese ambassador at Washington, opened with praise of the American people for its unified spirit. "I have never seen here such a great demonstration of patriotism and unity of purpose," he said. "Men in all walks of life are responding nobly to the country's call.

"It is gratifying that a new era of mutual understanding between the United States and Japan is dawning. Your reception speaks eloquently of your feeling toward us. The United States has waged war only in behalf of humanity. Japan's wars have been to defend her country and her people.

"Fighting together in the final drive upon the common enemy, the two nations have become a part of a great league of nations determined to enforce peace. Together, they will help to usher in the day of peace on earth and good will among men."

"The United States and Japan have found," said United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, "that the struggle for order and for peace can no longer be national. Only by participation in world politics can this country continue to keep America safe for democracy. These two countries are in the war that for small peoples as well as for great peoples, democracy shall bring peace upon all the earth."

Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Samuel J. Elder also spoke.

The mission arrived in Boston at 10.30 yesterday morning. Several thousand people were in the South Station to greet the Japanese visitors as they passed through the lines of the 101st Regiment of Engineers, the Old First Corps. The regimental band played "Kimigayo," the Japanese national anthem as the train pulled in from Newport.

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and Mayor Curley conducted the mission to the State House, where Viscount Ishii and his associates were received by Gov. McCall. The Japanese were then received by the Constitutional Convention.

In his address before the convention the viscount paid a tribute to Henry Willard Denison, ambassador of the United States, who died recently in Tokyo.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time," he said. "In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been felt and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice, for you have gathered from and sent to the furthest corners of the earth the most representative and best.

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and to Boston. We have learned from you at home and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage."

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, and ex-Gov. Bates, president of the convention, addressed the delegates during the visit of the mission.

A reception in the Hall of Flags followed the viscount's address in the House chamber.

With Viscount Ishii are Vice Admiral Takeshita of the Japanese navy, Maj. Gen. Sugano of the Japanese army, Masanao Hanihara, consul general at

Continued next page

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(1)

San Francisco; Matsuzo, secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office; Commander Ando, Lieut. Col. Tanikawa and Tandanao Imai, a vice consul.

A. B. Ruddock, secretary of the embassy, and other State Department officials accompany the mission.

Local Japanese Entertain

Nearly 100 Japanese residents of Boston, many of them students in local colleges, tendered the members of the mission a reception late yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Somerset. Decorations suggestive of the "Flowery Kingdom," the presence of several women in their native Japanese costumes, and the addresses in the mother tongue combined to give the occasion a delightful Oriental atmosphere.

Lieut. Commander K. Nishisaki of the Japanese navy, a graduate student at M. I. T., welcomed the members of the mission to the city, and then led the Japanese present in cheers for Mikado Yoshihito, President Wilson, and the members of the mission. "Banjai," rather than "hurrah," was the cheer employed.

Viscount Ishii responded briefly for the mission, expressing the hope that the relations between the United States and Japan will become increasingly cordial.

Harumichi Yatsuhashi, S. Ishikawa, J. C. Orito, Dr. Y. Tachipana and T. Murata were members of the Japanese reception committee.

The mission came to the hotel from the Tech grounds, where they had witnessed a review of the men at the army and navy aviation schools.

Following the reception in the State House, the Japanese visitors were taken to the Public Library. There they were shown the paintings on Judaism and Christianity. John Singer Sargent, the painter, was present at the request of William F. Kenny of the library trustees, and talked informally with Viscount Ishii regarding his masterpieces.

The party was entertained at luncheon by Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan, at "Weld," his Brookline estate. On their way to the review at "Tech," a stop was made at the Museum of Fine Arts for an inspection of the collection of Japanese art.

This morning the envoys will visit Harvard, where they will be received in the Widener Library by President Lowell. They will then go to Soldiers Field, where there will be a presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the Signal Corps now studying aviation at Harvard.

At luncheon, the envoys will be the guests of James J. Storrow at the City Club, after which they will journey to Ayer for a brief inspection of Camp Devens. They will entrain for Washington early this evening.

SEP-19-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Mayor Curley's Tammany Club held a big rally Monday night in O'Connell's Hall on Dudley street, it was learned yesterday. There were more than 700 in the hall and in the corridors and the mayor addressed them for nearly an hour, lining up the organization for the coming campaign. Other speakers included Senator Edward F. McLaughlin and Representatives Thomas M. Joyce and Daniel Gillen, these comprising the Tammany Club slate.

It was stated yesterday that the mayor was surprised at the size and enthusiasm of the crowd that was turned out to greet him, "Brother John Curley, the city collector, now being the active head of the famous organization founded by the mayor in old Ward 17, now Ward 12.

Mayor Curley's new limousine, which has been attracting much comment since he first appeared in it, is not as new as was imagined. The machine is second-hand, according to the records at City Hall, and was purchased for about $600 more than the sum received by the mayor from the insurance on his old car, "Tammany Tess," which was destroyed by fire on the night of the Fourth of July.

This was the second fire, a previous fire failing to destroy the machine, although a substantial sum was collected in insurance. According to the mayor, his experience with fire on his automobile more than justifies the insurance he has been carrying on it against the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

A Fitzgerald - Curtis alliance is being given more credence daily by those who are watching the anti-Curley mayoralty campaign plans develop and merge. Former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis has always been regarded as a possibility, and the present theory of many of the old school politicians is that a unification of the interests of the John F. Fitzgerald, Good Government Association, Republican, and anti-Curley forces would be surprisingly powerful, especially in case Martin Lomasney of the West End, a strong Curtis admirer, should turn against Curley.

Mayor Curley is said to be keeping a keener eye on this possible development than he is upon Congressman Gallivan or any other possible candidate except Fitzgerald. And he keeps a keen eye on the "Little General" always.

SEP-21-1917

HIGHLANDERS DUE IN BOSTON MONDAY

Parade Morning and Afternoon to Precede Rally on Common.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission and Lieut. Col. John Dennis will arrive in Boston this morning and will hold a conference with the citizens' committee which has been working during the past week on plans for the final recruiting drive in New England for the British and Canadian forces before the conscription law goes into effect in Canada.

An itinerary has been arranged for the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada and their two bands, during the first four days of their stay in Boston. The Highlanders will arrive at the North Station on Monday morning.

After breakfast at the Commonwealth Hotel, Monday morning, there will be a parade beginning at 10.30 o'clock. The route of the parade will be from the front of the hotel on Bowdoin street to the Sate House, where Gov. McCall will be serenaded, and from there via Beacon and School streets to City Hall, where both bands will play and an address will be delivered by Mayor Curley.

From City Hall the parade will move through Washington, Boylston and Tremont streets to the Common, where there will be a rally at noon to be addressed by Mayor Curley, Brig. Gen. White and Lieut. Col. Dennis. There will be another parade to the Common in the afternoon and a second rally there at 4 o'clock.

SEP-19-1917.

"SQUARE DEAL" IS PROMISED BY GALLIVAN

Candidate for Mayor Says He Wants to See Boston Do Better.

Congressman Gallivan yesterday reiterated his declaration that he is a candidate for mayor at the coming city election. After a conference with Gen. Edwards yesterday on important business, he issued the following statement before returning to Washington:

"I am in the mayoral contest hook, line and sinker. My announcement is wholly genuine, if there be any doubt [illegible] cases. I'd like to stay in Boston for a few days, but I am hurrying to Washington to take a hand in the fight to get the alien slacker bill enacted into law. It will be taken up tomorrow and I have been requested to lead the fight on the floor should the opposition develop any considerable strength. We'll win, however, and the President ought to sign the bill before a week passes."

"About the mayoralty," added the South Boston congressman, "let me say that I am a candidate because I want to be the mayor of my native city and because I think I can do something for Boston and all its people, regardless of class, when I am elected. I want to see the Hub do better in the march of progress along the lines of civic development.

"I promise the absolutely 'square deal' treatment to all my fellow citizens, high and low, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile. That's where I propose to stand, and when the State primaries are over I'll have something to say that ought to start things humming along until the intelligent electorate of the city march to the polls Dec. 18 to pick their chief executive for the next four years.

"So far as policies are concerned, I do not think that I ought to go into any more details while the State primary contest is occupying the attention of the people. For the present, au revoir."

HERALD - SEP - 1 - 1917

SEP - 1 - 1917.

LABOR AND THE MAYOR TO SPEAK ON COMMON

SEP 1 1917

Meeting Will Take Place of Usual Labor Day Parade and Be Devoted to Problems of Labor.

James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will be one of the principal speakers at tomorrow's mass meeting at 11 o'clock at the Parkman band stand on the Common. At this meeting, which is to take the place of the usual Labor day parade, Mr. Duncan will explain the position of the working men and women of America in regard to the war, and deliver the message of the Russian workingmen which he received while in Russia with the Root mission.

Mayor Curley will be another speaker and will tell what has been done during his term of office to better the condition of the workers.

Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, will preside, and will renew his demand that W. F. Fitzgerald, a former candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, publicly give his reasons for charging that "labor fakirs" forced him to withdraw from the campaign.

Besides making this demand, Mr. McGrady will give a short history of the work of the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union during the war, by which they have prevented the breaking down of the social standards of the working classes by different employers.

In an effort to make this meeting a big success and make sure that every laboring man and woman will attend, President McGrady and committee of the C. L. U. have been visiting all meetings of affiliated unions and explaining why the attendance of every man and woman is needed at the meeting.

The committee in charge of the meeting includes President McGrady, John F. Stevens, Henry Abrahams, James Crozier, J. Walter Mullen, Anna Bowen, May Matthews, P. Harry Jennings, John J. Fenton, James T. Moriarity, M. J. O'Leary, Alfred C. Langlois and Fred Dempsey.

SEP - 10 - 1917

W. T. A. FITZGERALD MAY RUN AGAINST MAYOR CURLEY

SEP 1 1917

Register of Deeds in Suffolk County Is Planning to Announce His Candidacy.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk county, announced yesterday that in all probability he will oppose Mayor Curley for election.

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty," he said. "I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley, and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real program of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage.

"I believe that Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

REPORTS HE HAD TIFF WITH MAYOR

SEP 1 1917

Senator Green's Brother Asserts Curley Ordered Him from Office—Curley Dissents.

HINT OF MURRAY'S AMBITION

Thomas H. Green, brother of former Senator James I. Green of Charlestown, and until recently an inspector in the water department, yesterday told of a heated debate which he says he had with Mayor Curley last Thursday afternoon in the mayor's office.

When Mayor Curley was informed of all Green has said of him he smilingly replied that there had been no controversy and added that he saw no reason why he should have any trouble with the Charlestown statesman.

Seeking Favors from Mayor.

This is Green's version:

"I went into Mayor Curley's office to see him about doing some favors for my constituents in Charlestown. I am a candidate for the House, and I receive a great many requests for favors.

"I began to speak to the mayor about them and he said he saw too much of me, that I was there every day looking for something for somebody, and I had better get out of his office.

"I answered that I did not think it looked right for him to talk to me that way, when he did the same thing himself before he was mayor and was looking for further political honors, going to the mayor's office himself for other people.

"Then the mayor got mad. He turned white, and ordered me to get out of the office. He said: 'Get out of here!'

"I told him I wouldn't get out till he'd heard what I'd got to say. Then he opened the door and went out himself. He didn't wait for the elevator, but ran down stairs.

"He accuses me of 'trimming' for Postmaster Murray for mayor, and told his secretaries to cut out all favors requested by me. I told him that neither he nor anybody else could stop me from talking to my friends. What started him was his seeing me the day before with Representative Tom Donovan in Pemberton square talking to Congressman James A. Gallivan and former Senator James Powers.

"Mayor Curley can't frighten me. I had too much respect for the dignity of his office to make him swallow what he accused me of doing."

Mayor Curley said:

"Green was in my office, but there was no altercation. I was in a hurry to get away, and nodded to Green and told him if there was anything he wished to please make a memorandum and leave it on my desk.

"No, I did not order him from the office. I did not accuse him of being a political trimmer. I did not accuse him of being allied with Murray. Is Murray a candidate for something?"

The mayor was asked whether he is now ready to give Green favors, and replied:

"Yes, I will do any favor that I can to Green. That's what I'm in that office for. I think he came to hasty conclusions. If there was trouble, it must have happened when I wasn't there. I certainly had no trouble with Green. Why should I?"

"Sensible Politics" After Tomorrow.

Postmaster William F. Murray, when informed of the episode, said:

"Mr. Green is a friend of mine. Friends of Mr. Curley are not treated like that when they visit my office. They are received with dignity and courtesy, and they will continue to be so treated, so long as I am postmaster."

"Is it true that you are meeting ward workers from all sections of the city to discuss the mayoralty situation?"

"I have occasion to meet people not alone from all sections of the city but from all over the state," replied Postmaster Murray. "The dogdays are drawing to an end, and sensible politics will be discussed after Labor day."

SEP - 1 - 1917.

CURLEY CHARGES EFFORTS TO BREAK CHILD LABOR LAW

SEP 1 1917

Mayor Chief Speaker at Banquet of State and City Employes' Federation.

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at a banquet of the Federation of State, City, Town and County Employes at the Revere House last night and praised the national child labor law. In speaking of the efforts of employers who are trying to break down the law, he said in part:

"Organized labor has never had anything to fear from competition from the yellow or black races. Its only real competition is from the child, and this has been wiped away by the placing on the books of a statute keeping the child from the mills, factories and the mines.

"This law is less than a year old, but that does not prevent a body of employers from trying to have it wiped off, and it is up to every man and woman having the interests of humanity and the United States at heart to do their utmost to defeat the attempts of these persons.

"Boston has always been the pioneer in every movement for the betterment of humanity, but I want to say that my proudest achievement since being mayor is not that I have reduced the debt of the city by $4,000,000, not that we have the lowest tax rate of any city in the state, but the fact that on June 1 last more men and women received an increase in wages than ever received an increase before."

The banquet closed the first day's work of the 12th annual convention, and was attended by many prominent labor leaders and city and state officials. National President O'Brien was toastmaster.

The convention opened at Wells Memorial Hall and will not adjourn until tomorrow. M. F. O'Brien, as president, and M. D. Collins of Cambridge, secretary-treasurer, were renominated without opposition. They are assured of re-election.

SEP - 5 - 1917.

CURLEY SENDS COAL APPEAL TO GARFIELD

Mayor Curley has appealed to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, U. S. fuel administrator, to relieve the city of Boston from the deadlock over the price of coal.

The mayor believes that if Dr. Garfield acts promptly, the public, as well as the city will benefit greatly, and the price may drop $2 from the current figure of $9.25 to $9.50.

HERALD - SEP-4-1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

SEP 4 1917

MAYOR CURLEY did not say that he "hoped a shark would bite John R. Murphy's left leg off," while the chairman of the finance commission was at Atlantic City. However, with the office denial comes the admission, sub rosa, that the mayor's hopes are unlimited, but that he has too much respect for even Atlantic City sharks.

With the return this week of the live wire of the commission the mayor's troubles will be increased. Those awkward questions concerning the missing $10,000 and the bonding investigation are to be renewed.

The bombardment on account of such favoritism as that shown to Peter W. Hill is to be undertaken with high explosives. The exposure in the Hill case would not worry the mayor if it were not for the fact that the revelation of such a "soft snap" arouses the cupidity of every Tom, Dick and Harry, and they are all crowding the mayor.

If one of the mayor's pets can take $4230 from the city in three years on a $1300 investment and still own the machinery and continue to rent it to the city at twice-increased prices, despite depreciation, why can't Tom, Dick and Harry be "put on" to some equally "good thing"?

The recent row which the mayor had with Tom Green shows what a herculean struggle the mayor is making to cultivae patience. James M. Curley is a six-footer and weighs well over 200. Time was when he wiped up the floor of the Parker House bar with "Big Bill Kelliher," weight 275, and height 6 feet 3½ inches. But Green is only about 5 feet 7, and weighs, perhaps, 165. Yet, according to his story, at the moment in the mayor's office when matters looked most threatening, it was the mayor who left his own office when Green refused to leave it, and, not waiting for the elevator, ran downstairs, leaving Green declaiming in the hall.

To cap the climax, the mayor mildly denies the truth of Green's story, uses no "shorter and uglier word," and even declares that despite Green's interview given to the newspapers, in which he represents the mayor in anything but a favorable light, he, the mayor, will give Green any favor possible. "That is what I'm in office for," is the mayor's culminative effort.

Could even Billy Sunday beat that for Christian meekness and turning the other cheek?

Yet there are not wanting men who assert that Mayor Curley was no more affected by the ethics of the question in the Green case than in the Hill case. As one of Green's own admirers puts it: "Youse guys ought to get wise. The mayor ain't no pacifist. Tom's stocky an' a whirlwind when he gets started, but the mayor's got a reach that would put Tom to sleep in just one second. Jim Curley was actually afraid that he would hit Tom, and that was the reason he ran away. Why was he afraid to hit him? Because Tom's got votes. Didn't he get elected to the constitutional convention? Ain't he running for the House?"

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley are about to start on a five-day automobile trip through the White mountains. Meanwhile C. S. Paolo, the New York sculptor, will have to defer completion of the bust which he is executing of the mayor and which is to be presented about Sept. 15 by a committee of prominent Italian residents, headed by Saverio Romano. There is still necessary about four or five hours more posing.

SEP-1-1917.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY will cannily celebrate Labor day by giving a luncheon to James Duncan, first vice-president, American Federation of Labor, and the officials of the Boston Central Labor Union, and the officials of the building trades department, A. F. L., at 1 P. M., at the Quincy House. The mayor saw to it, personally, that James Duncan received an invitation to be one of the speakers at the recent ceremonies when the Russian mission visited Boston. Organize, organize, organize, is the word all along the line this year. If you want anything, organize, whether it be a Russell Club or only a little fly-by-night assembly with nothing more than a new sign, and some portentous stationery. Organized labor was never so powerful as now, but between now and city election day the number of political and semi-political wigwams which will be set up will put everything else in the shade.

Here is the mayor's official program for his waking hours, Labor day, aside from his luncheon to the A. F. of L. leaders: 9 A. M., address Young Men's Hebrew Association from the wharf, as they take the boat for their harbor trip; also reserve a few moments of the afternoon for addressing them in convention at their headquarters on Mt. Vernon street; 10 A. M., address the post-office laborers assembled in Odd Fellows Hall; attend patriotic exercises on Boston Common at 11 A. M.; Scottish Clans picnic at Caledonian Grove; field day of the Foresters, Russell Field, Cambridge; St. James Church garden party, Wood Island Park; 3 P. M., dedication new Mission Hill playground; 9 P. M., banquet at Wells Memorial of the park and recreation department employes.

Feeling that the city of Boston was in need of a bird of wisdom, Frank H. Jenkins of Bay View Stock Farm, West Barnstable, has informed the mayor that the city Zoo soon will be in receipt of a magnificent specimen of the screech owl genus, as a donation from Bay View Stock Farm.

Sixty-five building and wrecking concerns have been notified of the opportunity to bid on the removal of the lumber in the stands so long an eyesore in front of City Hall, and on the Common, removal to be completed within 15 days of the award of the bid.

Awards of $7192 for damages and $12,295 for betterment assessments have been approved by the mayor, as determined by the street commissioners, in the widening and relocation of Grove street, West Roxbury. The entire cost of the project, which has been years under way, will be approximately $60,000.

Dr. Thomas W. Wickham has been appointed supply resident surgeon at **$125 per month at the City Hospital.**

The city of Boston Employes' Credit Union has been a success from the start, and has set on his feet many an unfortunate whose propensity for borrowing was always greater than his ability to pay. By the latest report, as of July 31, the number of members is 815, and number of borrowers 270. The guaranty fund has increased to $744; undivided earnings, $250; suspense dividend, $299, and the loans outstanding amount to $13,433, against shares, $10,954; cash in bank, $813.

East Boston lobster parties are all the rage now, and those city government men who attended the most recent one declare that not only were there green and red lobsters, but lobsters of other hues, and aqua vita of such beautiful rainbow tints that no lobster but what would blissfully drown therein.

But at 2 A. M. the wife of one of the head centres attending this party called up on the telephone: "Is this Mr. So-and-So, who works for the city?"

"No, Madame, I never did any work for anybody," replied the host, with veracity, if not soberness.

"Well, if you're Mr. So-and-So I want you to send my husband right home right away."

At 4 A. M. the husband arrived home with a pair of lobsters affectionately enwreathed about his neck. As the good wife had refused to entrust him with a latch-key, he tried to ring the bell gently, but had no success at producing any sort of a ring. So he sat down on the piazza, with his head in his hands, very sorrowful, when suddenly the battery connection began to work and the bell rang till not only the good wife, but the entire family and the neighborhood were aroused.

Only the pair of lobsters saved the husband's neck!

SEP 1 1917

POLITICAL hostilities will be virtually suspended until after Labor day. Grafton D. Cushing will not return to his headquarters until next week, and Frederick W. Mansfield will not announce his proposed state ticket, he said yesterday, until after Monday. The complete personnel of Gov. McCall's campaign committee probably will be announced some time next week. His campaign will be run from his law offices, 85 Devonshire street.

There are five clergymen in the constitutional convention, each a supporter of the I and R: Delegates Anderson of Newton, Knotts of Somerville, Webster of Waltham, Sawyer of Ware and Kilbon of Springfield.

One of the interesting features of the initiative and referendum contest in the constitutional convention is the "Will to Win" campaigns conducted by both sides. Neither will admit there is the slightest chance for defeat. Each has a capable board of strategy.

Senator Beck of Chelsea has declared for the Governor.

AUG-26-1917

PUBLIC APPRECIATES BOSTON PARK SHOWS

Instruction and Entertainment Provided by City.

The Boston park shows which attract crowds of several thousands five nights each week have been found to be invaluable mediums of public instruction in food conservation and other subjects of public interest, as well as providing entertainment of a diversified nature, without charge.

Advance notices of the attractions will be carried in the newspapers and upon trolley cars within a radius of the park at which the entertainment will be given on a particular night.

The program for the current week is as follows: Monday, Aug. 27, Jamaica pond (at boat landing); Tuesday, Aug. 28, Jamaica pond (at boat landing); Wednesday, Aug. 29, Ronan Park, Dorchester; Thursday, Aug. 30, Ronan Park, Dorchester; Friday, Aug. 31, North End Park.

AUG- 1917

TO DEDICATE PLAYGROUND

Mayor Curley will dedicate the new ward 19 playground, Mission Hill, on Labor day, Sept. 3. There will be athletic games from 3 to 5 P. M., a flag-raising, an address by the mayor at 5 P. M., and band concert thereafter until 8 P. M.

MONITOR - SEPT-1-1917

JAPANESE ARE INVITED SEPT. 17

SEP 1 - 1917

Boston Citizens' Committee Decides to Entertain Mission on Two Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Anniversary of City

At a citizens' meeting held at City Hall today the Japanese Mission now visiting the United States were invited to come to Boston on Sept. 17, the two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the city. An executive commitee of a score of citizens was named to arrange the details of the program of entertainment. The invitation is being forwarded to the mission through Secretary of State Robert Lansing, at Washington.

Present at the meeting was C. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at New York, who said that in conference with the members of the mission recently he found them anxious to visit several of the largest eastern cities of the United States, including Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It was stated that Mayor Mitchel of New York wishes the mission to delay its departure from the country until October in order that many of the citizens now at summer residences may be in the city to entertain them. The Japanese Government, however, is said to be unwilling to have the mision stay here later than September.

Mayor Curley, at whose invitation today's citizen meeting was held, emphasized the need of spreading the view throughout the world that relations between the United States and Japan are cordial, to counteract a pro-German propaganda designed to create the impression that relations between the east and west countries are other than cordial.

The mayor said it was planned to have the mission visit several educational institutions in Greater Boston, including Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is believed that a visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard and the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Plant at Quincy, Mass., also may be arranged. A tour to Lexington and Concord is being considered, and there may be special entertainment at the home of Larz Anderson of Brookline.

The executive committee in charge of the program includes Dr. Morton Prince (chairman), A. L. Winship of the Boston City Club, Moorfield Storey, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul at Boston; Harumichi Yatsuhashi, Larz Anderson, Guy W. Currier, Gen. Francis Peabody, Maj. D. Wolkley of the British recruiting office, M. M. Corcoran, Dr. Sturgis Bigelow, Commandant W. R. Rush of the Navy Yard, Col. R. L. Howze, Edward McGrady, Lieut.-Col. George H. Benyon, F. Lothrop Ames, J. C. Pelletier, David I. Walsh, C. Hobart Peabody, Col. H. L. Hawthorne, Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan and Dr. John R. Slattery.

SEPT-5-1917

STREET PAVING BIDS ARE OPENED

Bermudez Company Lowest for Both Sheet Asphalt and Topeka, but Award Awaits the Return of Mayor Curley

SEP 5 . 1917 .

Bids for the paving of Beacon Street from Raleigh Street to the Boston & Albany Railroad; North Russell Street from Cambridge Street to Eaton Street, West End; Maverick Square from Sumner Street to Maverick Street, East Boston; Harvard Street from Prescott Street to the south side of Harvard Square; Brighton Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue to Cambridge Street, Allston; Bowdoin Street from near Mt. Ida Road to Topliff Street, Dorchester, and South Street from Jamaica Street to Arborway, West Roxbury, were opened in the contract office of the Department of Public Works yesterday afternoon. The total amount of yardage to be reckoned in repaving these streets is 36,161 and the Bermudez Company of New York is the low bidder for both sheet asphalt and Topeka. For sheet asphalt surfacing for these streets the Burmudez Company bid $111,542.27, for Topeka or unpatented bituminous concrete paving $11,903.88.

The other bidders for this paving contract, which will not be let formally until Mayor Curley returns from the White Mountains, some time next week, were the Rowe Contracting Company and Warren Brothers Company.

The Rowe Contracting Company bid $116,044.10 for sheet asphalt paving and $114,226.05 for Topeka. The Warren Brothers Company offered to lay sheet asphalt for $118,208.11; for Topeka it asked $112,783.95, while for bitulithic, the patented form for bituminous concrete, which it controls, the bid was $123,993.86.

The contract for completing this work stipulates that it must be completed in 90 days from the date of final signature. Failure to complete the work in that time carries with it a forfeiture of $100 a day from 90 days after the contract is awarded and signed by both parties.

In Beacon, North Russell, Maverick, Harvard, Bowdoin and South streets the proposals call for the laying of either sheet asphalt, Topeka or bitulithic paving on an eight-inch base of concrete. The specifications for the paving of Brighton Avenue provide for laying smooth paving material on the present macadam surface of the roadway which must be plowed up and then rolled hard and smooth, furnishing an excellent base practically ready laid for the contractor. There are some 15,255 square yards of paving to be done in Brighton Avenue alone, or nearly half of the entire contract.

At City Hall it is supposed that the Bermudez Company will be awarded the contract. While the cost of bitulithic paving would be but $12,451.59 more for the paving of these seven streets, several of which are subject to much traffic, the financial policy of the present council is such that Mayor Curley has pursued the policy of letting street paving contracts to the lowest bidder for the cheapest form of asphaltic paving, believing at the same time that the bitulithic paving is the best.

The council has insisted on the lowest bids being accepted in all cases for street paving, not taking the ground that the best bid is the more economical in the long run. Council, or the majority last year, decided that sheet asphalt or Topeka paving should be given preference over the patented bitulithic because the others are the cheaper form.

The fact that there are streets in Boston which were paved over 15 years ago with bitulithic, or when the present city clerk, James Donovan, was superintendent of streets, which are still in the best of condition, is not taken into account. Hancock Street from Mt. Vernon to Cambridge streets, in the West End, was paved with bitulithic in 1902. This thoroughfare is still in an entirely serviceable condition. It was kept in repair by the contractor for 10 years after it was laid, that being the time of guarantee until within some five years ago. Since the guarantee has expired the repair bill on the street has been very slight.

Mayor Curley incurred the censure of several councilmen in the first three years of his administration by insisting that the city really saved money in the long run by laying a more expensive form of paving and under a long-term guarantee.

AUG-28-1917

MAYOR CURLEY IN WASHINGTON

Mayor Curley is in Washington today on a "cheaper gasoline" quest. Before leaving Boston Monday night he said he would try to see Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and explain the merits of a gasoline substitute said to have been originated by Dr. Frederick [illegible] of Copeland Square, and which, it is claimed, can be manufactured at a saving of 25 to 33 per cent over gasoline prices. The Mayor also is to take further steps on his antilynching bill and on the question of military service for aliens.

AUG 2 8 1917

AUG -31-1917

JAPANESE WAR MISSION

Mayor Curley has called a meeting to be held at City Hall tomorrow, having invited 100 citizens to attend, to make arrangements for the expected visit of the Japanese War Mission. Among those expected to attend are Japanese Consul-General Yada of New York, and a representative of Governor McCall.

AUG 3 1 1917

RECORD - SEP-1-(917)

SEP-1-(917)

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

SEP 1 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday received word from Frank H. Jenkins of Bayview Stock Farm, West Barnstable, stating that a monster owl he captured in his "war garden" could be added to the wonderful collection at the Franklin Park Zoo, if he, the Mayor, would accept for the city of Boston. It is needless to say that the Mayor put the final O. K. on the valuable gift and within a few days the famous "night prowler" will find a welcome home in Curator McNeily's department.

Supt. Kneeland of the Public Buildings Department has sent out invitations to 65 builders and contractors asking for sealed bids on the sale and removal of the lumber from the three grandstands—two on School st. and one on Tremont st. The bidders have to 12 o'clock (noon), Sept. 4, to decide whether or not they want the job. The one principal item in Supt. Kneeland's letter is, that the work be completed within 15 days.

SEP 1 1917

The rumor is strong around City Hall that Councillor Timothy Buckley of Charlestown is going to be handed a good berth by Mayor Curley, but what the position is or where it is going to be seems to be the puzzle at the present time. Anyway, "Tim" is not a candidate for re-election to the Governor's Council and it is a sure bet that he did not pass up the annual "re-election announcement" without something in sight.

Mayor Curley has approved the order of the Street Commissioners for the relocation and widening of Grove st., West Roxbury. The damage awarded will be $7,172.90, and the betterment assessments will be $12,395.72. The total estimated is about $60,000.

SEP 1 1917

If there is any doubt in the minds of the residents of Boston regarding the recent demonstration of friendship and loyalty to the Belgian people and the splendid reception tendered the Belgian mission, the following letter, received yesterday by Mayor Curley, should remove that feeling immediately:—

Aug. 29, 1917.

Hon. James M. Curley,
Mayor of Boston,
City Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—

Thank you very much for sending me the City Record with Mr. Bourke Cockran's magnificent speech. I am always glad to read anything that reminds me of those charming days I spent in Boston.

I will be glad to tell my government about the splendid reception that our mission got in Boston.

Thanks to you, the recollections I carry away from your city will be the best of all my trip in the United States.

Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor,

Very sincerely yours,

Signed: Jean Jules Jusserand,
Ambassador of France.

SEP 1 1917

Among the regular daily political gossip and draft news that reaches City Hall and finds so many welcome listeners is the following from a recent visitor from Washington:—

"That Congressman Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon represents the only Congressional district in the United States that was not called upon to furnish soldiers under the first selective draft. His is the 3d Oregon district and includes the city of Portland. So large had the volunteer enlistments been in his district that not one man was called by draft.

DR. SAFFORD JOINS CITY HEALTH DEPT.

Appointed Epidemiologist at $3000 Salary—Choice Has Mayor's Approval

SEP 2 1917

BRILLIANT CAREER IN INVESTIGATION SERVICE

Dr. M. Victor Safford, now in the United States Health Service, was yesterday appointed to the Boston Health Dept., as an epidemiologist, at a salary of $3000 a year. This appointment was made by Health Commr. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney and approved by Mayor Curley. It is considered one of the best appointments of the year.

Dr. Safford was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1893. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and the Bowdoin Medical School, graduating from the latter institution in 1898. He did the hospital work in the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia and the New York City Hospital, and was resident physician of the New York Polyclinic Hospital and of the Children's Hospital of St. John's Guild, New York City. He also was physician in charge of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, the chief hospital of the East Side, New York City, which position he resigned in 1896 to accept a position as surgeon in the United States Immigration Service at Ellis Island, N. Y., to help to organize the work of that then new branch of government. The inspection and examination processes to which immigrants are today subjected for the detection of disease and physical and mental defects were initiated by him at Ellis Island.

When at Ellis Island Dr. Safford also was chiefly responsible for the designing and organization of the Immigration Hospitals, both before the fire in 1897 and in connection with the reconstruction of the establishment. Incidentally, he served as a member of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury which devised and put into operation the present system used by the Government in compiling statistics on immigration.

In 1900 he was transferred from the U. S. Immigration Service to the U. S. Public Health Service or Marine Hospital Service as, it was then called, receiving in the latter service the designation of acting assistant surgeon. In 1902 he was transferred from New York to Boston to organize the immigration work at this port, as had been done in New York, and since then, except for short details on other duty, has been in charge of the U. S. Immigration Service in this district. Such other details have included the organization of a Federal maritime quarantine for the British Provinces, quarantine duty in connection with the European cholera epidemic in 1911, duty in New York city in connection with the infantile paralysis outbreak in 1916, and duty at Columbia, S. C., the past summer in connection with a military cantonment in that vicinity.

Dr. Safford is author of a number of articles relating to immigration, hygiene and purely medical subjects. Outside of the Government service work he has made an industrial hygiene investigation of the cotton mills in Massachusetts for the Mass. Board of Labor and Industries, and has made reports as to Boston hospital administration for the Boston Finance Commission. He reads and speaks French, German, Italian and Spanish, and is also somewhat conversant with other languages. He is a legal resident of Boston, and is a member and on the council of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

AUG-29-1917.

O'KEEFE OFFERS HIS SUPPORT TO PUBLIC MARKETS

AUG 29 1917

New Head of Safety Board Assures Endicott of Co-operation

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, the new head of the Boston Public Safety Committee, offered to Food Administrator Endicott, at a conference today, his personal support and that of the Boston Committee in extending the plan of public markets in Boston.

The public market at Roxbury Crossing yesterday was a pronounced success, Mr. Endicott stated. The markets on other days of the week are: Mondays at Madison Park, Roxbury; Wednesdays at Central sq., East Boston; Thursdays at Andrew sq., South Boston; Fridays at Monument sq., Charlestown; Saturdays at Gibson st., Dorchester. The prospect for the success of today's market and those of the rest of the week are very bright, Mr. Endicott said.

"We are trying to help both the farmer and the consumer by this public market plan," the food administrator declared.

"The farmers, who thus far have brought their goods to the public market, have disposed of their stock very rapidly. The chief difficulty now is to secure a reasonably constant supply of goods for the people, who are being educated to patronize these public markets.

"Some of the farmers seem to be a little fearful at first that the wholesalers and jobbers would blacklist them if they attempted to carry any of their surplus stock to the public market. I think that fear has been pretty well dissipated, however. I think we might have something to say if evidence of any such fact were brought to us.

"We are working with the Market Gardeners' Association to see if we cannot arrange for a definite number of truck loads to appear at these different market places on the days indicated.

"We do not want to glut any of these markets and thereby cause a loss to the farmers who are co-operating with us."

AMERICAN Aug-31-1917

CURLEY TO ADDRESS HYDE PARK MEETING

Mayor Curley will address a mass meeting in Cleary square, Hyde Park, tonight, called under a petition bearing 3,000 signatures urging 5-cent fares from Cleary square to any other part of Boston.

SEPT 1 - 1917

The Hearst Newspapers' Gift to Marshal Joffre

SEP 1 1917

IN so graciously accepting the album of newspaper clippings presented by William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst newspapers, Marshal Joffre has honored the donor and the journals in whose name it was given.

The presentation was made by General Pershing on the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, where Joffre turned the tide of the onrushing Germans and prevented the swift and sudden defeat of his nation and her allies. That brilliant feat of arms has earned the white-haired soldier a high place in history, which he will keep as long as history shall endure.

To all Americans Joffre is the great heroic figure of the war. Upon his visit here he was acclaimed from one end of the country to the other. Crowds flocked to see him, and almost fought to shake his hand.

But he could not know the full measure of the country's admiration of him. He could see only the throngs with whom he came in contact, on a brief journey over a very small part of this great nation.

That he may know the whole story of American reverence and esteem, this album, containing all that the newspapers said of him while he was here, has been appropriately bound and presented.

In his graceful speech of acceptance the Marshal said:

"I do not read English, but my wife does, and she will translate the contents of this beautiful book to me."

The AMERICAN sincerely trusts that Madame Joffre will read the contents of the book to him from cover to cover, that he may understand how much his name and his deeds mean to a people who have the same love for liberty that he has shown on the battlefield.

In so graciously accepting the album of newspaper clippings presented him by the AMERICAN, General Joffre has done honor to the Boston AMERICAN and to its army of readers.

SEPT 7 - 1917

MILITARY MEN TO ADDRESS SESSION

SEP 7 1917

Prominent military men will address the meeting of the New England war library sessions Tuesday afternoon at the Copley Square Hotel. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General John A. Johnston, Major-General Harry F. Hodges, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Azan of the French army and others will speak

SEPT 5 - 1917

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN VEGETABLE MARKET

SEP 5 1917

With the usual expected supply of vegetables on the market this morning, prices generally were firm with slight advances for cabbage, tomatoes and sweet corn, according to the local office of the Bureau of Markets. The demand was very active, especially for tomatoes and prices to farmers averaged $1.25 to $1.75 with fancy pack bringing $2.

Marrow and turban squash is coming in the market in increasing quantities with prices ranging from $1 to $1.75 per barrel of 100 pounds. Lettuce, cucumbers and apples are scarce and prices firm, but carrots, string and yellow beans, beets and radishes are coming in usual quantity and are selling at low prices.

Produce prices at retail follow:

Apples, 5c. to 15c. quart; beans, green, 8c. quart; Beans, wax, 8c. quart; beans, shells, 8c. quart; beets, bunch, 5c. bunch; beets, cut, 5c. pound; cabbage, 2c. pound; carrots, bunch, 5c. bunch; carrots, cut, 5c. pound; corn, white, 20c. dozen; corn, yellow, 20c. dozen; cucumbers, 5c. each; lettuce, 8c. head; onions, 5c. pound; peppers, 8c. dozen; radishes, red, 5c. bunch; squash, Summer, 5c. each; squash, Italian, 4c. pound; squash, Winter, 5c. pound; tomatoes, 6c. pound; cauliflower, 15c. to 25c. each; celery, 12½c. bunch; egg plant, 10c. to 20c. each; parsley, 2 ounces for 5c.; romaine, 7c. head; turnip, 3c. pound; leeks, 8c. bunch; pickling onions, 20c. quart.

Community markets are being held in the following places: Mondays, Madison square, Roxbury; Tuesdays, Columbus avenue, Roxbury Crossing; Wednesdays, Central square, East Boston; Thursdays, Andrew square, South Boston; Fridays, Monument square, Charlestown; Saturdays, Gibson square, Dorchester.

SEPT 4 - 1917

CURLEY WILLING TO SERVE 4 YEARS MORE

SEP 4 1917

Mayor Curley fired the first broadside of his mayoralty campaign before 200 labor leaders when he announced that he was ready and willing to serve four more years.

Following the announcement the gathering stood and cheered him for nearly three minutes. The occasion was a dinner given by the Mayor in honor of James Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L. and a member of the labor Mission to Russia.

SEP 1 1917

SEPT 7 - 1917

BROADWAY BRIDGE FIGHT ON MONDAY

The much-discussed $50,000 Broadway bridge loan has been referred to the executive committee, where it will be fought to a finish at a full meeting of the City Council next Monday. Mayor Curley has been trying for some time to secure a loan of $50,000 for the reconstruction of the bridge, which is now closed to street car traffic. Six members of the Council voted against such a loan, contending that the money should be obtained through a tax levy.

SEP 7 1917

SEPT 7 - 1917

TO WATCH CAREER OF BOSTON SOLDIERS

SEP 7 1917

Every Boston man who joins any branch of military service will have his career carefully watched by a committee which has been formed at City Hall to co-operate with the Massachusetts Soldiers' Information Bureau.

The committee consists of M. H. Corcoran, James R. Nicholson, Felix Vorenberg, Conrad Reuter and Harold Peabody.

SEPT 7 - 1917

ASK FOR $50,000 ROSLINDALE PARK

SEP 7 1917

An order calling for a $50,000 park for Roslindale has been referred to the executive committee to be acted on at next Monday's meeting. The order calls for a park directly opposite the new Municipal building, nearly completed. It is on a triangle directly in the centre of the business district. The Roslindale Branch Library now occupies the site.

AMERICAN SEPT 2-1917

BOSTON'S LABOR DAY PROGRAM

SEP 2 1917

Usual Parade Will be Omitted But Other Attractions Are Provided for People.

Thousands of people left Boston yesterday to spend the holiday at the mountains, country and seashore, while other thousands, remaining in Boston and its suburbs, are preparded to spend one of the quietest Labor Day's they have ever known.

The Labor Day parade will be omitted this year. The bulk of entertainment for the stay at homes will consist of field days, and conventions, baseball and the theatres.

At the peep of dawn Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has announced he will begin a whirlwind tour of the sixteen congressional districts to urge the people to action in favor of compulsory military service for aliens. He will open at New Bedford at 7 o'clock and wind up in Holyoke at 10 p. m.

Among the events of the day will be:

10 a. m.—Sixth annual convention of National Association of Postoffice Laborers will be addressed in John Winthrop Hall, by Mayor Curley and Congressmen Gallivan, Tague and Tinkham.

10:30 a. m.—Red Sox vs. New York at Fenway Park.

11 a. m.—Mass meeting, Boston Common, under auspices of American Federation of Labor. James Duncan, member of Russian commission, principal speaker.

Turnkeys of Massachusetts Reformatory of Concord and State Prison to hold annual field day at Lexington. All day.

Twenty-sixth annual picnic and games of Order of Scottish Clans, at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury. All day.

Field day of Irish National Foresters at Russell Field, Cambridge. Gaelic football, New York style, to be seen for first time here. All day.

Field day of Norwood Council, K. of C., for the benefit of Knights of Columbus military camp fund. All day

3 p. m., Red Sox vs. New York, at Fenway Park.

Here are the events for outside Boston:

Mass meeting by United Hebrew Trades on Boston Common, to protest against the actions of the authorities in San Francisco and to ask the federal government to interfere. Mayor Curley expected to speak. Afternoon.

SEPT 6 - 1917

PUBLIC MARKET IN HYDE PARK

SEP 6 1917

A public market was opened in Kennedy's block, Cleary square, today, under the direction of the conservation committee of the Hyde Park Public Safety Committee. The market, which is the first of its kind in that section, will be opened every Thursday hereafter from 7 a. m. to 12 noon.

SEPT 2 - 1917

MAYOR PRAISES CHILD LABOR LAW

Urges Employes' Union at Banquet to Fight Repeal of Federal Statute.

Mayor Curley urged over 200 members of the Federation of State, City and Town Employes' Union at their twelfth annual banquet last night to use every ounce of strength they had to fight the forces who are attempting to repeal the Federal child labor law, which was called by the Mayor the greatest piece of legislation ever enacted in the past century.

After a brief speech, during which he paid a high tribute to President Wilson and Samuel Gompers, incidentally referring to some of the achievements of his administration, the entire gathering, following a vote put by the union's president, Michael O'Brien, pledged to stand by the Mayor in any undertaking he might attempt.

"Child labor," said the Mayor, is the one fear and the only fear that organized labor has to contend with. There are, of course, other picayune problems, but the real fear is the employment of child labor,

"The future civilization of this country depends on this important law. It means more intelligent womanhood and manhood, and under this law this country will write better laws, laws that will be for the betterment of the entire world."

SEP 2 1917

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SEPT 7 - 1917

CITY SELLS $10,000 STANDS FOR $2,813

SEP 7 1917

The wooden grandstands on the Common and in front of the City Hall are at last to be torn down. They cost the city more than $10,000 and the best bid for them was $2,813, by the Swift, McNutt Company, to whom the award was made. By the terms of the award the stands must be removed within fifteen days.

SEPT 8 - 1917

Cool Schoolroom an Aid to Study, Principals Told

SEP 8 1917

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer has discovered a connection between fuel economy and the health of school children.

In a circular to principals he recommends saving coal, not only for the sake of economy, but also because "fresh air and cool temperatures are favorable to study.

"In fact," he adds, "we have considered extending the fresh air practice as a matter of hygiene, in obtaining the best work of the child, long before we discussed the fuel question. The school committee appropriated $100,000 this year for the purchase of coal for the schools. If we cannot get what we want at any price, we can at least make what we have go as far as possible."

SEPT 10 - 1917

Good Price for City Pigs.

Mayor Curley has approved the sale of 200 pigs by the penal institutions department, 170 roasters at 22 cents a pound and 30 shoats at 19 cents. The animals were raised on Deer Island.

SEPT 11 - 1917

COOLIDGE ON WAR LIBRARY COUNCIL

SEP 11 1917

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston has accepted membership on the library war council created by Secretary Baker. The war council is striving to raise $1,000,000 to supply libraries for training camps, troopships, cantonments, navy yards and base hospitals. Mr. Coolidge will assist in this work.

AMERICAN SEPT 2-1917

WOMAN FARMER AT NEW MARKET

Active as Any Dealer With the 5,000 Customers In Dorchester District.

SEP 2 1917

Twelve farmers, including one woman, sold upwards of eight tons of vegetables at the Dorchester community market on the Christopher Gibson playground at Dorchester avenue and Park street, yesterday.

Five thousand housekeepers kept the farmers busy from early morning until mid-afternoon.

The woman farmer was Mrs. Maude W. Richardson of Boxboro. She and her husband brought a truck load of vegetables from their farm early enough to be at Quincy market, the meeting place appointed for the farmers, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

In addition to boxes and boxes of vegetables, Mrs. Richardson brought several dozen eggs, the only eggs on sale at the Dorchester market. She charged sixty-five cents a dozen and sold out her stock quickly.

Mrs. Richardson was as active as her husband in disposing of produce. She is of small stature and, in order to reach the top of the truck load, she piled up three vegetable boxes at the rear end of the truck and stood on this improvised platform while making sales.

SECOND DAY OF MARKET.

Yesterday was the second day of Dorchester's community market. At the first day, a week ago, only three farmers brought produce. They were sold out so quickly that hundreds of prospective customers were disappointed.

Yesterday, through the efforts of P. Henry Graham, Superintendent of Markets, and Assistant Superintendent Peter J. Connolly, twelve farmers were on hand.

They brought their vegetables into Boston on automobile trucks, touring cars and even runabouts loaded deep with produce. Mr. Connolly met them at Quincy Market and brought them out to the Dorchester location by 4:30. Some time was taken in drawing for positions and arranging the line.

Before these preliminaries were completed the advance guard of housekeepers arrived and began buying.

Selling was competitive. The range of prices was as follows:

Corn—10 to 15 cents per dozen.
Potatoes—40 to 45 cents per peck.
Cabbages—5 cents per head.
Apples—30 cents per peck.
Radishes—4 bunches for 5 cents.
Beets—3 bunches for 10 cents.
Celery—15 cents per bunch.
Carrots—5 cents per bunch.
Cucumbers—3 for 5 cents to 3 for 10 cents.

SOLD OUT BY NOON.

Half the truck-loads were sold out by noon. The remainder were emptied ere sundown.

Hucksters and pedlers, who crowded in last Saturday, were kept out of the market location yesterday.

Several letter carriers, returning home from their morning trips, were among the buyers.

The market site is near Field's Corner carbarn. Many Elevated motormen and conductors stocked up with vegetables for Sunday dinners.

Next Saturday Assistant Superintendent Connolly expects to have thirty farmers on hand, with corresponding increase of produce for sale.

The Boston community or municipal markets, after a week's trial, are now regarded as successful. The schedule for market days and locations through the coming week is announced as follows:

Monday—Madison Park, Roxbury.
Tuesday—Columbus avenue at Roxbury Crossing.
Wednesday—Central Square, East Boston.
Thursday—Andrews Square, South Boston.
Friday—Monument Square, Charlestown.
Saturday—Christopher Gibson Playground, Fields Corner.

SEPT 7-1917

SAYS MEN WE PAID TO GET CAR PROTESTS

SEP 7 1917

John J. Toomey, chairman of the election commission and president of the South Boston Citizens' Association, created a sensation at the public hearing before the City Council at City Hall, on the question of removing cars from Washington street, when he announced that several young men of South Boston had told him that they were getting premiums for signatures on cards favoring the removal of the cars.

Immediately Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce, who was in charge of the petitioners, jumped to his feet, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I will give $1,000 to any charity in South Boston if that statement can be proved. It is absolutely false. I will give that amount personally."

After the meeting, J. Paul Foster, secretary of the retail trade board, approached Mr. Toomey and asked for names of the men, stating that he wanted to prosecute the men. Mr Toomey refused to give any information or further evidence, whereupon Foster said, "You'll hear from us later."

While Commissioner Toomey made no direct charge that any specific person was behind the "premium idea" the remark caused no end of talk and speculation.

More than two hundred people, many of them prominent club women, attended the hearing in the Council Chamber. All members of the council were present with the exception of President James J. Storrow, who was in Washington on matters of public interest.

SPIRITED DEBATES.

The debates were spirited at times. Representatives of all of the leading downtown stores were present and gave their views along with many political leaders who were looking after the interests of the people in their districts.

Many women spoke on the question, the majority of them favoring the removal of the cars permanently from Washington street, between Essex street and Franklin.

Last November the Street Commissioners recommended the withdrawal of cars from Washington street between Essex and Milk streets to relieve the congestion caused by holiday shoppers, beginning Monday, December 4, 1916, and continuing until January 13, 1917.

The plan was so effective in relieving congestion at that point, between the hours of 9 a. m. and p. m., that the City Council extended the time in which to keep the cars off Washington street until March 2 at which time a public hearing was held on the matter.

At this meeting a number of remonstrants were heard and it was determined to postpone the hearing for further action. Meanwhile the Elevated officials cut down the time on which cars were to run on Washington street, between Essex and Milk streets, from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m.

FAVOR CAR REMOVAL.

Chairman Liggett, in opening his side, stated that to ascertain the feeling of the people regarding the matter he had sent broadcast 57,682 cards upon which were questions relating to the proposition. He stated that on the question of permanent removal of the cars he received 11,565 answers in favor and 324 against. For widening the sidewalks on Washington street he claims to have received 10,378 favoring the plan and 1,111 against it. As for making it a one-way thoroughfare he stated that 11,256 were in favor and 466 against it, while on the question of removing trolley wires and poles 10,593 wanted such action while 1,041 were for keeping them.

Chairman Walter Collins, chairman of the Executive Committee, who presided at the hearing, stated that the Council was to act only on the removal of the cars and that the other issues would be taken up at other intervals, as the Council's power was limited on those matters.

After presenting many figures Chairman Liggett gave briefly his arguments as to why the cars should be eliminated.

His reasons were the subject of repeated attacks later in the hearing by persons favoring the return of the cars.

Frequent reference was made to the Chamber's "propaganda," and intimations were made that the Chamber was playing for the Brookline class and forgetting about the South Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester citizens.

SEPT 10-1917

ITALIANS TO GIVE BUST-TO MAYOR

SEP 1

The $2,500 bronze bust of Mayor Curley, to be presented to him by the Italian citizens in appreciation of his entertainment of Prince Udine and members of the Italian Mission, is nearly completed. Plans are underway for a banquet. The committeemen in charge of the banquet include Frank Clambelli, Saverio Romano and James Donnaruma.

AMERICAN SEPT 2 - 1917

CURLEY AND GREEN NEAR HOSTILITIES

That Is City Employe's Charge, But Mayor Declares Story of "Row" Is Absurd.

SEP 2 1917

Thomas H. Green of No. 117 Baldwin street, Charlestown, brother of former Senator James I. Green of that district and delegate to the Constitutional Convention therefrom, nearly came to blows with Mayor Curley in the latter's office at City Hall, according to a story that became known last night.

Green is on the city payroll as inspector in the meter division of the Water Department, at a salary of $1,000 a year, and got leave of absence to attend the sessions of the convention. Now he says he has severed his connection with the city as a result of his dispute with Mayor Curley. Green's statement of what happened in the Mayor's office follows:

"Mayor Curley passed me and Representative "Tom" Donovan in Pemberton square, where we were talking to Congressman James A. Gallivan and former Senator James Powers. That was the day before the City Hall incident.

"Thursday about 1 o'clock, I went into Mayor Curley's office to see him about doing some favors for my constituents in Charlestown. I am a candidate for the House over there. I receive a great many requests for favors in that district.

TOLD TO "GET OUT."

"It was while presenting these requests that a conversation opened about my being a 'political trimmer.'

"The Mayor said he saw too much of me, that I was there every day looking for something for somebody and that I had better get out of his office.

"I replied that he did the same thing himself when he was looking for higher political honors.

"This nettled the Mayor and he got mad, turned white and ordered me out of the office. 'Get out of here,' he said. I told him I would not go, that he must hear what I had to say. He then opened the door and hurried out.

"He did not wait for the elevator but ran down stairs. Before going he told one of the secretaries to cut out all favors requested by the Green's. He accused me of 'trimming' with Postmaster Murray. He said Murray was a candidate for Mayor.

"I told him that he or anybody else could not stop me from talking to my friends, social or political. I also told him that I did not fear his paid political stool pigeons whom he has posted on every corner in the city.

"Mayor Curley can not frighten me physically or otherwise."

MAYOR'S VERSION.

Mayor Curley said, "An affair at my office on Thursday is entirely new to me. As to any altercation with 'Tom' Green, I am sure nothing like it happened. Yes, Green was in my office. He evidently wanted to ask me some questions. I had an appointment. I was in a hurry to get away. I nodded to Green, and told him if there was anything he wanted to please write it in memo form and lay it on my desk.

"I did not order him from the office. I did not accuse him of being a political trimmer. I did not accuse him of being allied with Murray. Is Murray a candidate for something?

"Yes, I'll gladly grant any favor that I can to Green at any time. That's what I'm in that office for. I think he came to hasty conclusions. If there was trouble it must have happened when I wasn't there. I certainly had no trouble with Green. Why should I?"

The Mayor was asked if Green followed him and made any personal threats.

The Mayor laughed and said, "I guess not."

SEPT 2 - 1917

GALWAY TEAM TO MEET CORK

SEP 2 1917

The Irish National Foresters will hold their annual field day tomorrow at Russell Field, Cambridge, and it promises to be most successful.

Each year the committee has had an attractive program for the followers of Gaelic events, but this year it has surpassed itself by securing the crack Gaelic Fotball team of New York to play the strong Galway team of Boston in the feature match of the day for the Gaelic championship of the United States. Besides the prize offered by the committee in this event, Mayor Curley, is giving a large cup emblematic of the championship.

In hurling, the Wolfe Tories of South Boston will meet the young Irelands of Cambridge in the opening event at noon. Then will follow a football match which in itself would be considered an attraction between the Kerry and Cook teams of Boston. Immediately after, the Shamrock Hurling Club of Boston will meet the Emmets of Charlestown for the New England championship.

At 3:15 there will be members' games, and at 4 o'clock the game of the day will start, between Galway of Boston and Cork of New York.

SEPT 2 - 1917

BRITISH RECRUIT RALLY ON TUESDAY

Mayor Curley will make the opening address at the recruiting rally for the British Recruiting Mission in Park Square Theatre, Tuesday, from 4 to 6 p.m. Former Governor David I. Walsh will preside. Speeches will be made by Major D. Walkely of the British Recruiting Mission, Captain K. D. Marlatt, Lieutenant P. Chevalier and Captain B. V. Grealy of the British Flying Corps. Acts from the theatre will be presented. The proceeds will be given to the British Imperial Relief Fund.

SEP 2 1917

SEPT 2 - 1917

NAME FIRST DRAFT QUOTA FOR BOSTON

Official Lists of Those Chosen to Respond to Call and to Report at Ayer Camp, Wednesday

Parade Without Arms, but With Military Bands to Be Arranged for Departure by City or State

SEP 2 1917

They're ready!

The official roster of the five per cent. draft of Boston's civilian army to go into training at Ayer Wednesday was made public last night.

The list was forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the District Board of Appeal. Only four districts in the city are missing. These names were not handed in by the officials, but will be sent to the Adjutant-General today.

There will be a parade.

The boys who have been first called from the rank and file to help Uncle Sam fight his war for democracy across seas will march through the business section of Boston on their way to camp.

They will carry no guns.

They will wear no uniforms.

It will be a parade of American youth called from peaceful trades and crafts to face the Great Adventure. Thousands will cheer them along the way. Military bands will blaze the trail.

Last night Mayor Curley and Governor McCall were waiting, one for the other, to see who would make the plans for the celebration.

"I haven't heard from the Governor," said the Mayor.

"I haven't heard from the Mayor," said the Governor.

The arrangements probably will be made Tuesday.

Massachusetts men accepted for the new National Army are presenting themselves by hundreds to the commissioned officers of the State Guard who are giving them preliminary training.

Last night a report was issued that about 1,000 men in the State were drilling. It is pointed out that those who do not take the preliminary training will be under considerable handicap when they go to Ayer.

SEP 2 1917

AMERICAN SEPT 2 - 1917

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SEP 2 1917

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SEPT 2 - 1917

Y. M. H. A. OPENS IN FANEUIL HALL

New England Associations to Begin Three Days' Session Today.

SEP 2 1917

By ALEXANDER BRIN.

With every section of New England represented and among the guests and visitors many prominent Jews from various parts of the United States, everything is in readiness for the official opening of the seventh annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England, the second annual gathering of the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England and conferences of Hebrew teachers from all parts of Massachusetts, which will open a joint three-days' session in this city this morning in Faneuil Hall.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak, the new spiritual guide of the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, will pronounce the opening prayers. He will be followed by Mayor Curley. David E. Ellis of the Boston Transit Commission, will deliver an address on behalf of the National Council of Y. M. H. A. and kindred associations. Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court will also deliver a brief address. A discussion on the "Relation of the Y. M. H. A. to the Community" will follow. Among the prominent Jews invited to take part in the discussion are Jacob Billikoff of New York, Morris D. Waldman, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the New England branch of the American Jewish War Relief Committee; Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence; A. C. Ratshesky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities; Dr. I. E. Goldwasser and Samuel A. Goldsmith of New York.

The convention will urge all associations to organize war emergency bureaus to provide for the comfort of enlisted and drafted men and to cooperate with the Red Cross, Public Safety Committees and other war agencies.

The main topic of the convention will be the central Y. M. H. A. building to be erected in this city. It is said that in view of war conditions a proposed campaign for $200,000 will be postponed indefinitely.

Patriotic and religious demonstration will be held at the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, tonight, in honor of the Y. M. H. A. men who have enlisted in the army and navy. The speakers include Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Colonel Harry Butler, chairman of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States army and navy; Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England; Bar Itthamar Ben Avi of Palestine, Rabbi Abraham Nowak of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila of Roxbury; Rabbi Phienas Israeli of Temple Adath Jeshurun of Roxbury and Rabbi Joshia Jurman of East Boston.

SEPT 2 - 1917

BOSTON DEATHS 217 FOR WEEK

SEP 2 1917

The total of deaths reported to the Board of Health for the week is 217, against 245 the corresponding week last year. This makes the rate for the week 14.65, against 16.94 last year. The number of children who died under one year was 46, the number under five years 67. Deaths in hospitals and institutions were 118.

HEARING THURSDAY ON EXCLUDING CARS

SEP 1917

A public hearing will be held next Thursday evening at City Hall on the question of exclusion of trolley cars from Washington street, between Franklin and Boylston streets, on week days, between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. The executive committee of the City Council will conduct the hearing.

SEPT 2 - 1917

Boston Schools Reopen Sept. 10

SEP 1917

Greater Boston schools will begin their Fall terms on the following dates, according to announcements made:

Boston	September 10
Lynn	September 10
Brockton	September 5
Milton	September 24
Dedham	September 5
Quincy	September 4
Brookline	September 10
Revere	September 12
Somerville	September 12
Watertown	September 10
Newton	September 10
Waltham	September 10
Milford	September 4
Trade School for Girls	September 10
Malden	September 10
Melrose	September 12
Medford	September 5
Everett	September 10

JOURNAL - SEP - 3 - 1917

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

SEP 3 - 1917

Sunday Night, Sept. 2, 1917.

Dear Mike:

Many an argument has been opened with a corkscrew.

Last night I spent half an hour listening to a political argument between three prominent members of the Parker House Bar Association. Two of them were Curley admirers. The third one was a man who would like to see City Hall conducted on the level. They had been lapping up Kentucky Coffee for a couple of hours and were about half stewed, like boarding-house prunes.

"Jim Curley will slide into office like a greased oyster on roller skates sliding through a tin horn," said one of the Curley men.

"He's getting stronger and stronger every day," chuckled the other Curley rooter.

"So is that free-lunch cheese over in the corner," snapped the anti-Curley gent, "but who likes that kind of strength?"

"Name somebody who could beat him at the next election?" said the first man.

Keliher the Man

"Sheriff John A. Keliher!" answered the anti-Curley man. "If he wanted to run, he'd put it over Curley like a Barnum & Bailey tent over an evacuated peanut. He'd have the Goo-Goos, the Republicans, the national administration, the anti-Curley faction of all types and the county ring. He's in office now and, if defeated for mayor, his job would still be there for many years to come as sheriff. The county ring knows it and wouldn't dare fight him. And he is a bear of a campaigner, can throw the bull almost as good as Curley and can roll in the gutter with him and enjoy it."

"Fitzgerald would never be behind him," said the Curley man.

"Fitzgerald was behind Kenny," sneered the anti-Curley man, "but he was about 67 miles behind him all through the campaign. Keliher should worry about Fitz. And Fitz couldn't hate anybody as much as he hates Jim Curley."

"Keliher has got too soft a job as sheriff to bother to run for mayor," said the Curley man. "That job's worth $15,000 if it's worth a nickel."

"Don't kid yourself," retorted the other. "Keliher has discovered that it isn't worth half that figure. Then again, he has no bankroll of his own, and when you haven't got a roll you can always get campaign funds from men who otherwise would tell you to go to the devil and spend your own dough. If I was Keliher I'd raise a $200,000 campaign fund from the Goo-Goos and everybody else that wants to lick Curley, tuck away about $50,000 for myself and spend the rest in a red-hot campaign."

"Are you drinking the same stuff we are?" asked one of the Curley men incredulously. "You are speaking in the Matteawan dialect."

"Tom Kenny could lick Curley if he had a decent campaign manager," continued the anti-Curley man. "He'd get a whale of a vote from the better class of the so-called gang element, who admire him for having told the Goo-Goos to go where ice is worth a million dollars a lump when they tried to tell him how he should vote in the City Council, and the Goo-Goos would have to indorse him because they have nothing against him except his refusal to be dictated to.

O'Meara Could Win

"Police Commissioner O'Meara could beat Curley without ever leaving his desk. Judge Michael Murray could put up a whale of a campaign and looks willing to be a candidate. Dan McDonald, the labor man of the City Council, could make a wonderful run against Curley if he wasn't both lazy and tied up hand and foot with Curley's activities. Andy Peters would put up a good fight, but his Harvard accent, as the gang would call it, would work against him. And the gang that John F. Fitzgerald calls inverted A.P.A.'s could also get in some dirty work on Peters."

He stopped his speech here, so pleased with himself that he ordered a round of drinks.

Then he continued: "Chairman John R. Murphy of the Fin. Com. comes back from Atlantic City next week. Curley has been hoping that a shark would bite Murphy's left leg off. The Fin. Com. is going through on that bonding probe and I can't see where Curley gets off on that missing $10,000. If they don't rip Curley up the back like an old salt mackerel, then I'm a liar. And they'll put him on the witness stand, although he is kidding himself that they don't dare to."

"You've got to give Curley credit for one thing. He goes the limit for his friends," interrupted one of the Curley men, who didn't like the way the argument was going. "Jim Curley has never refused to go through for a friend—all the way through."

"Through what?" retorted the other. "The city treasury?"

"Let's have another drink and talk about the Red Sox," said the other, disgustedly.

"So I finished my glass of St. Louis buttermilk and departed, knowing less than when I entered about the mayoral situation.

Things are quiet at City Hall, except for the flurry that was caused by the mayor's announcement that he is "interested" in a substitute for gasoline. I understand it is a mixture of dishwater and Tylose.

The City Council is loyally at work looking out for the poor people. The mayor tried to call a meeting to get permission to establish public markets.

The first meeting he called three out of the nine councilmen appeared, and nothing could be done without a quorum. The other six members were all splashing in the ocean or off on automobile trips. The next time he called a meeting was a couple of days later and five members, barely a quorum, appeared and voted. They were Councilmen McDonald, Ballantyne, Ford, Attridge and Hagan. But then, you can't blame them. They only get $1500 a year for a few hours a week.

Row in Curley's Office

There was a fine old row in the mayor's office, a short time ago, that was successfully hushed up so that it didn't get into the papers. It was between Penal Commissioner David Bull-garia Shaw and Jim Burke, the master at Deer Island. Shaw weighs about 320 pounds from the neck down and Burke weighs about 145. But as near as I can find out, Burke was so sore at Shaw that he would have taken a poke at Shaw's snoot if the mayor hadn't acted as peacemaker. It seems that Burke, who is supposed to have full charge at Deer Island, suspended an employe who had a woman telephone from a South End hotel for him and say that he was sick in bed at home and couldn't report for work. Inasmuch as Burke suspects that an attempt was being made to smuggle morphine into Deer Island and had warned this employe repeatedly not to hang around that hotel, he suspended him. The next thing he knew Shaw reinstated him. Believe me, Mike, there'll be a merry battle between these two officials some one of these days, and I'd give $5 for a ringside seat.

The funniest thing that has happened in the past month, with the exception of giving city officials vacations, was when a burglar broke into the headquarters of the Democratic State committee. If he wasn't crazy when he did it, he must have been when he looked around the place. There hasn't been even a nickel there for weeks. It was like invading the Desert of Sahara for an ice cream soda.

Mayor Distributes Poem

Last week the mayor gave out to the press, with becoming modesty, a poem, telling what a great mayor he is. It was claimed to have been written by a member of the New Brunswick Kilties, the famous Overseas Canadian Regiment. There is a story going the rounds, however, that Standish Willcox, the mayor's social secretary, wrote it. Standish writes a lot of poetry, you know, sonnets and the like.

Wouldn't it be a scream if it was ever found out that Willcox was the "Kiltie?" Wouldn't he look swell in kilts? Wow! At that, I'll bet if you hitched a Scotch bagpipe onto him, it would either bust or outsqueal slaughtering day at Squires'.

Willcox told a corking story about himself the other night at a business meeting of the Guiney Guards in the Cave of Kegs. It seems that he was a guest at a Gaelic football game and started to walk across the field just as the ball got into play.

You know what Gaelic football is. It's no pink tea party. The two teams met, with Willcox, high hat, cane, boutonniere and spats, right in the middle, like an apple in a cider press. When the smoke cleared away Willcox made the last rose of summer look like a fragrant field of Bermuda lilies. Somebody mistook his skull for the ball and broke three toes in his enthusiasm.

"I was knocked unconscious," said Willcox in describing his experience.

"How long was it before they brought you to?" I asked him.

"Right away," he answered. "Then they brought me two more and I felt better. I picked up my left leg, dug a stray eye out of the mud, and went home. Since that time I've played nothing more dangerous than croquet, poker and the races."

Why go to the Old Howard, Mike, when you can listen to Standish.

Your stockin'-foot pal,

PETE.

JOURNAL - SEP - 3 - 1917

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING DRAWS 2000 TO COMMON

SEP 3 - 1917

Speakers Demand Right of Free Speech and Press Be Preserved.

Commendation of President Wilson's request for a stay of the sentence of Tom Mooney, the San Francisco labor leader accused of complicity in the preparedness parade bomb plot a year ago, and a demand that Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, be given fair treatment, marked the mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday to protest against the alleged "frame-up" in the Mooney case.

J. Edward Morgan of San Francisco praised the President for his stand in behalf of Mooney and in seeking investigation of the charges of perjured testimony against Frank C. Oxman. Resolutions were adopted urging Gov. Whitman of New York to guard Berkman's constitutional rights and refuse to allow his extradition to California. Another set asks that Gov. Stevens interfere to aid Mr. and Mrs. Mooney. About 2000 persons were present at the mass meeting.

Mayor Curley sent as his representative Fred Kneeland, superintendent of the Public Buildings Department.

Joseph Levenberg was chairman of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the United Hebrews' Trades of Boston, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Socialist party, and the Workmen's Council. He said in opening: "We do not protest the Mooney case because of Tom Mooney, or Mrs. Rena Mooney, but because behind it all is the persecution of organized labor. It is the battle between the forces of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the forces of organized labor."

"The name of Tom Mooney is as well known all over the world today as the name of Theodore Roosevelt, because of the meetings we have held in every city from 'Frisco to Petrograd," said J. Edward Morgan.

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"No friend of labor ever threw that bomb. A bomb plot was revealed prior to the parade. If there was a bomb to be thrown it, would be meant not for innocent men, women and children but for the members of the Chamber of Commerce seated in the grandstand.

"Mooney and I and other labor leaders were just as liable to death by that bomb as were the innocent people injured and killed by it. Bourke Cockran proved Mooney and Billings innocent and said recently in Chicago before 25,000 persons in the huge auditorium that Mooney was absolutely innocent and that the plot was dastardly and a foul conspiracy against labor.

"If that's justice, is it any wonder that a whole lot of people feel they have no country. The members of the Peace Conference are chasing all over the country trying to find a spot that is safe for democracy. I guess they think they haven't any country and will probably have to charter some sea to hold their conference. But perhaps they will do worse things than that before this war is over, if they get the chance.

"There are those who try to force an autocracy on us, and when we protest they label us pro-German. Yet free speech, free assemblage and free press are guaranteed by our Constitution. Bourke Cockran, during his speech in Chicago, after reviewing the Mooney case, said that if Mooney is convicted finally, it will mean the overthrow of the present form of government.

"We believe the bomb was thrown by a detective for the United Railroad Company. The pictures showed that the man on the roof supposed to be Mooney proved to be none other than the detective. The description fitted none other than that of that skunk. It was not Mooney who threw that bomb.

Mr. Morgan was frequently applauded. He was followed by James Oneal, State secretary of the Socialist party, who said:

"The United States government and the State authorities continually use police, judicial and military power to crush labor. Newspapers owned by millionaires dominate so-called public opinion, that is none other than the opinion controlled by the millionaires' pocketbooks.

"Without a powerful press, poisoning the minds of the people, capitalism wouldn't last two years."

Here Oneal praised the San Francisco Bulletin and The Boston Journal for their fair and open policies. He denounced certain other papers, naming one Boston daily, which he termed "the watchdog of the capitalist, which is seized with a brainstorm every time we meet here on Boston Comon."

He cited the free press of Russia, and declared, "This struggle will be followed by another perhaps greater, unless the workers here rise and get control as they did in Russia."

Fred Kneeland, representing Mayor Curdey, arrived as Oneal was concluding his address, and gave the following as Mayor Curley's personal message:

"I, James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, believe in a square deal. I don't believe Mooney has been given a square deal. I will be glad to join those on Boston Common, gathered in assemblage, and protest with them against the injustice and persecution of the Mooney case."

Ella Reeve Bloor, in her address, said the present war would bring women to the fore and win rights for them.

"Because they stifled free speech, free assemblage and a free press in Russia it caused a revolt," she said. "Can they stifle free speech, free assemblage and a free press and free thought in this country? Can they stifle the principles of a peace council now roaming from city to city? No, Never! Russia prepared and organized and succeeded. Let us organize and prepare. Who knows when we may need strength in this very city of Boston?"

A peace parade and mass meeting was announced yesterday for Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23, under the auspices of the Socialist party and the Workmen's Peace Council. A collection amounting to $160 was taken up yesterday to aid the defense in the Mooney case.

AUG - 28 - 1917

NEW CHAIRMAN OF SAFETY BOARD

AUG 28 1917



Photo by Louis Fabian Bachrach

MAJ. PATRICK F. O'KEEFE

Who succeeds Rear Admiral Bowles as head of the Boston public safety committee.

MAJ. O'KEEFE HEADS CITY SAFETY BOARD

Has Been Among Most Active Workers—Succeeds Rear Admiral Bowles.

Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe was yesterday named as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee to succeed former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, who has gone to Washington to serve on the Shipping Board.

A number of prominent Bostonians had been named for the honorary position, and Mayor Curley referred the matter to the executive committee of the organization, which, after several days' consideration, selected Maj. O'Keefe, who is the head and founder of the advertising agency which bears his name.

Maj. O'Keefe has been one of the most active workers on the Boston committee since his appointment early in the spring.

For several years the new chairman has been one of the leaders in the city planning movement, and other public as well as philanthropic movements claim his interest. He was a member of the staff of former Gov. Douglas.

Maj. O'Keefe's home is at 118 Washington street, Dorchester.

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BOSTON TO SEE NO LABOR DAY PARADE TODAY

SEP 3 - 1917

Mass Meeting on Common Will Be Held This Morning.

Labor day will be quiet this year, for the usual big parade will be eliminated. In order to save money for war relief and for the purchase of Liberty bonds the unions decided to dispense with the time-honored method of observing the day, which necessitates considerable expense.

Instead, there will be a mass meeting on the Common at 11 A. M., at which President McGrady of the Central Labor Union and James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor will be the principal speakers. Mr. Duncan will tell of his experiences in Russia and will bring a message from the workers of that republic to those of America. He was a member of the Root mission.

The exercises will be held at the Parkman Bandstand and the city will be represented by Mayor Curley. It is expected that the meeting will lead to a statement of labor's position in the war and of the aims it hopes to gain. A large gathering is expected.

At 1 P. M. there will be a Labor day luncheon at the Quincy House. The postoffice workers will meet in John Winthrop Hall during the morning.

The Workingmen's Club will hold a celebration at 745 Tremont street this evening, and the Park and Recreation Department employes in Wells Memorial Hall. There will be picnics at Wood Island, Caledonian Grove and Russell Field.

SEP-3-1917

CITY WILL FURNISH RUBBISH CANS FREE

SEP 3 1917

Anybody can have a little rubbish can nowadays. If you find the sidewalk being unduly littered in front of your home rush to the City Hall and get a few rubbish cans—for nothing—and teach the neighbors what spotless town should be like.

The Public Works Department is ready to supply rubbish cans both large and small, and also agrees to clean them out at regular intervals, but the citizen and property owner must first give his permission to have the cans, which by the way are neat, good looking affairs, placed on his property.

SEP-3-1917

TO HOLD HEARING ON CAR REMOVAL

SEP 3 - 1917

City Hall Meeting to Discuss Taking Cars From Washington St.

Whether or not Washington street will becomes a trolleyless thoroughfare will probably be foreshadowed at the hearing Thursday night in the old Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall before the City Council. The Chamber of Commerce will be represented by officals of the Retail Trade Board.

The Retail Trade Board is strongly in favor of doing four things in connection with changing conditions on Washington street; it wants the street cars permanently kept off the street, it favors taking up the tracks that are now laid there, it urges the widening of the sidewalks in the shopping district on Washington street and keeping the thoroughfare a one-way street as it is at present.

The merchants of the district are all strongly in favor of the proposed permanent arrangement favored by the Retail Trade Board, an arrangement which has worked so well during the past eight months of its trial.

SEP-3-1917

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SEP-1-1917.

11-CENT FARE TO HYDE PARK ANGERS CURLEY

Tells 2000 Residents They Should Get 5-Cent Rate.

SEP 1 1917

Before 2500 residents of Hyde Park, Mayor Curley last evening, in Cleary square, denounced the present carfare charge to that section as "discriminating," and asked support of a campaign to reduce the rate from 11 to 5 cents. "There is no reason," he told his audience, "why you should be forced to pay two fares, while the residents of other sections pay but one."

Several local speakers reiterated the assertion that one of the principal reasons for becoming a part of Boston was the expectation of the citizens of Hyde Park that they would get a 5-cent fare rather than that of 11 cents, which still obtains.

"It seemed wise to me to make a request for a joint traffic rate not to exceed 5 cents from Cleary square to Boston, as Cleary square is the most central point in Hyde Park," said the mayor. "The possibility at the present time of securing this joint traffic rate of 5 cents from Cleary square, in my opinion, is much greater than of securing a joint traffic rate of 5 cents throughout Hyde Park generally, including the Readville district.

"There is another alternative—that of petitioning the Public Service Commission for a joint traffic rate from Hyde Park to Boston and leaving the amount of fare to be charged to the determination of the Public Service Commission."

Ex-Senator Francis W. Darling, president of the Hyde Park Business Men's Association, presided. "We have put up with this condition of affairs long enough and it is about time that we remedy it at once; we don't want anything but justice," he said.

Other speakers were William L. F. Gilman, Representative Robert B. Martin, Edward W. Hassan and Hugh F. Freeman.

SEP-7-1917.

CITY HALL NOTES

The loan for Broadway bridge was not formally acted upon by the City Council's committee on finance yesterday. This long-discussed loan of $50,000 was referred to the council as a whole for discussion and settlement.

The last time the matter came to a vote, the majority of the members opposed the loan on the grounds that the money should come from taxes rather than loan.

SEP 7 - 1917

The Commonwealth avenue loan of $20,000 in addition to the original loan of $80,000 was passed by the council's committee on finance unanimously.

When the bids for this contract, which involves street widening, reconstruction of a bridge and paving, were opened it was found that the original loan would not suffice and a supplementary loan was sent in by Mayor Curley. The contract cannot be awarded until the council acts.

RECORD - SEP. 3 - 1917

TWO NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS READY FOR PUPILS SEPT. 10

Boston Trade and Addition to Practical Arts Contain 11 and 9 Rooms Respectively—Seven Other New Institutions Completed in 1918

SEP 5 1917

SEP 5 1917

Of the nine new school buildings which have been under construction during the summer, two—the Boston Trade Building and the addition to the High School of Practical Arts—will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the new school year, Monday, Sept. 10th. There are 11 class rooms in the new Trade School, which represents a cost of $280,000. The Practical Arts addition, costing $60,000, contains nine rooms.

Seven buildings have been delayed in construction by labor troubles and difficulty in securing materials. They are: Robert G. Shaw, $174,000; Hyde Park High addition, $109,000; Rochambeau, $138,000; Emily A. Fifield, $161,000; Pauline Agassiz Shaw, $99,680; William Lloyd Garrison addition, $86,000; Sarah Greenwood, $278,000.

The dates now set for the completion of these school buildings are as follows: Robert G. Shaw, March 1, 1918; Hyde Park High addition, Feb. 1, 1918; Rochambeau, Nov. 1, 1917; Emily A. Fifield and Pauline Agissiz Shaw, Jan. 1, 1918; William Lloyd Garrison additional, March 1, 1918; Sarah Greenwood, Sept. 1, 1918.

Much more than the usual amount of repair work has been carried out during the summer by the Schoolhouse Department. Nearly every school building in Boston has received attention from carpenters, plumbers, painters, electricians and mechanics.

New roofing has been put on several of the schools, many electric lights put in and a great number of plumbing changes made. Most of the money expended, however, has gone to painters.

A total of $26,200 has been spent for various repairs on heating apparatus, catchbasins and paving and in moving portable buildings.

The department has now 136 portable buildings in school yards, the largest number ever employed, and many more such buildings would have been made necessary this year had not new construction been pushed.

An idea of the increased expenditures for new buildings is gained by the announcement that $10,000 per room is now figured, whereas $7000 was the estimate two years ago.

It was two years ago that the war costs started and the department found that proposals for new buildings were all much in excess of the estimates. It was decided to defer construction in the hope of lower prices, but last year the prices were still soaring and the department was in a serious dilemma.

The high school problem was the most serious, as it was physically impossible to accommodate the fast increasing number of pupils in the buildings that had well served their purpose in former years. Then came the policy of the junior high schools. During the summer many rooms have been made over for such use in the elementary buildings at a cost of $23,000.

SEP - 5 - 1917

CHEAPER COAL FOR CITY MAYOR'S AIM

SEP 5 1917

Before leaving for the White Mountains with his family yesterday afternoon, for his annual vacation, Mayor Curley sent an appeal to Harry A. Garfield, U. S. Fuel Administrator, asking him to demand that the Boston coal dealers lower the price of coal for the city's use.

The city requires 70,000 tons of soft and hard coal for its winter supply, and the city already has advertised for this supply, the bids to be opened today. The lowest offer by a Boston coal dealer this year was received yesterday when the Northern Coal Co. bid $8.35 a ton for furnishing 1500 tons of soft coal.

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In his appeal the Mayor informs the government official that the city has advertised four different times during the last few months for bids for furnishing soft and hard coal. In each instance, he said, not a single bid was received, and it has been necessary to buy coal by asking the dealers individually to furnish fuel for the city.

SEP - 7 - 1917

The heart of the White Mountains is almost like Boston these days, so many well-known Bostonians are there. Mayor Curley, Mrs. Curley and Mrs. Edward Fogg are at the Mt. Pleasant for the week and will be joined for the week-end by Mr. Fogg. Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckermann of Nahant, with a party, has just motored from Nahant to Crawfords. Mrs. Fred Newhall of Lynn is another well-known woman who arrived there yesterday. Bostonians there are meeting many notables. Lawrence Gilman, the author, is at the Profile, where Sigismund Stojowski, the pianist, gave a piano recital the other evening for the benefit of the Polish refugees. The concert was under the patronage of Mrs. Brayton Ives, and was attended by many well-known persons in the social world.

SEP - 7 - 1917

Stands Bring $2818

Grandstands on the Tremont st. mall of Boston Common and in the yard at City Hall, which cost the city $10,000 to erect, have been sold to Swift, McNutt & Co. for $2818, that firm being the highest bidder for the second-hand lumber.

SEP 7 1917

SEP - 5 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Councilman Daniel McDonald of Charlestown, who is one of the most popular of the "city fathers," walked into the press room at City Hall and seeing the many "subs" on the job, inquired about the missing scribes. He was told that it was "regular vacations," and felt a little easier. Most of the "subs" were acquainted with "Smiling Dan" and so each received the "glad hand.' Finally it came the turn of one "important" scribe, who now writes for a morning and afternoon paper, to renew old time friendship and when McDonald was asked if he knew the gentleman, he stated "not very well, but I sure do remember the many knocks he handed me when he was at the State House." Walking out, the Councilman murmured, "I hope the times have changed."

SEP 5 1917

Former Rep. Edward I. Kelley of East Boston, who was defeated by nine votes last year, and who is a candidate in Ward 1, says he is able to win out this year without Mayor Curley's endorsement. In fact, he is only one of several candidates who are not anxious for the Mayor's endorsement this year.

Tom Coffey, Superintendent of Elevators, in the City Hall Annex, has cast aside his walking stick and in another week he says he will be able to do some of his old-time steps, the strained ligaments of his right leg being almost entirely healed. Tom still insists that he is going to be a candidate for the City Council this fall but nobody is taking him seriously.

Several intimate friends of Mayor Curley say that the Mayor postponed his summer vacation to this late date because of his desire to learn the identity of his opponents in the Mayoralty fight this fall. The Mayor said more than a month ago that he had heard that the Goo Goos had picked their man, but it was only a rumor.

It appears now that the Local Board for Division 4, which has its headquarters in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall, will be the last board in the city to complete its work. Up to a few days ago all the clerical work was being done by Miss Daisy O'Meara, but now the board, in making its final spurt, has the assistance of five additional clerks.

The September number of "The Leader," the monthly publication issued by the boys on Rainsford Island, is out today. The value of institutional training is illuminated in one of the shop notes, which says that one of the boys recently released from the shoe shop is now making $4 a day at the business.

SEP - 5 - 1917

DR. WICKHAM GETS CITY HOSPITAL BERTH

Dr. Thomas W. Wickham of 514 Commonwealth ave., Back Bay, was yesetrday appointed supply surgeon of the Boston City Hospital, at a salary of $125 a month. Dr. Wickham is widely known in this State, and at one time was connected with the Carney Hospital, South Boston.

RECORD SEP-3-1917

PLAN FOR VISIT OF JAPANESE ENVOYS

SEP 191

Dr. Morton Prince at Head Of Committee—Mission Expected Sept. 17

Final arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese war commissioners when they visit Boston. They are expected here Sept. 17, the date that marks the 287th anniversary of the renaming of the settlement of the Puritans from Tri-Mount to Boston.

Dr. Morton Prince has been elected chairman of an executive committee of prominent citizens to welcome the envoys, the other members including: Addison L. Winship, Moorfield Storey, J. J. C. Flamand, French Consul; Harunishi Yatsuhashi, Larz Anderson, Col. Harry Hawthorne, Prof. Cecil Hobart Peabody, Dr. John R. Slattery, representing the Cardinal; Gen. Francis Peabody, Guy Currier, F. Lothrop Ames, Joseph C. Pelletier, ex-Gov. David I. Walsh, Dr. Sturgis Bigelow, Commandant William T. Rush, Col. George A. Benyon, Governor's representative; Michael Corcoran, Edward McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union; Col. R. L. Howze, chief of staff of the Department of the Northeast; Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan of the French instructing force at Harvard, Maj. D. Walkley of the British recruiting office.

SEP 3 1917

The reception to the commissioners will be mostly of an educational nature. The program will include visits to Harvard University, Technology, the Fore River shipyards, the historical places in Boston and the Boston Art Museum. There will be a banquet, probably at the City Club. Gov. McCall and Gen. John A. Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, will act as the ex officio members of the committee.

SEP-1-1917

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SEP 1 1917

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SEP-1-1917

SEP 1917

Mayor Curley's new promenade on the Strandway, South Boston, is beginning to take shape. For several months suction dredges have been pumping mud from the bed of Dorchester Bay inside the bulkheads erected to hold it. A lake of mud several feet deep and at least a half a mile long is one of the curious features of the new work. In a week the mud is hard enough to walk on and in two weeks it is like concrete. It is probably one of the biggest dredging projects that the city has ever undertaken.

SEP-1-1917.

LACK OF FUNDS LIMITS BATHS FOR BOSTON'S MANY STATUES

Work Already Begun on Famous Shaw Memorial and Figure of Benjamin Franklin—Small Appropriation in Way of Further Soaping

SEP 1 1917

For the first time in many years a few of the statues and memorials belonging to the City of Boston will soon receive a bath. The work is hampered at present by the lack of funds at the disposal of the Boston Art Commission, but additional appropriation is expected to be granted the Commission in the near future.

Work has already been begun on the Shaw Memorial Panel opposite the State House. This life-like representation of Col. Robert Gould Shaw leading his famous 54th Mass. Regiment, composed of colored heroes, in the Civil War, is taking on a new appearance daily. Six men are scouring the celebrated bas relief from top to bottom with strong acids and plenty of soap.

Yesterday work was started on the Benjamin Franklin statue, which is situated on the grounds in front of City Hall. This statue was erected in 1856 and has not received a cleaning for a good many years.

There are 16 statues and 14 monuments and memorials in Boston owned by the city. Many of these were erected 30 and 40 years ago and have long been in need of a scouring.

The following are the names and locations of the statues in Boston: Samuel Adams, Adams sq., erected 1880; Col. Thomas Cass, Public Garden, 1899; Lief Ericson, Commonwealth ave., 1886; Edward Everett, Edward Everett sq., 1867; Adm. David G. Farragut, Marine Park, 1893; Benjamin Franklin, City Hall grounds, 1856; William Lloyd Garrison, Commonwealth ave., 1886; Gen. John Glover, Commonwealth ave., 1875; Edward Everett Hale, Public Garden, 1913; Alexander Hamilton, Commonwealth ave., 1865; Wendell Phillips, Public Garden, 1915; Josiah Quincy, City Hall grounds, 1879; Charles Sumner, Public Garden, 1878; Gen. Joseph Warren, Warren sq., Roxbury, 1904; George Washington, Public Garden, 1869; John Winthrop, Marlborough st., 1880.

Among the prominent artists and architects who had lent their genius to the building of the statues and memorials are Bela Pratt, Anna Whitney, Richard E. Brooks, William W. Story, Henry K. Kitson, Richard S. Greenough, Olin L. Warner, Martin Milmore, William Rimmer, Daniel C. French, Thomas Ball, Paul W. Bartlett, R. Clipston Sturgis, Robert Kraus, Herbert Adams, T. Alice Kitson, Peabody & Stearns, John Q. A. Ward, Augustus Saint Gaudens, McKim, Mead & White, B. F. Dwight and W. W. Lummis.

The statue of John Quincy Adams will be given a bath today or Monday. Although work for the present is confined to only a few of the statutes, on account of the limited appropriation made by the city, it is the general hope of the thousands of Bostonians who take a personal interest in the appearance of the city's historical landmarks that additional funds will be granted the City Art Commission to enable the members to make a "clean sweep' of them all. Charles D. McGinnis, chairman of the commission, is superintending the work.

It is predicted in some quarters that the many patriotic, historical and civic societies of Greater Boston will cooperate in the task of raising additional funds to carry on the work.

Many notable slabs and smaller statutes are owned by private societies. These are expected to follow the lead set by the Boston Art Commission by cleaning up all things of this nature under their respective jurisdictions.

SEP-7-1917

BOSTON COMMON AS FISH MARKET

Boston Common next Thursday afternoon will be turned into an immense fish market, when pretty chorus girls from "Oh, Boy," will sell thousands of groundfish in aid of the Henry Fund for the widows and orphans of Provincetown fishermen lost at sea.

The sale will start at noon at the big playground on the Common. Mayor Curley has promised to attend if he can, and aid in auctioning off the fish. A minimum price of 25 cents has been set on each fish, but no change will be returned to purchasers.

The fish were donated for sale by Portuguese skippers of Provincetown, through the Provincetown Board of Trade.

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SEP-7-1917

HEAD HOUSE PROPRIETOR HALED INTO COURT

Henry W. Wansker proprietor of the Head House at City Point, was yesterday haled into court by Miss Mary Donovan, inspector of the State Board of Labor and Industries, for violating the labor laws.

Miss Donovan testified that she had warned him on two occasions, but he paid no attention. Judge Day found him guilty and fined him $10 on each count making a total of $40.

Edward F. Wallace, counsel for the State Board of Labor and Industries, stated that he had received innumerable complaints from citizens of South Boston, and one complaint had been sent to the Governor, which he turned over to the State Department, as he thought the defendant should be taught a lesson.

RECORD - SEP-3-1917

LABOR HOLDS MANY MEETINGS TODAY

Big Morning Demonstration on Common in Lieu of Customary Parade

Advertisement

JAMES DUNCAN CHIEF SPEAKER AT BANDSTAND

SEP 3 - 1917

A great crowd is expected to attend the mass meeting of organized labor at the Parkman Memorial Bandstand on Boston Common at 11 o'clock this morning. For the first time in many years there will be no Labor Day parade in this city. Instead, many meetings and celebrations will be held throughout Boston.

Leading today's program is the meeting at the bandstand under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. Edward F. McGrady, president of that organization, will preside.

The chief speaker will be James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and the man who represented organized labor on the American Commission to Russia.

This labor leader will not only explain the position of the working men and women of Russia, but will also tell of the conditions under which the working people are struggling in the newest republic.

Another speaker will be Mayor Curley. In charge of the meeting is Pres. McGrady, John F. Stevens, Henry Abrahams, James Crozier, J. Walter Mullen, Anna Bowen, May Matthews, P. Harry Jennings, John Fenton, James T. Moriarty, M. J. O'Leary, Alfred C. Langiois and Fred Dempsey.

Post office employees enrolled in the national association will hold their sixth annual convention in John Winthrop Hall, 448 Tremont st., today and tomorrow. The speakers include Cong. Gallivan, Mayor Curley, Cong. Tague, Cong. Tinkham and Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard.

In connection with the dedication of the new Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, the Boston Park Show will give an entertainment this evening on the playground. A special motion picture will depict American troops training in France.

At the Labor Day meeting to be conducted today by the Catholic Truth Guild at 4 p.m. on the Common athletic field, David Goldstein, national lecturer of the Knights of Columbus, will be the principal speaker.

Other speakers will be Daniel Foley, head of the economics department of English High School; Paul Hanley Furfey, George McKinnon of Boston College, and Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, president of the guild. Sergt. Arthur B. Corbett of the 101st Regiment will preside.

The Workingmen's Club will hold open meetings this afternoon and evening at 745 Tremont st., corner of Worcester st. Many well-known speakers are scheduled to address the gatherings.

Early this morning Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald begins a whirlwind tour of 16 Congressional districts to urge the people to action in favor of compulsory military service for aliens. He opens at New Bedford at 7 o'clock this morning and will wind up at Holyoke at 10 p.m.

Other events of the day are the following:—

10.30 a. m.—Red Sox vs. New York at Fenway Park.

Turnkeys of Massachusetts Reformatory of Concord and State Prison to hold annual field day at Lexington. All day.

Twenty-sixth annual picnic and games of Order of Scottish Clans, at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, all day.

Field day of Irish National Foresters at Russell Field, Cambridge. Gaelic football, New York style, to be seen for first time here. All day.

Field day of Norwood Council, K. of C., for the benefit of Knights of Columbus military camp fund; all day.

3 p.m., Red Sox vs. New York, at Fenway Park.

Mass meeting by United Hebrew Trades on Boston Common this afternoon to protest against the actions of the authorities in San Francisco and to ask the Government to interfere.

SEP-3-1917

CURLEY CHAMPIONS MOONEY CAUSE

SEP 3 1917

Kneeland Reads Message From Mayor at Mass Meeting on Common

GATHERING OF 2000 ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Advertisement

Mrs. Bloor Says Industrial and Social Slavery Worst In History

SEP 3 1917

Mayor Curley won favor with the Socialists and I. W. W. yesterday afternoon when, through his personal representative, Frederick Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, he made the following announcement before about 2000 men and women gathered on the Common to protest against the continued imprisonment of Mrs. Rena Mooney, the music teacher of San Francisco who was recently acquitted by a jury on the charge of murder in connection with the 10 deaths in that city following the throwing of a bomb during the preparedness parade in July, 1916:—

"I am heartily in sympathy with you in believing that Tom Mooney is not getting a square deal, and I enter a protest with you that Mrs. Mooney be speedily liberated. I believe that the working men in this country should be treated justly, wherever they are and with whatever [illegible] or organization they are affiliated."

The meeting yesterday was also a protest against the issuance of extradition papers by Gov. Whitman of New York State in the case of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who is wanted by the San Francisco authorities for trial in connection with the bomb throwing on Preparedness day.

J. E. Morgan, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, who is touring the country to raise money for the Mooneys, declared that the persecution of all oragnized labor is behind the Mooney case and that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is capitalizing the crime and using it as a club to beat out of existence the hundreds of labor organizations in the West. The man who is suspected of throwing the bomb, according to Morgan, is Martin Swanson, a detective for the United R.R. Co. He announced that, through the solicitation of Samuel Gompers, President Wilson has just sent a telegram to Gov. Stevens of California, requesting him to stay the execution of Tom Mooney until a third investigation is made.

James O'Neal, secretary of the State Socialist Party, confined his talk to a vitriolic arraignment of practically all the Boston daily newspapers, declaring them to be controlled by capitalists.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, general organizer of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, exhorted the several hundred women among her listeners to take immediate steps to organize, as their husbands have, in preparation for what she termed an inevitable industrial revolution.

"Conditions, industrially and socially, are probably worse here than has ever been recorded in the annals of slavery," she declared. "Like the sheep in the stockyards, who trot behind a goat to the slaughtering axe, so do you men run stupidly behind the political goats of capitalism on election day."

A resolution was adopted appealing to Gov. Whitman to guard Alexander Berkman in his constitutional rights by refusing to allow his extradition to California.

An appeal was also sent to James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco, asking him to make known the meeting on Boston Common to Gov. Stevens of California, as well as to the press of San Francisco, "to the end that greater caution may be taken to safeguard the lives of these six defendants, whom millions believe to be the victims of a coldly and cruelly calculated conspiracy."

In the appeal was also a request to Gov. Stevens to use his influence to safeguard the rights of Alexander Berkman. "Believing him to be the victim of the frame-up that threatens to send Mooney to the gallows and Billings to life imprisonment, and which is holding Mrs. Mooney to martyrdom in a dungeon, after being acquitted by a jury of her peers, we shall labor with all our power to prevent his extraction from New York," was the substance of the message.

HERALD - SEP - 4 - 1917

CURLEY ASKS LABOR'S HELP

Tells C. L. U. Officers How He Has Increased Pay of City Employes.

SEP 4 - 1917

DEFENDS DAY OFF IN THREE

Mayor Curley made the annual dinner to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union the occasion of a little electioneering speech, in which he made a frank bid for the support of organized labor in the coming city campaign.

Speaking to 200 representatives of local unions he called to their attention that he had increased the wages of 6300 city employes in one day, and added: "I am sure that you will support me as I have always stood for a square deal for my own, the working people."

McGrady Testifies.

President E. F. McGrady of the C. L. U. introduced Mr. Curley. "The mayor," he said, "has never failed to come across for any request I have made in the name of organized labor. I would like to have him tell us how much he has increased the payrolls. It's good stuff and we'd like to hear it."

Mayor Curley said: "My record, while mayor, speaks for itself and the members of labor unions know from this record who their friend is. I have always been faithful and an unflinching supporter of things that are right and hope to remain so.

"The most critical time that organized labor has ever had to face has appeared, and it is now up to the working man and woman to study and prepare for the reorganization that is to follow the settling of this war, as in other times, capital was controlled by a few men, but now it is in the hands of many speculators, adventurers and gamblers, and their one purpose after the war will be to crush the workers.

"It has been possible," he continued, "to reduce the debt $1,000,000 a year for four years and yet increase salaries all along the line.

"There were inequalities—men doing the same work yet some paid $2 and some $2.50, some $3, and there was only one just way to do, so they were all put on the maximum $3.

"We found men doing the work of carpenter and blacksmith at $3, and rated as laborers, so we changed the rating and the pay to $4, and scrubwomen we raised from $4.80 to $10 a week.

"I found contractors paying men $1.75 a day, and yet their men afraid to do otherwise than swear they were getting $2.50. I found it a practice for the contractor to loan the men $2 a week so that their payrolls appeared to be paying $12 when it was only $10."

The mayor defended himself at length for his course in signing the one-day-off-in-three order for firemen, saying that he knew of cases where firemen had gone insane because kept in quarters apart from their families so long, and charged that the opposition to the order on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange came from the same quarter which would have brought about the discharge of old men from the employ of the city, instead of pensioning them.

SEP - 3 - 1917

METHODS AT MOONEY TRIAL CONDEMNED

SEP 3 1917

Speakers on Common Call It Blow at Organized Labor

Herald 21

Mayor Sends Word He Does Not Believe Fair Deal Was Accorded

Another meeting of protest against the trial and sentence of Thomas J. Mooney and his wife in San Francisco for alleged bomb throwing during a preparedness parade, 18 months ago, was held on Boston Common yesterday afternoon and was attended by some 2000 men and women. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mooney Defense Committee and $200 was subscribed to aid in the defense.

The case of Alexander Berkman was also considered. He has been arrested in New York for complicity in the bomb throwing and a protest against his extradition was addressed to the Governor of New York on the ground that he wasn't in San Francisco within two weeks of the time the parade was held and the bomb thrown.

Mayor Curley was expected to address the meeting, but he was unable to be present. He sent his regrets through Fred J. Nielan of the Building Commissioner's office, who said:

"The Mayor sent me here to tell you that he regrets deeply his inability to come here and address this meeting. He wanted me to say for him that 'I, James J. Curley, Mayor of the city of Boston, believe absolutely in a square deal for everybody, and I don't believe, from all that I can learn, that the Mooney family have been getting a square deal in San Francisco. Personally I am willing to do anything I can to help the cause of a new trial and I am willing to enter my name on any protest you may make in behalf of the Mooney family.'"

The meeting was opened by Max Hamlin, who said the Mooney case means more to organized labor than the mere trial and conviction of "Tom" Mooney through the bribery of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce: it is the first move in an effort to crush organized labor in San Francisco.

Edward Morgan of the California Building Trades Federation, who has been stumping the country in behalf of Mooney for a year, gave a history of the various labor troubles with the United Car Companies of San Francisco, controlled by "Pat" Calhoun, which led to what he termed the "frame-up" to "get" "Tom" Mooney because of his activity in these troubles; and incidentally to "get" Mrs Rena Mooney, the labor leader's wife, neither of whom were near the place the bomb was thrown the day of the preparedness parade—nor were any members of the Chamber of Commerce near the spot. He read a letter of protest from the Boston meeting to the Mayor of San Francisco, in which the methods of the San Fransico District Attorney and Martin Swanson, chief detective, were condemned, and calling for the release of Mrs Rena Mooney from jail. The letter was unanimously approved.

James O'Neil said that the Mooney trial proved San Francisco was not very "safe for democracy," and he cited other activities against organized labor to show that there were other places in the country that were not "safe for democracy."

Mrs Ella Reeves Bloor made an impassioned address in which she protested against the advantage which was being taken by organized capital against labor since the war began.

SEP - 4 - 1917

MAYOR PROMISES $200,000 MORE

Is Chief Speaker at Dedication of Playground at Mission Hill, Roxbury.

Herald 23

SAYS JOB IS UNFINISHED

SEP 4 1917

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at the dedication of the $300,000 Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. In his address he hinted confidently of his re-election and promised the 4000 persons before him that before he was a year older he would spend $200,000 more on the playground.

The exercises opened with athletic games for the boys and girls of the district and a special three-mile cross-country run, finishing on the playground track. The race, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Association and others competed, was won by James Starr in 15m. 20s., while George Burke was second, finishing in 15m. 45s. A gold watch was presented Starr and a silver cup was given Burke. Councilman James A. Watson made the presentation speeches. He also presented the gold and silver medals awarded the boys and girls in the field and track events.

John Mahone, president of the St. Alphonsus Association, presided at the exercises and introduced Mayor Curley. The mayor asserted that it is well known that promises make up a politician's stock in trade, but added that he had never failed to keep his promises. The mayor said in part:

Wants a Model Playground.

"This playground represents an expenditure of $304,000. The original appropriation was scarcely sufficient to build the locker building. I introduced an order for $60,000 additional, and then recommended $200,000 more for the playground. But we haven't done a job that I would like to see done. We have not the playground that the neighborhood is entitled to. In free America every child is entitled not only to education, but to recreational facilities.

"I am interested in this playground. I'd like to see it the modern playground of free America. I have one promise to make here, and that is before I am a year older and before you are a year older we'll spend on the Mission Hill playground $200,000 more and extend it to Faxon street."

After the mayor had concluded his dedicatory address, Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Representative Reardon, unfurled the stars and stripes, and then William Connell, dressed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance address on behalf of the children of the district. James M. Curley, Jr., recited "Our Flag." During the evening there was a movie show and band concert.

JOURNAL - SEP-4-1917

MISSION HILL PLAYGROUND IS DEDICATED

SEP 4 - 1917

Mayor Curley Speaks and Miss Evelyn Reardon Unfurls Flag.

Mayor Curley, in his address at the dedicatory exercises of the $300,000 Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, told the more than 4000 men, women and children present that before he was a year older he would like to see the site the modern playground of free America. He promised $200,000 more would be spent on the grounds.

The original appropriation for the playground was scarcely enough to build the locker building on the premises, he said. He was not in office at that time, but introduced the order for $60,000 additional and then recommended an appropriation of $200,000 more.

"We have not done a good job and I'd like to see it done," he said.

"I have been in public office," the mayor asserted, "for the past 18 years and I have never yet made a promise that I did not fulfill."

The dedicatory program was opened with athletic games for the boys and girls of the district and a special three-mile cross-country run through the district, finishing on the playground track. The race, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Association and others competed, was won by James Starr in 15 minutes 20 seconds, while George Burke was next man, finishing in 15 minutes 45 seconds. A gold watch was presented Starr while a silver cup was given Burke, the presentation speeches being made by Councilman James A. Watson. The gold and silver medals awarded the boys and girls in the field and track events were also presented by Councilman Watson.

Music was furnished during the afternoon by the Mission Church Field Band.

John Mahoney, president of the St. Alphonsus Association, presided at the exercises which opened at 5 o'clock.

After the mayor had concluded the dedicatory address, Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Representative Dennis Reardon, unfurled the Stars and Stripes and then Master William Connell, a boy of 7 years, dressed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance address on behalf of the children of the district. Master James M. Curley, Jr., recited "Our Flag."

During the evening there was a movie show and band concert.

SEP-5-1917

ASKS FIXED PRICE FOR CITY'S COAL

SEP 5 1917

Curley Declares That This Would Lower Cost of Fuel in Boston.

An appeal to Washington, urging United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield to set a price at which coal dealers will be compelled to furnish bituminous and anthracite coals to the city of Boston, was forwarded by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon over his signature. The mayor feels that such a ruling from Washington would break the local price for soft coal to $7.50 a ton almost immediately.

His letter to Fuel Administrator Garfield reads:

"The city of Boston is confronted with a condition, in the matter of fuel supply, which apparently can only be corrected through the assistance of your board.

"The city of Boston has advertised on four occasions during the past six months for a supply of fuel for school buildings and for charitable and correctional institutions and hospitals, but has been unable to secure a tender from any of the wholesale dealers in coal in Massachusetts. I believe it would be within the power of your board to designate a price at which the coal dealers shall be required to furnish coal to the city, the amount to be furnished by each dealer to be based on the capitalization of the corporation or partnership. We shall require about 70,000 tons."

Yesterday the mayor approved a private purchase by Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn of 1560 tons of New River bituminous at $8.35 a ton for Long island, delivery to be made within the next week. The purchase was made from the Northern Coal Company and is the lowest price for New River coal the city has been able to obtain in the past year.

Today the city will open bids for 55,000 tons of coal for various municipal institutions, deliveries to be made from time to time during the next 12 months at a flat rate. According to the mayor, there is no probability of any bids being received on this bid, the fifth the city has advertised, because of the fear of future conditions by coal dealers, who do not dare set a price today at which they will have to deliver coal a year hence.

SEP-4-1917

SCOTCHMEN HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC

SEP 4 - 1917

Curley Discounts Reports Russia Is Faltering in War.

Scotchmen of Greater Boston gathered to the number of nearly 10,000 yesterday at Caledonian Grove for their annual picnic and athletic carnival. The track events divided chief interest with the Highland dancing and bagpipe playing competitions.

About a score of Col. Guthrie's Kilties, home on furlough, were given a big ovation when they came onto the grounds in the war plaids.

Mayor Curley was the principal guest and his address engaged itself prominently with the war situation. He discounted the reports that Russia was faltering in the war, citing the opinion of Gen. Scott, one of the American mission to Russia, whom he talked with recently in Washington, to the effect that Russia is in the war with all its heart.

He told of his recent trip to the Valcartier, Quebec, camp, at which Col. Percy A. Guthrie's Kilties are being trained for overseas service. He commended the spirit of loyalty to the cause of the Allies being shown by Scotchmen everywhere.

SEP-6-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island was yesterday inspected by Acting Mayor James Donovan and the Councilmanic committee on prison inspection, Chairman Ballantyne and Councilmen Ford and Attridge making the trip. Long pending improvements, such as removing the dangerous boiler house from beneath the chapel, remodeled buildings and constructing a model hennery, will probably be reported against by the committee on the grounds that it is only a matter of a year or two before the legislation sought by Mayor Curley to have the State take over this juvenile correctional institute will be passed and the city relieved of a burden of $40,000 a year for the care of from 100 to 150 boys.

Supt. John J. Ryan was highly praised by the committee for the showing he has made at the institution.

SEP 6 1917

Three paving contractors bid on one of the biggest asphalt jobs of the year yesterday. The contract was for 36,161 square yards scattered in every corner of the city, and this, coupled with the labor market and plenty of other bituminous work now under way, is said to have kept other contractors from going after the job. The lowest bid yesterday was from the Bermudez Company at $111,542.27 for three-inch sheet asphalt. The Rowe Contracting Company bid $114,226.05 for Topeka-type and the Warren Brothers Company bid $112,783.95 for Topeka-type.

The last named company was the only firm bidding its own patented Bitulithic, offering this two-inch surface at $123,993.86. Public Works Commissioner Murphy intimated yesterday his intention of making the award to the lowest bidder.

SEP 7 - 1917

A busy councilmanic session has been arranged by Clerk of Committees John F. Dever for today. The committee on finance will meet to discuss the long-controverted matter of either an appropriation or a loan for the reconstruction of the Broadway bridge and other pending loan orders. Following this there will be a spirited meeting of the Council as a whole on an application for a site for a cemetery.

In the evening the problem of permanently removing cars from the shopping district of Washington street during the rush hours in the late forenoon and entire afternoon will be given a public hearing by the entire Council. The Chamber of Commerce favors the continuance of the experiment which started last December, while a number of South Boston and Dorchester residents are in bitter opposition.

JOURNAL - SEP-4-1917

LABOR'S LOYALTY HOLIDAY THEME

SEP 4 - 1917 D

Setback for Democracy Would React Deplorably Upon Welfare of Workers---Speakers Warn.

Journal

Labor's loyalty to the government in its battle for world democracy was yesterday's Labor Day theme. Heartily applauded speeches by leaders were replete with assurances that labor is "with the President" to see the war through to a victorious and decisive culmination.

"This is labor's war," speakers contended, and they held that a set-back for democracy in any portion of the world would react deplorably upon the labor movement in the United States and in every civilized country. "Labor will, therefore, make sure that its productiveness is not impaired, and the war efficiency of the federal government thereby impaired," came the promise. The presence of many thousands of labor men in the ranks of the country's volunteer forces was hailed as a decisive proof of fidelity to national duty.

With these patriotic declarations, however, were coupled warnings to employers that labor standards must not be lowered nor advantageous legislation, obtained by labor, repealed on any pretext of military necessity.

For the first time in many years, Boston saw no Labor day parade. That funds available for war relief and purchase of Liberty bonds, might be saved for those purposes rather than expended on a procession, the annual demonstration was omitted, and in its place a mass meeting was held yesterday morning at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common. About 4000 persons gathered for the concert and the speaking, the meeting being under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Guests of Mayor

In the afternoon, members of the Central Labor Union and of the Building Trades Council were guests of the mayor at a luncheon in the Quincy House. Several unions had socials at their headquarters during the afternoon and evening.

The dual honors held by James Duncan as first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and as a member of the American Mission recently returned from Russia, made him the central figure in Boston's observance of Labor's day. He it was who had been chosen to outline labor's attitude toward the world war, and there was prolonged cheering when he began, "Labor will stand back of the President to the end in order that the great institutions of our free republic may be defended.

"The labor man," he continued, "who is willing to put selfish interest before humanity is not worthy of the name citizen. Unhappily, the press, and principally magazine writers, so-called intellectuals, judge the activities of organized labor too much from the occasional mistake in the expressions of a hopeless minority.

"Criticism has been heaped upon labor because of the activities of the People's Liberty party and organizations with similar high sounding names, which have come forward with nostrums, not realizing that the issue is democracy versus Prussianism.

"What about the rich man, though? While criticising labor because here and there an adverse voice is heard, is he as willing to open his purse for the government as is the laboring man to risk his life for the nation he loves?"

Respected in Russia

"I do not know a place where the United States as a people are as much respected as by the great people of Russia," said Mr. Duncan in the account of his trip to Russia as the labor member of the American mission. He was emphatic in his assertion that Russia will not arrange a separate peace with the Central Powers.

"The Russian people," he said, "following their great revolution should not be judged by the wreck which was left to them by the deposed Czar. The latter, through some of the most diabolical schemes ever hatched even under absolutism, had left the defensive institutions of that great country in such a veritable wreck, incidental to his purpose of entering into an individual peace with Prussian militarism that the young democracy had first to endeavor to get munitions and implements for war purposes.

"As the methods for providing these had also been left in a seriously crippled condition, great difficulty was experienced in even permitting the young democracy to maintain the semblance of war activities.

"Yet there are people in that country, and evidently some in this country, who desire rather to judge the new democracy by the wreck left by the Czar than by the great and noble aspirations and hopes of a newly freed people to provide munitions, administration and front trenches can stay there only if eight others, men or women, are working to supply them. A worker should realize that at the present time the best way to serve the country, humanity, and himself is to become a member of a labor organization."

Speaks at Luncheon

At the luncheon at the Quincy House, the mayor said that "the hardest time for labor will come at the end of the war. There never was a better time for labor to fortify itself. You will have to face not a few capitalists, but a lot of adventurers and speculators who have become suddenly rich. That is the kind that always wants to crowd labor."

The mayor referred to his salary increases given 6300 city employes during his administration, as an indication of his determination to secure a fair deal "for my own people, the toilers." In this connection he referred to members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston and the Massachusetts Real Eestate institutionss suitable to their changed conditions. This included the great and almost unequaled effort of supplying their soldiers with the essentials to stand off the Teuton savagery practised by and constituting Prussian militarism.

"When the munitions and rolling stock from this country are made available, you will see a drive on the eastern front that will surprise the world.

"Russia is fighting for industrial democracy as are we. Organized labor in the United States not only stands for and will protect the democracy of our own country, but demands, and is willing to fight for it, that democracy shall be extended to all the people of the civilized countries."

Labor Buys Bonds

President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union referred in his speech to the raising of $385,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds by labor men of Boston and promised that at least an equal amount of the second issue would be taken.

"I have sent a request to the President," he said, "that the first allotment of $50,000 worth be assigned to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"At least 75 per cent of the young men of our organization have volunteered or are subject to the draft. We ask that, while our boys are across the water, employers be equally patriotic in their treatment of workers during this crisis of the world's history. The government reports show that 44 large corporations during the past year increased their profits more than $591,000,000 over those of the previous 12 months. Labor is entitled to a fair share of the profits they create at this particular time.

"We want to serve notice on the unfair employers that we shall fight them just as hard as our boys are fighting the Huns across the water. And we shall not allow the exploitation of women and children that profits may be still further swollen."

Introduced as "the friend of labor," Mayor Curley warned against a patriotism "that like charity may serve as a cloak to hide many sins."

"The power of money has ever been exerted," he said, "to crush human progress. Make the child labor law mean what it was intended to mean, and don't let it be suspended on the pretext of necessity.

"The Allies and the Central Powers both realize that the war must be won by organized labor. The men in the Exchanges, who opposed the increases, as "high class citizens living outside of Boston."

Mr. Duncan spoke interestingly of his visit to Russia, and of the labor problems that confronts that country. Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Central Labor Union also spoke briefly at the luncheon.

At the bandstand meeting, the following resolution, passed by the Central Labor Union, was read by President McGrady:

Continued next page

SEP-4-1917

(1)

LABOR DAY SPEAKER ON COMMON



JAMES DUNCAN,
First vice president A. F. of L., delivering address at outdoor meeting which headed Boston's holiday program and took the place of the usual parade of the laboring men. He was labor member of the American mission to Russia.

SEP-3-1917.

MAYOR PREDICTS WAR WILL END IN NINETY DAYS

SEP 3 - 1917

Farewell to Jewish Soldiers Marks Opening of the Hebrew Convention.

Mayor Curley's prediction that the war will end in 90 days, and a plea by Col. Harry Cutler that American troops be sent to Russia, marked a notable patriotic demonstration in Temple Ohabei Shalom last evening when thousands of Jews gave a rousing send-off to the members of the Y. M. H. A. who have enlisted or been drafted. The meeting was held in connection with the convention of that organization.

Four rabbis, representing all shades of Judaism, participated in the impressive ceremonies. About 500 young men, commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors and drafted men, were present.

The mayor based his prediction on information gained during his visit to Washington last week. He told of a long conference with Gen. Scott of the Root mission, when he was assured that Russia will keep her place until victory is achieved by the Allies. He predicted a revolution in Germany soon and a fate for the Kaiser like that of Nicholas of Russia.

Mayor Curley said that he favored the conscription of all aliens who have been in this country more than one year. Within 30 days, he said, President Wilson will take the matter up with the British, French and Italian governments.

Col. Cutler declared himself in favor of sending American troops to Russia.

"For my part," he said, "I wish that the troops of the oldest democracy in the world were stationed side by side with those of the newest democracy, Russia, and that we might thereby hearten the 30,000,000 man-power in that new republic to make a supreme effort for the insurance of a government, to save its people from the yoke of the Romanoff and its vicious influences, so that out of this terrible holocaust there might arise a new beacon light, a new statue of Liberty on the eastern hemisphere, to become a blessing to countless unborn millions, a land where the precept of our martyred President, 'government of the people for the people and by the people' might be forever established.

"I wish just as earnestly that we could send out troops to defend with their lives the Mesapotamian front, in order that Palestine, the cradle of our principles and ideas, and the hope of our future, might come under the guidance of this, our glorious nation. Moreover, nothing could be of greater moment to me than to serve the country of my nativity, simultaneouly with the country of my adoption, Russia and United States in this history making crisis.

"We Jewish citizens of this beloved land, as demonstrated by this meeting, are eagerly answering the call to the colors—the flag of the United States of America, symbol of the equality of mankind—and we will discharge our duty with the fullest measure of fervor and patriotism, and bring to the altar of sacrifice the best that is in us."

He said that in the present draft out of an army of 650,000 probably 50,000 or 60,000 will be men of the Jewish faith. He told of the plans of the Jewish Welfare Board to aid the soldiers.

Rabbi Israeli brought forth a tremendous outburst of applause when he said that the Jews who are enrolled as members of the great American army of liberty will fight not only for the vindication of moral law, but for the vindication of international law. He bitterly assailed the Kaiser and the German government.

President Hurwitz delivered an eloquent address in which he bid Godspeed and farewell to the Jewish men in the government service.

Convention Opens

Support of President Wilson and the nation in unlimited degree in prosecuting the war with Germany was pledged by 2000 delegates, alternates and visitors to the seventh annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England, third annual gathering of the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England and annual conference of Hebrew teachers from all parts of Massachusetts, at the joint opening business meeting at Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon.

The pledge of fealty to the flag and the American institutions, representing 15,000 young men and women of the Jewish faith in New England, was wired to President Wilson last evening.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak, the new spiritual guide of the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, pronounced the opening prayers. Addresses were delivered by Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Y. M. H. A.'s of New England; David A. Ellis of the Boston Transit Commission, who represented the national council of the Y. M. H. A. and kindred associations; A. C. Ratshesky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Jacob Asher of Worcester, Max Mitchell and Morris D. Waldman, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities.

SEP 3 - 1917

Speaks as Zionist

"This is a war convention," said Miss Susan Brandeis. "In this time of stress we must all get together. I am confident that the Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. will do everything in their power to help the nation in its crisis. In fact, the very idea of this meeting, of this convention, is to co-operate.

"We Zionists, and it is as a Zionist primarily that I am speaking to you, are also trying to co-operate.

"Look at the Jewish men in Washington who are giving their all to the nation. One of the associates of the secretary of war is Prof. Felix Frankfurter. Many other Boston Jews have given up their valuable time, Louis E. Kirstein and others.

"Fifteen or 20 years from now we must take the places of those who are leading us now. So our task is really a task of preparation.

"The Zionists have that idea in mind, that Palestine will be ours in the future.

Continued next page

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(2)

but it can be brought nearer and nearer by preparation. We know what the great mass of Jews think of the situation. President Wilson, Lord Balfour, men in this and other countries have thought for Palestine.

"Remember that your organization is being greatly depleted, as it naturally would. Many thousands have already been taken out of New England and between five and 10 per cent. are Jews.

Spirit of Jewry

"We who meet here in Boston, the heart of New England," said Mr Ellis, "are meeting in a place whose ideals, aspirations, institutions, and to a certain extent, its population are essentially Jewish. America, which was built up on the Puritan foundation, is also Jewish and to this America we owe all the duty not only of a man who lives in a country to that country, but as a Jew to a land that is built on what is best and highest and noblest in Jewish aspiration.

"That is the thought I want to leave implanted in your mind. You are the Jewry of the future of New England as well as, to a large degree, the Jewry of the present and when you approach the problems which are going to arise in the future, I know you will do it with the full sense of responsibility not only to our fine, old, ever-vital Jewish race, but also to the United States of America, which represents the dreams of our prophets and stands for what is noblest in the world of today.

Mr. Ratshesky, member of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, said: "The world is passing through the greatest crisis it has ever had. The Jews of the world are passing through as great a crisis as they have ever had. And it is fitting that you, in your convention today, consider that crisis, that you make no mistakes in your deliberations and that you emerge not only as good Jews—as better Jews—but as better Americans. That is your duty at this time, because the United States of America must emerge from this war victorious and we must do more than our share to help the nation."

Mr. Mitchell referred to work being done by the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations. He said that the future of the Jew and Judaism depends on these organizations.

Mr. Waldman appealed to the delegates to take a more active interest in the work of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston.

Pledges Loyalty

Judge Asher introduced the following patriotic resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The United States of America, true to its ideals of unselfish and devoted service to humanity, is engaged in the mighty combat to give the small nations their place in the sun and to make the world safe for democracy; and,

"Whereas, a lasting and just peace can only be secured by a firm and unreserving determination to carry the war to a victorious conclusion, free from the spirit of conquest and of economic retaliation, as expounded in the splendid state papers of the President; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New England, in convention assembled, pledge our government, the United States of America, our steadfast devotion, and our readiness to respond to its call with our lives and our fortunes, in order that our country may continue to stand out among the nations as the 'torch of liberty enlightening the world.'"

President Hurwitz in his annual message reviewed the progress of the movement during the year, how the war has affected it and made a number of recommendations. One was that each association establish a Zionist department.

"Six years ago saw the inception of our associated movement in the very city in which we are now gathered," he said.

"The events of the past few months—America's entry into the world war—make us feel that the action of the organizers of our movement was providential; for if ever there was need in our communities, organizations such as our, Jewish communal institutions, dedicated to civic, social and educational service, the time is now at hand. If ever there was need for service unselfish and patriotic, not only on the part of individuals, the time is the present. Fortunately we have the organization units and fortunately they have experienced service, so that today they constitute so many trained bodies, all dedicated to the cause of service and ready to perform any and all kinds of service that may be required of them.

"A brief review of the important activities engaged in during the past year will serve to indicate the progress made by the Associated and at the same time suggest the problems demanding consideration and solution."

He reviewed the Central Boston Y. M. H. A. building campaign, in which 4000 members were secured, and continued:

For Central Building

"When this membership campaign was undertaken, it was the hope and expectation of your executive officers that the campaign for raising the $250,000 with which to make possible the purchase of a site and the erection of the proposed central Y. M. H. A. Building, would be launched immediately following the holding of the convention. As a matter of fact, Edward A. Filene and Max Mitchell, even previous to the launching of the membership campaign, promised large and substantial contributions toward the building fund, provided that the membership campaign would be successful.

"Unfortunately, the present status of affairs brought about by the reason of the entry of our country in the war necessarily interferes with the immediate carrying out this contemplated project. However, we feel hat this matter is of such a vital importance to the general welfare of the entire Y. M. H. A. movement in New England that the project must not be indefinitely delayed and we therefore are of the opinion that as soon as conditions warrant, a campaign for the raising of this sum should be launched and that such campaign should be conducted and carried on thrugh the offices of the Associated, as was the membership campaign.

"The war and the draft have had a most distressing effect upon our organization, temporarily stultifying all interest in the convention, so that it appeared for a time as though it would have to be postponed. A meeting of the presidents held July 28 at the Revere Y. M. H. A. headquarters helped to dissipate that sentiment entirely. The resolutions adopted at the meeting were of such great importace that their consideration and adoption by this convention is strongly advised.

"We recommended that all associations organize war emergency bureaus to provide for the present exigency with the following purposes:

"1—Explain the provisions of the draft law.

"2—Assist relatives of the men in the service in the transmission of intelligence.

"3—Provide for the comfort of the enlisted and drafted men by furnishing delicacies, literature, etc.

SEP-3-1917.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY, MR. MURPHY?

SEP 3 - 1917

Mayor Curley is entitled to have his veracity vindicated with reference to that mysterious $10,000 that proved to be the sensation of the recent bonding probe by the Finance Commission.

The Journal again offers its columns to the mayor in case he desires a chance to explain the affair. The Journal again offers its columns to Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic city committee in case he recollects what became of the $10,000 "invested" by two paving contractors in one of his promotion schemes. The Journal again calls on the Finance Commission to offer its witness stand to Mayor Curley, where, under oath, after being duly summoned, he can undoubtedly explain just where there has been a misunderstanding and an erroneous impression conveyed to the citizens of the municipality of which he is the honored chief executive.

If Mr. Daly, former partner of Mayor Curley, lied under oath about his dealings with the mayor in a financial capacity, the mayor's reputation has been jeopardized by a trusted associate, and the courts can act accordingly. As far as the belief that the mayor intentionally told an untruth in a formal statement to the press of Boston about where he received $10,000 is concerned, we dislike to harbor such a thought and trust that it is utterly unfounded.

But the matter should be cleared up, with finality and despatch, as it would be unfortunate if it were delayed long enough to be injected into an otherwise savory and gentlemanly mayoral campaign.

SEP-3-1917

CITY WILL FURNISH RUBBISH CANS FREE

Anybody can have a little rubbish can nowadays. If you find the sidewalk being unduly littered in front of your home rush to the City Hall and get a few rubbish cans—for nothing—and teach the neighbors what spotless town should be like.

The Public Works Department is ready to supply rubbish cans both large and small, and also agrees to clean them out at regular intervals, but the citizen and property owner must first give his permission to have the cans, which by the way are neat, good looking affairs, placed on his property.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-4-1917

PARADELESS LABOR DAY

Feature of the Day Was the Meeting Addressed by James Duncan on the Common

SEP 4 1917

For the first time in many years the labor unions in Boston had no Labor Day parade. Instead they had a meeting on the Common, with an estimated attendance of about 4000. This meeting was held around the Parkman Bandstand, whence James Duncan delivered a speech defining the attitude of organized labor toward the war. Mr. Duncan is first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and was a member of the Root Commission from the United States to Russia. There were several other speakers, including Edward F. McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union, and Mayor Curley of Boston. Mr. Duncan expressed confidence in the ability of Russia to recover, and gave credit to the workmen of that country, especially the workmen's deputies in the Duma, for the success of the revolution. Relative to the patriotism and the reliability of the union men in the United States he said—

"No need to ask about the patriotism of the laboring men of America today. Look back over the record of the past. Ever have they been in the forefront in defense of our institutions. In the dark days of the Civil War members of organized labor were at the front. And when that war was ended, and the soldiers trooped back to take up their former occupations in life, the toll of battle was apparent. In many labor organizations so many members were gone that there were not quorums left to transact business.

"And in the war for the freedom and democratization of Cuba it was the same. Roosevelt, when President, told me that when the night came on in Cuba and the squads went out in search of the dead and dying, it was amazing how many men found lying on the field of battle were identified through the paid-up trade union cards found in their uniforms.

"With such a record behind us, what else could be expected today but almost unanimity among labor men in backing up the President?

"Labor will stand by President Wilson until Prussian militarism is dethroned and the German people have an opportunity to form a government of, by and for the people.

"Occasionally an adverse action crops out from among the mass of organized labor. Unhappily, the newspapers, but more particularly the magazine writers—the so-called intellectuals, judge the activities of organized labor too much from the occasional mistakes that are made, or by the expression of a hopeless minority. It is because of this that when some adverse expression is made, the news is flashed here and there that on this o subject organized labor is wro g.

"We are willing to be judged by activities, to have their merits or de checked up. Such a proceeding would the activities of organized labor t nine-tenths for the good. The disturb who take the wrong pathway, are noti only because they are a loos cog in th wheel.

"Any labor man willing to place his individual interests before the interests of humanity is unworthy of the name of citizen. And any laboring man who is unwilling to serve his country in this crisis is unworthy of that title.

"But what about the rich man? Is he to stand on the sidewalk and criticise us because at times certain of our members come forward and under caution of the People's Liberty party or some other high standing title ask for peace here and there? No. The man with money must come forward too, with the mass of the workers of the nation, and give of his means so that the cause may triumph."

NO BIDS FOR CITY'S COAL

SEP 4 1917

Time Expired at Noon Today on Advertisement for 55,000 Tons of Bituminous and Anthracite for Winter Use

When the time expired at noon today for the receipt of bids for furnishing the city of Boston with 55,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal, not a bid had been received. Several representatives of the leading coal dealers of the city were at the office of the superintendent of supplies, but no comment was made on the peculiar situation. The result was just as the mayor anticipated, and in accord with the warning given him during the conference he held with the dealers last week.

This is the fifth time that the city has advertised without result. The first advertisement gave little encouragement for bidders to supply small amounts. The specifications were changed at the request of the dealers, so that lots of several thousand tons might be considered. This plan was of no more effect than the original plan. The mayor believes that the dealers are not treating the city fairly and that is why he appealed to uel Controller Garfield.

Aug - 22 - 1917

MAYOR CURLEY APPROVES DAY IN THREE ORDINANCE

ACTS AFTER RECEIVING WORD FROM THE FIREMEN THAT THEY WOULD SEEK NO MORE CONCESSIONS

AUG 22 1917

Mayor Curley signed this afternoon the City Council's amended ordinance granting Boston firemen one day off in three, and sent the pen to Councillor Daniel J. McDonald, author of this much-discussed order. The mayor waited until a few hours of the expiration of the statutory time limit for action, time being up this afternoon at five o'clock—fifteen days from the receipt of the ordinance from the city clerk. The mayor based his favorable action on this letter from the counsel of the Russell Club:

Hon. James M. Curley Mayor of Boston:
Dear Sir—At a conference with a committee representing the firemen of the city of Boston, I was authorized to say to your honor that if the ordinance granting one day off in three for firemen becomes effective, the firemen will seek no further concessions from the City Government in the matter of time off, nor will they interest themselves directly or indirectly in the enactment of any ordinance providing that the day off in three plan be changed.

Respectfully yours,
Thomas D. Lavelle.

The ordinance will go into effect on the first day of February, 1918. Besides providing that no Boston firemen shall be obliged to work more than two days in three, it stipulates that three hours per day shall be allowed for meals.

In signing the ordinance, the mayor made no comment as to the additional expense which the opponents believe must fall upon the city. He said that his fear had been that the firemen, if denied the change in hours, would make another attempt to secure the two-platoon system, which would prove much more expensive than the present plan. With that fear in mind, he asked for an opinion from the firemen and received the above letter. The firemen, in their arguments before the City Council, claimed that no more men would be necessary. Fire Commissioner Grady has asserted that 192 additional men would be needed to keep the department manned as at present.

It is probable that the Chamber of Commerce will take the matter to the courts to settle the quesion whether the ordinance is legal.

SEPT-4-1917

THREE BIDDERS FOR PAVING

One of the Largest Jobs of the Year Attracts Little Interest—Streets Not Well Grouped

SEP 4 1917

Only three contractors showed a desire to undertake the city's latest street surfacing job, embracing 36,161 square yards, when bids were opened in the office of the public works department today. Whether lack of interest was the result of an unfavorable condition of the supply and labor markets or due to the fact that the streets involved are poorly grouped was not indicated.

The streets are Beacon, from Raleigh to the Boston & Albany Railroad; North Russell, from Cambridge to Eaton; Maverick square, from Sumner to Maverick; Harvard, from Prescott to the south side of Harvard square; Brighton avenue, from Commonwealth avenue to Cambridge street; Bowdoin, from Mount Ida road to Topliff street, and South, from Jamaica street to the Arborway.

Though the total yardage conforms to the new idea of doing work in large volume to attract highly competitive bidding, the streets are so far apart that contractors would gain no particular advantage in figuring. The bids were as follows:

Bermudez Company—Asphalt, $111,542.27; Topeka, $111,903.88.

Rowe Contracting Company—Asphalt, $116,044.10; Topeka, $114,226.05.

Warren Brothers Company—Asphalt, $118,208.11; Topeka, $112,783.95; bitulithic, $123,998.86.

SEPT-6-1917

RECORD OF EVERY BOSTON MAN

SEP 6 1917

Committee of Five Named to Co-operate With State Information Bureau

A Boston committee to coöperate with the Massachusetts Soldiers Information Bureau, of which Charles S. Baxter is the director, was chosen at City Hall today, as follows: Michael H. Corcoran, James R. Nicholson, Felix Vorenberg, Conrad Reuter and Harold Peabody.

The object of the Boston committee will be to keep an accurate record of the whereabouts and welfare of every Boston man in the service of his country, and to keep a roll of honor consisting of all men from Boston enlisted in any branch of the service. A Massachusetts building is to be established in Paris for the soldiers, at which place information will be given in regard to their families at home, and the families at home will be kept informed as to the condition of their relatives at the front. The same kind of work is to be carried on all over the State. The Boston committee has already made plans for the work as it pertains to this city.

Aug - 25 - 1917

MILTON TAX RATE UP $1.80

Fixed by the Assessors at $16 Which is the Highest in the History of the Town—Income Tax Law the Cause

AUG 25 1917

Milton's tax rate was announced today and is $16, an increase of $1.80 over last year and the highest in the history of the town. Six years ago the town had a rate of $10.80. This year's big jump is attributable to the working of the new income and intangible personal property tax law, the return from which to Milton was $220,378.17, a much smaller amount than the town would have received under last year's rate from the $17,844,491 personal property valuation which it lost. The town's total valuation is now $17,830,703, against $35,104,044 last year.

Milton's liabilities are fixed at $608,757.91, an increase of $57,973.22, and the assets outside the tax levy are $99,549.75, not including the return from the income and intangible personal property tax. The assets are $34,682.92 more than in 1916. The amount to be raised by taxation is $270,829. 99.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-4-1917

MORE EFFICIENT MARKETING

This is a free country, and it is rather interesting to note that in order for a farmer to bring a wagon load of truck into a Boston square and offer it for sale he must first secure two permits, one from the State Board of Agriculture, the other from the City Council. The people wait with such patience as they may while His Honor the Mayor intercedes with these august bodies for the permission. Even then it will be only a partial opportunity. Dorchester will have one easy-money food day a week; so will East Boston, South Boston, and two different sections of Roxbury. Why should not this opportunity to the public come every day in the week? These sales by the farmers have everywhere been a success, not only for the farmer but for the beleaguered householder of small means, hemmed in by the special privileges commandeered by big business organizations.

SEP 4 1917

Why not open up a bit and give the poor man a fighting chance against this H. C. L. wolf which has dogged his door for some years? There is opportunity for some sagacious political leader to make himself popular by a wise and forceful advocacy of this need not only in the city but in the country. There the beef trust has the farmer by the throat. If he raises cattle and hogs for sale on the hoof he can sell them thus only to the trust at its price. He cannot slaughter them himself. He must have it done by the authorized town official, wait his convenience and pay his price. No wonder he gives up the idea of raising his own meat, which every farmer did a half-century ago. When he would raise milk in quantity the milk trust assumes the function of the beef trust and does for him in the same way.

Take the case of Lynn, for instance. No doubt it is typical. Within just a few days it has opened public markets in the west end of Lynn Common on the direct road to Boston. There consumers eagerly buy directly from producers to the advantage of both. Here a hundred years ago such a market thrived. Of late years the farmers have been passing this spot on the long road to Boston with heavy loads of this same produce. The vegetables, sold to wholesalers in Boston, have gone back to the Lynn retailers, and been sold there to the Lynn people at a price many times that received by the farmer after his long, weary haul to the city. Why all this greater work for less returns on the part of the farmer? Why the loss of money and freshness of food to the householder? Very likely there lurks in our midst a produce trust also. In any case this whole business of food production, transportation and availability to the consumer needs a business doctor very much indeed. The market idea will help. A return to sanity in sanitation regulations will help, business efficiency in transportation and marketing will help most of all perhaps. It may be we shall get another commission on this; but what we really need is a messiah.

CURLEY APPEALS TO LABOR

SEP 4 1917

Defends His Course as Mayor and Asks for Support at the Polls

An appeal for the labor vote was made by Mayor Curley at the Labor Day dinner tendered by him to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union at the Quincy House.

"I am sure you will support me as I have always stood for a square deal for my own, the working people," he said.

President E. F. McGrady of the C. L. U. introduced Mr. Curley. "The mayor," he said, "has never failed to come across for any request I have made in the name of organized labor."

Mayor Curley said: "My record, while mayor, speaks for itself and the members of labor unions know from this record who their friend is. I have always been faithful and an unflinching supporter of things that are right and hope to remain so.

"It has been possible to reduce the debt $1,000,000 a year for four years and yet increase salaries all along the line."

The mayor defended himself at length for his course in signing the one-day-off-in-three order for firemen, saying that he knew of cases where firemen had gone insane because kept in quarters apart from their families so long, and charged that the opposition to the order on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange came from the same quarter which would have brought about the discharge of old men from the employ of the city, instead of pensioning them.

James Duncan, vice president A. F. of L., and others spoke, and among those present were Representative George Curran, candidate for the Senate; Henry

NEW PLAYGROUND DEDICATED

SEP 4 1917

Mayor Curley Promises to Spend $200,000 More at Mission Hill, Roxbury

More than 4000 persons attended the dedicatory exercises of the Mission Hill playground, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, and heard the mayor's promise that the city would spend $200,000 more within a year to extend the playground to Faxon street.

The Stars and Stripes were unfurled by Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Representative Dennis Reardon, and William Connell, seven years old, costumed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance speech in behalf of the children of the district. Master James M. Curley, jr., son of the mayor, recited "Our Flag."

There were athletic games for boys and girls and a three-mile cross-country run through the district, finishing at the playground, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Association and others competed. It was won by James Starr in 15 min. 20 sec. He was awarded a gold watch, while a silver cup was given to George Burke, who finished second.

GREETS MEDAL-OF-HONOR MEN

Mayor Curley Listens to Stories of Unusual Bravery from Company That Calls on Him

Stories of unusual bravery in war were related to Mayor Curley this noon by members of the Legion of Honor, who won special recognition from Congress. A delegation of fifty veterans, many of them accompanied by their wives, called on the mayor to invite him to attend their annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza tonight. The delegation was headed by Orville T. Chamberlain, who won his medal by bravery at Chickamauga. The mayor declared that he and Mrs. Curley would attend with pleasure.

One of the stories that particularly interested the mayor was that concerning Gunner E. A. Gisburne of the United States Naval Reserve, who was shot through the knee in Vera Cruz two years ago when he tried to save Marine Daniel J. Haggerty of Cambridge. Another tale was that of Lowell M. Maxham of Boston, who served in the Army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fredericksburg saved the flag when the colorbearer was shot.

P. J. Kiel of Charlestown, one of the veterans, related stories concerning many of the men, and when he had finished the mayor shook hands with each of the delegation. He offered the party the use of two large sightseeing cars to make the trip to Concord and Lexington.

CHAMBERLAIN RE-ELECTED

Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion Concludes Sessions—Banquet at Copley-Plaza Tonight

Orville T. Chamberlain of Elkhart, Ind., was again elected commander of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion at the forenoon's session at the Copley-Plaza. The session was addressed by several of its members and by officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary who were invited to share in the exercises. Other officers elected were John McClay of Charlestown, senior vice commander; Hermann W. Kuchmeister of Winthrop, junior vice commander; William S. Hubbell of New York city, chaplain, and Benjamin B. Levy of New York city, chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. A. C. Rafferty of New York, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, made a few remarks, speaking especially of the benevolent work that had been done by her organization during the year; and others who spoke were Mrs. Mary O. Stevens of Peabody, a member of the Army Nurses' Association; Mrs. Simpson, daughter of Commander Chamberlain; Mrs. John C. Black of Illinois, whose husband was a former commander of the Legion, and former Governor Samuel E. Pingree of Vermont, who is eighty-five years of age.

Upon adjournment at noon the members of the Legion with ladies went down to City Hall to pay their respects to Mayor Curley.

POST - SEP-4-1917.

CURLEY TO MAKE RUN ON RECORD

Defends Signing One-Day-in-Three Ordinance

SEP 4 - 1917

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he is going to make his fight for re-election on his record, and that all he wants of the voters is that they take him at face value.

The Mayor declared his intention to run on his record at the annual Labor Day banquet tendered by him to the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union at the Quincy House.

The one-day-off-in-three ordinance for firemen, recently signed by the Mayor, was defended by him during his address, and, among other things, he declared that three former officers of the fire department are now insane because of the long hours they were forced to spend in the fire stations.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL

More than 200 were present at the dinner. James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, was the guest of honor. The Mayor was given an ovation when he was presented to the diners by President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston C. L. U., who classed the Mayor as "a man who has proved himself a real and true friend to organized labor, and to every working man and woman, whether they are organized or not."

"My record while Mayor of this city speaks for itself," declared Mayor Curley, "and the members of labor unions know from this record who their friend is. I have always been faithful and an unflinching supporter of things that are right, and hope to remain so.

Attacks Storrow

In speaking of the ordinance granting one day off in three for the members of the fire department, he said that three officers, recently retired, are insane, owing to the hours that they were forced to spend in the station houses. The only opposition to the granting of this time off, he said, came from the perpetual opponents of any measure to assist humanity, "the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Real Estate Exchange and a number of property owners who do not live in this city."

These people, he said, had no argument to put up against the granting of this time off to the firemen, only the argument of "patriotism." Their argument was the same as that put up by the same people when, headed by James J. Storrow, they demanded the discharge of the old men employed by the city, saying that the young men used the old ones for pacemakers and thereby retarded the work.

Payroll or Pension

"I told Mr. Storrow," he said, "that possibly, sometime, the Boston Chamber of Commerce might have a Mayor to run the city, and when that time came, he could do as he pleased, but while I am Mayor, any man not fit to work will be placed on the pension list or kept on the pay rolls, but no man will be discharged because of his age and the fact that he is slowing up as a result of the many years of faithful service already given to the taxpayers of this city."

Mr. Duncan addressed the gathering and told of his trip to Russia as a member of the United States Commission, and of the investigations that he and other members of the commission carried on.

SEP-1-1917.

G.A.R. CHIEF SENDS HUB A 'THANK YOU'

SEP 1 - 1917

Mayor Receives Letter From Veterans' Commander

A letter of appreciation for the splendid reception accorded the G. A. R. veterans by the city of Boston during the national encampment recently held here, was received by Mayor Curley last night from National Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson, who was in charge of the convention. The communication also contained an expression of gratitude for the silken flag presented by the Mayor.

COMMANDER'S LETTER

The letter follows:

"Dear Mayor Curley:

"I take the first opportunity after reaching home to express my appreciation of your gracious act on behalf of the citizens of Boston, in presenting me with the elegant silk stand of national colors, while the Grand Army of the Republic parade of the 21st instant was in progress. I shall always prize this standard of our country, the most beautiful flag of the world, as a precious memento of my visit to your historic city.

"I shall never forget the many kindly courtesies extended to me and my comrades of the great organization of which I was chief. These pleasant memories will ever remain in our hearts as bright spots as long as we live.

"Permit me to commend you and your official staff of the city of Boston for your active interest manifested in preparing for the reception and entertainment of our national encampment. I desire to congratulate you on the excellent and satisfactory manner in which you handled the immense crowds that thronged the streets over which the parade passed. The way for the marchers was kept clear, the enthusiastic spectators kept in order and the procession passed over the entire route without a hitch. This satisfactory result is certainly complimentary to the chief executive of the city of Boston.

"Again thanking you for your many courtesies and wishing you abundant success and many years of happiness, I remain, yours sincerely,

"W. J. PATTERSON."

In a letter to Mayor Curley, Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian War Mission, declares that recollections of the reception accorded the envoys in Boston are "the best of all my trip in the United States."

SEP-4-1917.

NOT READY TO JOIN A. F. OF L.

Postoffice Workers So Decide at Convention

SEP 4 - 1917

The National Association of Postoffice Laborers at its sixth annual convention yesterday at John Winthrop Hall went on record as not being in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor at this time. This action was taken at the afternoon session, following a report of the executive committee that while they were not opposed and fully realized the benefits of such affiliation, the time was not yet ripe for such action on their part.

The convention was called to order by John Morrissey, president of the local branch, who introduced National President John H. Bosche of New York to the 25 delegates present from various cities throughout the country.

Mayor Curley was one of the early visitors at the convention and gave the delegates a cordial welcome to the city.

Among others who were present to greet the delegates were John W. McGrath, superintendent of mails at the main office of Boston; John Cassidy of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks, and Edward J. Ryan of the Railway Mail Clerks. Mr. McGrath spoke of the value of the members of the organization in the quick handling of the mails and seconded the Mayor in the hope that they would soon be given an increase in wages.

Officers for the coming year will be elected at this afternoon's session.

SEP-7-1917.

$50,000 BRIDGE LOAN GOES TO COMMITTEE

SEP 7 1917

The committee on finance of the City Council yesterday referred to the executive committee the proposed loan of $50,000 for the reconstruction of the Broadway Extension bridge.

The committee also referred to the executive committee an order appropriating $50,000 for a park in Roslindale, directly opposite the new municipal building, on the site of the Roslindale branch of the public library.

JOURNAL - SEP-5-1917. SEP-3-1917

WILL BUY COAL ON CO-OPERATIVE PLAN IN BOSTON

Association Formed in Faneuil Hall With $50,000 Capital.

SEP 5 1917

Approximately 150 persons gathered last night in Faneuil Hall and formed a stock co-operative association under the statutes of this State, to be known as the Boston Coal Users' Co-operative Association, with a capital stock of $50,000. After a long debate and proceedings, the by-laws of the association were accepted. The Old South Trust Company was selected without debate or proceeding to receive the subscriptions of those who wish to become members of the corporation.

Chairman James J. Irwin of the committee presided. It was he who inaugurated the idea of forming a co-operative club. In his opening address he continually laid stress on the fact that the meeting was called primarily "not as a protest meeting, nor as a rally to denounce the coal barons, but to form a business organization whereby members of a co-operative association might club together and purchase coal.

"We are not opposing the present plan," he said, "but propose to secure a remedy for some of the existing conditions. Long Island City has purchased coal for $7 a ton while we were paying nearly $10. I have been given information that the city of Springfield received coal at $2 less per ton than we have been paying, and that during the past year Lynn secured coal for $1 less a ton than Boston."

The preamble of the constitution of the newly-formed corporation reads as follows:

"The undersigned recommended to the coal consumers of Greater Boston the organization forthwith of a co-operative company under the Massachusetts Statutes governing co-operative organizations to be known as the Boston Coal Usuers' Co-operative Association for the purpose of buying, selling, transporting and otherwise dealing in the production, transportation and distribution of coal and other fuels for the benefit of the shareholders of the association by preventing profiteering, arranging for the sale of coal to the consumer at equitable prices, and, after payment of expenses of administration, providing for the surplus fund required by law and the payment of 5 per cent. dividends on the capital stock, arranging for the division periodically among the shareholders of the net profits of the enterprise on the basis of the patronage severally given by the shareholders, all orders to be taken on the basis of cash with order."

Section 1 of the by-laws provides there shall be 10,000 shares at a par value of $5 per share. This was adopted after the first provision calling for 5000 shares at a par value of $10 was defeated by a vote of the assembly.

WHEN THEY "FALL OUT" AT CITY HALL

SEP 3 - 1917

From analysis of recent bids and occurrences at City Hall, a couple of paving contractors have had a squabble among themselves. The taxpayers are to be congratulated and our hope is that the quarrel will continue for a long time to come.

Like the famous County Ring, the Paving Ring in Boston for years has seemed to be a charmed circle across which outside contractors have feared to tread. Throughout New England, Boston was openly commented upon as being "sewed up tight" for this man or that, according to who was mayor or in charge of the framing of the specifications for various pavements or materials.

A year ago last spring The Journal told a few truths about the methods, the prices and the profits of the "paving ring" and the councilmanic probe that followed under the leadership of the present president of the council, James J. Storrow, resulted in outside contractors putting in an appearance to see whether Boston was still "sewed up." In the face of a rising market for material and labor, paving prices dropped far below the prices paid when the market was low. A quarrel between local contractors, or the severing of certain Damon and Pythias friendships among political paving kings, however, had not been believed possible even in the fondest dreams of the taxpayers.

Here's to the squabble. Long may it last!

SEP 3 - 1917

SEP-1-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

A screech owl was presented to Mayor Curley yesterday by Frank H. Jenkins of the Bay View Stock Farm at West Barnstable. The bird will be shipped by express, and according to report tried to make a meal off one of Jenkins' fingers when captured a few days ago.

It will be sent to the city's aviary after the mayor hears it screech a few times.

The city's reviewing stands, located in front of City Hall and on Boston Common, will be sold to the highest bidder instead of the lumber being utilized by the Public Works Department, according to Supt. of Public Buildings Kneeland.

He has asked 65 builders to submit prices and bids will close at noon next Tuesday. The stands cost the city around $10,000.

SEP 1 - 1917

The Grove street improvement in West Roxbury, which includes both a widening and a relocation was yesterday approved by Mayor Curley and the Board of Street Commissioners. The engineer's estimate of the cost is $60,000. Damage awards totaling $7172.00 will be granted and betterment assessments of $12,385.72 will be levied upon the properties that are improved.

The war mission from Belgium yesterday sent its thanks to Mayor Curley through Baron Moncheur for the municipal reception extended them, saying that their recollection of Boston will be the best of all their trip through the United States.

Past Commander W. J. Patterson of the G. A. R. also sent the mayor a glowing letter of thanks yesterday for the courtesies and kindnesses shown the veterans during their convention.

Those muddles in the Fenway in the rear of the Art Museum will soon be a thing of the past, as Park Commissioner Dillon yesterday ordered a gang to start grading and filling after the mayor had complained that conditions were not proper for the drilling of the troops there.

Benches and drinking fountains will also be installed for the comfort of the troops within a few days, Commissioner Dillon declares.

SEP-1-1917

NAMES FEDERAL DOCTOR FOR CITY HEALTH BOARD

Curley Picks Dr. Safford for New $3000 Berth in Boston.

The appointment of Dr. M. Victor Safford of the United States Public Health Service to a newly created position in the Boston Health Department as epiremiologist at $3000 a year was announced by Mayor Curley last evening. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Civil Service Commission.

SEP 1 - 1917

Dr. Safford at present is receiving $3500 a year from the Federal service and is best known locally as the head of the medical division of the local immigration service, where he has been located almost continuously since 1902. He is a resident of Jamaica Plain, a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and according to Mayor Curley, is leaving the government service in order that he may settle here permanently. During the past summer he has been in charge of the medical work at the military cantonment at Columbia, South Carolina.

In Boston he will work in the medical division of which Dr. David D. Brough, the deputy health commissioner, is in charge. He will devote himself mainly along new lines of medical activities and research, including new ideas and methods he has long desired a chance to inaugurate. Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney is elated over the acceptance of a city appointment by Dr. Safford. Another medical appointment was also announced by the mayor yesterday, Dr. Thomas W. Wickham being named as resident supply surgeon at the Boston City Hospital at $125 a month.

MONITOR - SEP - 1917

BOSTON BUYS COAL AT $8.25

Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies for the City of Boston, today bought 1500 long tons of New River coal, for use at the penal institutions on Deer Island, at $8.25 a ton, from the Metropolitan Coal Company. This purchase is one of the several that are being made from time to time as the result of the failure of the city to obtain bids for furnishing 55,000 tons under contract. A week ago 1500 tons of the same kind of coal were bought at $8.35 a ton, so that the present price is 10 cents a ton lower. Dealers are refusing to bid on the full amount needed, because of the uncertainty of the coal situation.

SEPT - 5 - 1917

COAL DEALERS' NAMES SOUGHT

Conrad W. Crooker in Communication to Federal Trade Commission Demands Information Concerning Its Recent Report

A demand for names and addresses of retail coal dealers in Boston referred to in the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission as dealers who "did not hesitate to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins" last April and May, has been made in a communication to William J. Harris, chairman of the commission, by Conrad W. Crooker, a Boston lawyer, acing "as counsel for a large number of coal consumers, as a citizen and as candidate for attorney-general." Mr. Crooker's communication says:

"Retail coal dealers of Boston are making determined effort to mislead public opinion as to position taken by your commission in recent finding as to coal conditions in this vicinity. Deliberate attempt is being made through paid advertisements to convince consumers that commission has been misquoted by press.

"It is claimed in these advertisements that commission has in later statement modified its former finding and that this subsequent statement has been withheld from the public by local papers.

"In order that my clients and consumers generally may be no longer deceived . . . I demand that your commission forthwith furnish me with a copy of its latest statement relative to Boston conditions and that it also furnish me with the names and addresses of the coal retailers of Boston who in the language of your commission have not hesitated to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins.

"Upon receipt of above information I will personally undertake to place same before every coal consumer of Massachusetts and I will also at once bring same forcibly to the attention of our prosecuting authorities."

The "subsequent statement" mentioned by Mr. Crooker was issued by the Federal Trade Commission and dated Thursday, Aug. 30. It was published by the Boston newspapers of Saturday, the day on which the advertisement of the "Retail Coal Dealers of Boston" appeared. In no way was it suppressed, nor did the advertisement state that it had been. The advertisement appealed to the public to suspend judgment until the statement is published, asserting that "the press of Boston and the public generally have entirely misunderstood the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the profits of the retail coal dealers of Boston during the past few months." The "subsequent statement," as published in The Christian Science Monitor Saturday, was complete as made by L. L. Bracken, secretary of the commission. It merely stated that the report of the commission, saying that dealers had a "margin" of $2 to $4 a ton, had been misunderstood to mean a profit of $2 to $4 a ton, and emphasized the fact that not until all the retail dealer's expenses had been paid out of this margin did his profit begin to appear.

In the coal dealers' advertisement a telegram to L. L. Bracken, secretary of the Federal Trade Commission from Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, dated Aug. 31, is given, which says:

"Commissioner Colver promised me on Wednesday that the Federal Trade Commission would give to the press on Thursday morning a statement showing that the profits of the retail coal dealers of Boston had not been unfair. We cannot patiently bear the ignominy of being branded by the press and public as malefactors while we have full knowledge that we have done our full duty to the people of Boston. Please wire."

Secretary Bracken's reply to this, dated Aug. 31, says, as given in the advertisement:

"Statement was given out Thursday morning exactly as you saw it to press associations and representatives of Boston papers and copies mailed to each Boston daily. Mailing you copies."

In no way can the "subsequent statement" of the commission be taken to show that "the profits of the retail coal dealers of Boston had not been unfair," to use the language of Mr. Hamlin's telegram. Nor does it say whether or not the retail dealers have done their "full duty to the people of Boston." It did nothing more than repeat part of what had already been stated in the report of the commission issued Aug. 25. And in this report the commission said:

"In conclusion it may be said that the coal dealers of Boston, with a few notable exceptions, did not hesitate during the period under discussion, to take advantage of the necessities of the public, and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins."

Whether "margins" of $2.45 to $3.06 were "unreasonable," as the commission in its original report said, is the point at issue and the point that concerns the public. Coal dealers in Boston assert that it cost them $2.50 a ton merely to do business last spring and that expenses have so increased since that some dealers are not making any profit. On the other hand, James J. Irwin, leader in the movement that has resulted in the formation of a league for cooperative coal buying, says that $1.50 a ton should give a fair profit and that he can get coal delivered from cars to consumers' bins for 50 cents a ton.

Coal Users Organize

SEP 5 1917

Two Hundred People in Faneuil Hall Form an Association

About 200 persons assembled last night in Faneuil Hall and formed an organization to be known as the Boston Coal Users Cooperative Association, which will buy and distribute coal for its members on the cooperative plan. The members of the association are to be persons who subscribe and pay for at least one share of the capital stock, at $5 a share. It is planned to begin business when 200 shares of stock have been subscribed for, making a working capital of $1000.

James J. Irwin, who started the movement for the formation of the association, presided. His associates on a committee that is managing the matter until the stockholders shall form an organization are Dr. F. F. Whittier, who for several years has been prominent in the Cooperative and the Consumers' Cooperative Company; Clinton S. Childs, of the Filene store; Mrs. Caroline G. Gray, 929 Massachusetts Avenue, and Cornelius Van Koert. The Old South Trust Company is to receive subscriptions. A meeting of the subscribers to the stock will be called as soon as enough subscriptions have been received.

Chairman Irwin said the egg coal most used by householders in and about Boston sold at the mines at $4.55 a ton, this being the price fixed by President Wilson. All-rail freight on this to Boston would be $2.40, and the cost of delivery should not exceed $1.50, making a cost to the consumer of $8.45 a ton, for a ton of 2240 pounds, or $7.55 for the short ton, of 2000 pounds commonly sold by retailers. This would mean a saving of nearly $2 a ton from the price now asked by all the Boston retailers, $9.50 a short ton. It would be possible, Mr. Irwin said, to have the coal bought cooperatively delivered by some coal company; he had been trying to get a price for such service but had not yet been successful.

Dr. Whittier said the Consumers Cooperative Company, until the new organization could get into running order, would supply coal for a 1 per cent commission charge—9½ cents a ton. Last year the company was able to save 35 cents a ton in buying for its members. This small reduction

Continued next page

SEPT-5-1917.

(1)

from the retailers' price caused an inquiry as to the reason it was no larger. In reply Dr. Whittier said the fault was not with local dealers, but the price at the mines was altogether too high. Before the war began mine operators testified that they could supply coal to their employees at $2 a ton. Adding 70 cents to this as a fair profit, the price at the mine should be much less than is now demanded ($4.45 to $4.90 a ton, under maximum prices as fixed by President Wilson). He believed retailers in Boston and vicinity did not make too much under present conditions.

The statement of Dr. Whittier dampened somewhat the enthusiasm of the gathering for cooperative buying. James H. Stark offered a resolution which was unanimously passed, commending Dr. Harry A. Garfield and the New England Coal Committee for their efforts to reduce the cost of coal to the consumer. Coal ought to be sold at retail in Boston Mr. Stark said, for $5 to $6 a ton. Discussing the price question, Chairman Irwin said he had been informed that hard coal sold for $1 a ton less in Lynn than in Boston, and in Long Island City for only $7 a ton, against $9.50 in Boston. He did not know the reasons for these differences.

By the plan adopted, the Coal Users Cooperative Association will have an authorized capital stock of $50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $5 each. Each shareholder is to have one vote and no more, regardless of the number of shares held by him. The stock is to be nonassessable and the amount held by any one person is limited to 50 shares. The purpose of the association is stated to be "buying, selling, transporting and otherwise dealing in the production, transportation and distribution of coal and other fuels for the benefit of the shareholders of the association by preventing profiteering, arranging for the sale of coal to the consumer at equitable prices, and, after payment of expenses of administration, providing for the surplus fund required by law and the payment of 5 per cent dividends on the capital stock, arranging for the division periodically amongst the shareholders of the net profits of the enterprise on the basis of the patronage severally given by the shareholders, all orders to be taken on the basis of cash with the order."

Through its board of directors, to be elected at a meeting of shareholders, the association is to be governed; this board is to consist of a president, a clerk, a treasurer and a supervisory-auditing committee. The board of directors is to employ a general manager and "such local managers, organizers, agents and employees as it shall deem necessary."

SEPT 1-1917

SEP 1 1917

HYDE PARK FARE PROTESTED

About 1000 citizens attended an open-air meeting at Hyde Park last night to protest against the 11-cent carfare between Hyde Park and Boston center. Mayor Curley spoke at the meeting.

SEPT-1-1917

DELEGATES TO Y. M. H. A. MEETING ARE SIGHTSEEING

First Formal Convention Session Is to Be Held Sunday Morning in Faneuil Hall

SEP 1 1917

Following a meeting at Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue, this morning, the delegates and visitors to the seventh annual convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of New England started on sightseeing trips about Boston. The first formal convention session is to be held Sunday morning at Faneuil Hall. More than 2000 Hebrews from many parts of the New England States are attending the convention.

Rabbi Phineas Israeli officiated at the gathering held Friday night at the West End Y. M. H. A. building. Nearly every representative organization was represented, other delegates, however, arriving in the city today.

Patriotic exercises held at Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park Street, Sunday evening. These exercises will be in honor of the enlisted and drafted men who will be soon called to defend the colors. One of the principal speakers will be Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, a member of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy which is conducting a nation-wide campaign to raise at least $250,000 for the establishment of recreation centers in army and navy cantonments where Jewish young men are stationed.

Efforts will be made to obtain that amount before more than $100,000 by Dec. 31, in order to get $25,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, Jewish banker and philanthropist. Boston is expected to contribute a large sum and Coloner Cutler, at the patriotic meeting Sunday, will outline plans and propositions for carrying on the work.

Other speakers who have been invited are: His Excellency Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Mayor James M. Curley, Albert Hurwitz, Bar Itthamar Ben Avi, Rabbi Harry Novack, Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, Rabbi Isreali, Rabbi J. D. Jurman.

One of the features of the convention will be a conference of Religious School Teachers Sunday afternoon at the West End Y. M. H. A. quarters, 47 Mt. Vernon Street. These conferences were held in former years and were attended not only by Jews, but by the persons of other religious. The program will include addresses by Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, chairman, director of religious department; Albert Hurwitz, president of Y. M. H. A.; Elihu D. Stone, director religious educational department of Association Y. M. H. A.; Louis Hurwich of Columbia University, Edith B. Ricles, director of the religious educational department Association of Y. W. H. A.

A boys and girls club conference is to be held Sunday afternoon at headquarters of the West End Association by the various leaders and directors of different organizations in New England. The program of this conference includes addresses by Nathan A. Hutcher, chairman, director of department of boys clubs of the Associated Y. M. H. A.; Philip Davis, director of Civic Service House, Boston; Mrs. E. B. Kopf, director of social service department, Council of Jewish Women; Coleman Silbert, Esq., former director of department of boys clubs of the Associated Y. M. H. A.; Max Henry Newman, director of boys clubs, Boston Y. M. H. A.

SEPT-1-1917

CHILD LABOR LAW DECLARED NULL

SEP 1 - 1917

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd, on Friday, declared the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law unconstitutional. "Congress," he said, "can regulate trade among the states, but not the internal conditions of labor."

Injunction proceedings which resulted in Judge Boyd's ruling were brought by Robert H. Dagenhart and his sons, Reuben and John, against a cotton manufacturing company to prevent the company from dismissing the two boys, who are minors, from the company's mill at Charlotte. Federal Dist. Atty. William C. Hammer also was made defendant.

The law, which becomes effective today, prohibits the employment of any child under 14 years old, in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery, whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and requires that the working day of children 14 to 15 years old shall not be longer than eight hours.

Reuben Dagenhart is under 16 and John Dagenhart under 14. The father contended he has a right to their wages until they are 21, and that as the North Carolina law allows 11 hours a day, Reuben has a right to work more than eight hours a day, while John has a right to work in the mill, although under 14, because the state law permits it.

AUG-31-1917

BOSTON TO SEND BOOKS TO CAMPS

AUG 31 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Boston Public Library has been designated by the War Council as a center for the collection and distribution of books for soldiers, following the plans of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association in its campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the maintenance and equipment of libraries for American soldiers in the 32 cantonments, in the training camps and wherever soldiers are gathered. The Boston Public Library will be the collecting point for all New England, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, west of Pittsburgh. Most of the libraries are prepaying charges of shipments of books to collection centers. Money donations to the cause will be received by Harold Braddock, director Library War Council, Washington, D. C.

MONITOR - SEPT-6-1917

BOSTON PAVING TO BE REDUCED

Necessities of a Practically Exhausted Emergency Fund Said to Call for Withdrawal of $100,000 From the Streets

SEP 6 - 1917

Money available for paving Boston's streets at the present date is reported by Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the Department of Public Works, and by J. Alfred Mitchell, auditor of the city of Boston, to be $650,257.95. This money represents the appropriations made by the Mayor and the City Council both this year and last.

Commissioner Murphy, however, does not expect to expend all of this sum upon the streets of Boston this year nor to provide for its entire expenditure. He intends to withhold about $100,000 and make it available for general emergency expenditure by the city. The reserve fund, more than $400,000 this year, has been practically exhausted and Mayor Curley has issued stringent economy rules to all of the city departments under his control.

Owing to the unprecedented advance of all supplies needed by the city this year the reserve fund has been drawn upon time and again. Although the Mayor made extraordinary reservations early this year the money available has been nearly all used, hence the emergency orders for retrenchment issued.

The Public Works Department is counted upon by Mayor Curley to save out of its paving funds not less than $100,000. Commissioner Murphy has been compelled to figure on the postponement of that amount of paving work as a consequence, at least this year. The Park and Recreation Department, by the exercise of certain savings, expects to be able to make available for emergency use about $10,000 from its funds. Whether $110,000 additional money will be sufficient to meet the possible additional emergency expenditures of the year, the Mayor, the city auditor and the budget commissioner are as yet unable to state with certainty. All they will say is that they hope this amount of money will be sufficient until the next year's taxes are available and new appropriations made.

This year the Public Works Department expects the granolithic sidewalks it has been having had laid in various parts of the city will amount to a total of about $100,000. Even this schedule of work is being rearranged wherever possible.

The paving division of the Department of Public Works had arranged to spend $639,110 on contracts remaining from last year and those made or to be made the remainder of this year. It is now the plan to let very few additional paving contracts in 1917. The paving division itself may manage to do some of the work it had been planned to have done by contract. This will depend upon the street repair work which will have to be finished while the weather conditions are favorable.

Yesterday afternoon the Park and Recreation Department gave urgent and positive orders to the contractor having repairs of bitulithic paving in hand to fill up and pave with bitulithic paving material four big holes in Columbia Road which were made when the water department of the city of Boston raised four water gates in that thoroughfare to grade early in July. These gates were at Hancock, Bellevue, Stanwood and Bird Street intersections with Columbia Road. The gates were raised to grade of street but the holes made by the workmen of the water divison were not repaired and they kept getting larger and larger for several weeks. The park department issued several orders to the contractor but other work caused the repairs to be neglected until yesterday peremptory orders for repairs forthwith in Columbia Road brought promises from the paving repair contractor that the work will be done at once.

SEPT-7-1917

WASHINGTON ST. HEARING IS HELD

SEP 7 1917

Question of Permanent Removal of Cars From Essex to Franklin Before the Boston City Council for Determination

Permanent removal of the trolley cars from Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. each week day, was the question before the members of the Boston City Council in City Hall last night and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, led by Louis K. Liggett of the retail trade board of the chamber, was registered as in favor of the proposition. John J. Toomey, chairman of the Boston Election Commission and president of the South Boston Board of Trade, urged that the removal of cars from Washington Street in the rush business hours be a question to be decided by vote of the people. At the close of the hearing the councilmen announced that they would take the problem under advisement.

During the course of discussion of the merits of the proposition President Toomey of the South Boston Board of Trade, speaking of the petitions for continuing the removal of cars from the street, intimated that premiums had been paid for names. Mr. Liggett declared that he would give a reward of $1000 to any charity in South Boston if evidence could be procured that the Boston Chamber of Commerce had offered a premium for the obtaining of signatures to the petitions for street car removal. Mr. Toomey did not attempt to back up his insinuations by any sort of evidence.

Mr. Liggett for the Chamber of Commerce opened the hearing for the petitioners. He outlined the chamber's plan providing that trolley cars be kept off Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, permanently that the Washington Street sidewalks be widened, the street in that section of the city be made a one-way thoroughfare, and that the tracks, wires and trolley poles be removed.

Mr. Liggett declared the removal of street cars, tracks and poles in the downtown retail portion of Washington Street is just as necessary as was the removal of the cars, tracks and poles from Tremont Street, between Scollay Square and Boylston Street. He said that the two thoroughfares were similar in character in every respect and that they should have the same traffic treatment and regulation.

Following Mr. Liggett and speaking in favor of trolley car removal from the street were representatives of many Washington Street merchants, women's clubs and other organizations.

Superintendent Dana of the traffic department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company favored the present plan of car regulation in Washington Street. He opposed the removal of cars from the street at night or Sundays, and he urged against track or trolley wire removal. He said that nothing should be done until after the opening of the Dorchester Tunnel to Andrew Square.

Mr. Liggett showed that the chamber had questioned 57,682 persons on the track removal plan by means of cards.

James F. Bliss of the South End, in business in Broad Street, presented a protest against car removal signed by 300 names. Daniel T. O'Connell of the Dorchester Board of Trade, made a plea for the restoration of the street cars in Washington Street at all hours of the day.

State Senator Edward G. Morris also urged restoration of the traffic. He said the agitation for car removal came from men who do not reside in Boston at all. Representative Charles S. O'Connor of South Boston said that the car service was bad, as it is now, for South Boston, and that car removal from Washington Street as a permanent thing would make it a great deal worse.

Others who spoke against the removal of cars from Washington Street were Representative Daniel J. Casey, William J. Foley and William J. Manning, all of South Boston; Raymond P. Delano of the United Improvement Association of Dorchester; John J. Daly, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade; J. Joseph O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens Association and Francis B. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-6-1917-

TO CONFER ON WAR BOOKS

Meeting to Be Held Here on Tuesday Under Auspices of the Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club

A New England war library conference will be held in Boston under the direction of the Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club next Tuesday. An interesting programme has been prepared to arouse enthusiasm and promote zeal in carrying on the campaign for money for books and libraries for soldiers, a work undertaken by the libraries of the country through the American Library Association at the request of the War Department. This conference will take the place of the regular fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

The morning session will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 10.30 o'clock. The speakers will be William F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, chairman of the War Library Finance Committee, "Libraries and the Soldiers"; A. A. Protzman of Pittsburgh, field director for New England appointed by the War Library Council, "Campaign Organization and Field Work"; Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia University Law Library, a member of the committee on a selected list of books for soldiers, "Choice of Books for Soldiers"; John K. Allen, publicity director for Massachusetts, "A Definite Plan of Campaign"; and Charles F. D. Belden, division director for New England, "The Problem of Book and Periodical Donations." Miss Katharine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, will preside.

An informal luncheon will be held at the Copley-Plaza at one o'clock. Among the speakers and guests will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding 26th Division National Army; Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commanding Northeastern Division National Army; Major General Harry F. Hodges, commanding Divisional Cantonment, Camp Devens, Ayer; Lieutenant Colonel Paul Azan of the French army, and Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, ex-president of the American Library Association. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a member of the War Council appointed by Secretary Baker, will preside.

In the afternoon in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library there will be a special meeting of "local secretaries" of the Commonwealth to discuss plans for local organization and coöperation for the library campaign for the week beginning Sept. 24.

SEPT - 25 - 1917.

Lack of Coal Causes Closing of Buildings in Three Districts

Schools in three districts were closed yesterday because there was no coal in the bins to start fires. The pupils shivered from the time they entered the rooms until they were released for the day. The districts affected were the Dillaway, Dearborn and Roger Wolcott, 300 pupils enjoying a vacation. Superintendent Dyer said that more school buildings would have to be closed unless the situation changed shortly.

The only coal that the Boston schools have on hand is that left over from last year. More than 30,000 tons are needed to fill the bins and the Boston coal dealers have been unwilling to enter into contracts to supply that amount. The business agent has arranged for the delivery of 12,000 tons of soft coal and 4000 tons of hard coal, but most of it remains undelivered.

DENIES MAYOR'S IMPLICATION

Vice President of United Fruit Company Communicates with Food Administrator Hoover with Regard to Shipload of Ripe Bananas

Aroused by Mayor Curley's telegram to Food Administrator Hoover, in which he expressed the belief that an attempt was being made to "destroy food in order that high prices may be maintained," Eugene W. Ong, vice president and counsel of the United Fruit Company, last night sent the following message to Mr. Hoover with regard to the shipload of ripe bananas, disposition of which caused the controversy:

"Implication from telegram sent you today by Mayor Curley that it was intention or desire of United Fruit Company to dump cargo of ripe bananas in order to maintain high prices is absolutely without foundation in fact. It has been the rule of our company for years never to permit even a carload of bananas to be destroyed in any part of the United States except upon written opinion of local Board of Health that the bananas are unfit for food.

"In view of exceptional food value of bananas and general shortage of food occasioned by war, it would be a crime against the public to destroy good bananas at this time, and, accordingly, we have been urging the Government to take banana ships only as a last resort and if possible to grant us additional tonnage in order to prevent millions of bunches being left to waste in the tropics.

SEPT - 25 - 1917

BOOK RALLY ON COMMON

Army and Navy Officers Among the Speakers in Favor of Library Fund

Boston Common was the scene this afternoon of the Army and Navy Day's drive for the $1,000,000 library war fund. Lieutenant Cummings introduced speakers who pleaded for the fund, for which the Library War Council is working. The first speaker was Guy A. Ham. "The Government," said Mr. Ham, "has left to the individual the opportunity of providing amusement and diversion to men who are rendering for humanity the world's greatest service. The German nation, under the direction of the Kaiser, sends to her contonments 2000 of the latest books every week."

Captain W. R. Rush, commandant of the Navy Yard, was represented by Chaplain A. W. Stone, for seventeen years chaplain in the Navy. He said that in his experience all the people need to know is what the Navy wants. "We are here to tell them what we want and need most," he said, "our bit is to give to the sailors healthful diversion."

Mr. Meehan of Dorchester, who has seen service with the Foreign Legion, pleaded for books.

Grafton D. Cushing, former lieutenant governor and director of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., suggested that "we can assure the fathers and mothers of soldiers and sailors that we shall provide them safe and sane diversion."

ASKS ACTION ON ALIENS

Mayor Curley Again Appeals to President Wilson, Referring Him to Senator Lodge's View of the Question

Another appeal to President Wilson to take up with European nations the question of drafting aliens for the American Army was made by Mayor Curley today. In the light of what Senator Lodge told the mayor on a recent visit to Washington, that he had been informed by the English, French and Italian ambassadors that their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions requiring a year's notice, the mayor is surprised that President Wilson has not acted.

The mayor sends to the President today a copy of a letter addressed to him under date of Aug. 29, the acknowledgment by Secretary Tumulty and the notice of its receipt by the State Department Sept. 14. The mayor concludes by saying:

Now, since my original letter, the first forty per cent of the selective draft has been sent to the various training camps throughout the country. As I understand it, all of those taken under this first draft are Americans by birth or naturalization. The next forty per cent will go to the camps on Oct. 3. Do you not think it would be a wise idea to take up Senator Lodge's proposal and provide for the drafting of aliens now?

Every patriotic American citizen is in favor of having Americans do their duty in this great crisis, but they are also in favor of having those who enjoy the benefits of this country do no less than American citizens.

To many people it seems a strange anomaly that from those who conform to and obey every mandate of American citizenship must be selected young men to bear the country's burden, while those who accept and enjoy every privilege of American institutions are called upon to do nothing, either in times of peace or in war. This question of allowing men with allegiance to no country to escape all responsibility in this crisis of the world's affairs is a vexing one, and I appreciate that you are giving it thoughtful consideration, but it does seem to me, and I know my view is shared by a great many others, that something should be done to make them as quickly amendable to a law that will compel service as citizens who come within the selective draft age. I most respectfully submit that now would be a good time to consider seriously the proposal of Senator Lodge, which was outlined in my letter to you of Aug. 29.

With highest esteem, I beg to remain,
Very sincerely yours,
James M. Curley, Mayor.

Mayor Curley's original letter to the President follows:

Honored Sir: On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last, I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed that the matter had been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that, if Your Excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring twelve months' written notice.

Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor, or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration.

Personally, I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure and I sincerely trust you will so regard it.

Respectfully,
James M. Curley, Mayor.

JOURNAL - SEP-6-1917

A $50,000 park in Roslindale will probably be provided for at next Monday's meeting of the City Council. The proposed park will be located directly opposite the new municipal building in Roslindale, comprising a triangular plot of land now occupied by the Roslindale branch library.

The council is also expected to pass a $25,000 loan order for a new Winthrop street firehouse in Charlestown.

The G. A. R. reviewing stands, together with the stands in front of City Hall, were yesterday sold to the Swift-McNutt Company at $2818, this bid being the highest. The stands cost about $10,000.

Originally the mayor had intended to give the revenue from the sale of these stands to the Grand Army, but recently changed his mind and the $2818 will go into the city treasury.

DORCHESTER COMMUNITY MART WELL SUPPLIED

Shortly after 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, a group of farmers with heavily laden trucks of vegetables will wend their way to the Christopher Gibson playground, Dorchester avenue and Park street, Dorchester, to prepare for the third weekly sale of the community market of that district.

Last week 12 farmers, with all the produce they could handle, failed to satisfy the 5000 housewives who thronged the market until early afternoon, when the supply was exhausted.

Through the efforts of P. Henry Graham, superintendent of markets, and his assistant, Peter Connolly, 30 farmers will be on the scene tomorrow with large supplies. Hucksters and pedlers who have been crowding in for the past two Saturdays will be kept out tomorrow, according to Mr. Graham.

SEP-7-1917

LIGGETT OFFERS $1000 FOR PROOF OF CARD CHARGE

Council Hears Protests on Washington Street Cars Removal.

SEP 7 1917

Charges by Election Commissioner John J. Toomey that postcard petitions sent out by the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, asking the permanent removal of street cars from Washington street, had been circulated in South Boston by young men who expected pay for their trouble, were promptly challenged last evening at a hearing before the City Council, when Louis K. Liggett informed Toomey:

"I will give $1000 to any South Boston charity for proof of that statement."

Although Mr. Liggett's offer created a stir in the hearing, Mr. Toomey did not offer any evidence to support his assertion at that time. The City Council, after hearing the proposal of the Retail Trade Board to remove cars from Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, took the matter under advisement. Considerable opposition developed during the hearing from South Boston and Dorchester people, who maintained that it was unfair to take cars off the street and let automobiles make the place at times almost a speedway.

Mr. Liggett opened the hearing by presenting the board's plan, which provides that cars be taken off permanently between Essex and Franklin streets, that the Washington street sidewalks be widened and the street made a one-way thoroughfare, and that tracks and trolley poles be taken away. He said that such a plan is as necessary as the removal of street cars from Tremont street and that the two thoroughfares should be given the same treatment.

Others who spoke in favor of the plan presented by Mr. Liggett were: Thomas F. Lockney, of the Jordan Marsh Company; Mrs. George Townsend of the Dorchester Women's Club; Mrs. George B. Clark, head of the Council of Presidents of Dorchester Women's Clubs; Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; R. H. Graham, of the A. Shuman Company, who read a letter from Charles Francis Adams, treasurer of Harvard College, which corporation owns that property; George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Samuel H. Davis, of Bonney & Son Company; R. A. Smith, of the Woolworth Company; Edward Glover, of Bigelow & Kennard; W. J. Barrett, of the Collins & Fairbanks Company; T. K. Corey, of Filene Company; James J. Curry, of the Ginter Company; George B. Johnston, of the R. H. White Company; Andrew Marshall, of the R. H. White Company; Bernard Durfee, of the Newsboys' Welfare League, and Thomas H. Hall, of the Talbot Company.

Mr. Hall wanted cars removed from Cornhill to Essex street. He made a plea for the crowds that watch the world's series and football scores in Newspaper Row.

All of those favoring car removal agreed with Mr. Liggett's general plan. Supt. of Traffic Dana of the Boston Elevated railway, favored removing the cars from Washington street between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., but opposed taking up the tracks or stopping cars altogether, at least until the Dorchester tunnel is opened to Andrew square, perhaps next January.

Figures were presented by Louis K. Liggett, to the effect that 57,682 persons were questioned by the Retail Board of Trade through cards.

The opposition was opened by James F. Bliss of the South End, a business man on Broad street, who presented a petition containing 300 names, protesting against the removal of cars. He was followed by Daniel T. O'Connell, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade. "Dorchester is the poor man's district," he said, "not one where automobile owners flourish. We must have the street cars.

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"The merchants are not the whole city. They depend on the people of Dorchester, South Boston and Roxbury, the districts vitally affected by the change, to buy their goods. The Brookline people do not use Washington street. Why is there no agitation to eliminate the automobiles from Washington street? We of Dorchester, comprising one-fifth of the city's population, protest against the removal of cars from Washington street."

"All we ask is a square deal for the 80,000 people of South Boston," said State Senator Edward G. Morris. "South Boston protests unanimously. Most of the agitation for this proposition comes from Brookline. These business men on Washington street had better be careful that the people of South Boston do not boycott them, for they depend greatly on South Boston trade."

Representative Charles S. O'Connor of South Boston said: "The condition of our car service in South Boston has been bad enough without making it any worse. The Dorchester tunnel will not help South Boston at all."

Representative Robert E. Bigney of South Boston said, "I would like very much to go over the 3700 cards Mr. Liggett says he received from South Boston residents. I am very skeptical about those cards, and feel both sides ought to have an opportunity to view them."

Others who spoke against the removal of cars from Washington street were Representative Daniel J. Casey, William J. Foley and William J. Manning, all of South Boston; Raymond P. Deiano of the United Improvement Association of Dorchester; John J. Daly, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade; J. Joseph O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens' Association; Francis B. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association, and Election Commissioner John J. Toomey, representing the South Boston Citizens' Association.

The Council adjourned to take the matter under advisement and render a decision later.

SEP-12-1917.

DRAFTED MEN MAY PARADE SEPT. 19

SEP 9 1917

Japanese Ambassador Coming Here Day Boston Quota Starts for Ayer.

The Boston quota for Ayer, which on Sept. 19 will number about 1400 men, will probably march in review here that day before the Hon. Aimaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States. Announcement of the acceptance by the distinguished diplomat of the invitation to visit Boston, and of the plan for the parade was made last evening by Mayor Curley. The 19th is the date for the departure of 40 per cent. of the city's quota.

The members of the Imperial War Mission of Japan will arrive in the city on the morning of Sept. 18, and will remain until late the folowing evening. Mayor Curley has also invited Consul General Yada, the Japanese representative in New York, and Roland Norris, the newly appointed American ambassador to Japan, to visit the city with the mission.

Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley have conferred on the plans for the reception, and both feel that it will be possible to have the Boston drafted men parade before the Japanese visitors. It is expected that arrangements will be made to have the drafted men board a special train for Ayer after the parade.

RECORD - SEP-6-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Hall's first drafted soldier to go to Ayer camp was Charlie Kelley, 10 Leyland st., who is a rodman in the Street Commissioner's office. Charlie and Walter L. Hoar made up the 1 p.c. of the district 12 quota shipped off yesterday on the 1 o'clock train.

SEP 6 1917

Friends of Councillor Walter Collins are still urging him to jump into the mayoralty race this week but the councillor is keeping mum.

Councillors Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Attridge and Wellington, comprising the prison committee of the City Council, combined business and pleasure yesterday in making their second semi-annual inspection of Rainsford Island for 1917. The members were especially impressed with the fine crops the boys are raising there this summer. Supt. John Ryan proved himself to be the same genial host.

SEP 6 1917

Bill Humphreys of the Election Dept., is back on the job after a two weeks' wedding journey. The genial and husky Republican from Ward 12 declines to take any jollying seriously.

SEP-11-1917

$50,000 SHARE OF BOSTON FOR SOLDIERS' BOOKS

SEP 11 1917

Public Library Trustees Will Give Support to Campaign

At a special meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and a number of prominent citizens, held yesterday, the week beginning Sept. 24 was designated for the campaign to raise $50,000—Boston's share—of the great fund of $1,000,000 which it is proposed by the Council of American Library Association, to secure, for the purpose of providing American soldiers with reading matter during the war. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, that the welfare of American soldiers and sailors during their leisure hours is closely related and but little subordinate to their military efficiency at all times.

"Resolved, that the work of providing and circulating suitable reading-matter among our soldiers and sailors both at home and abroad is particularly appropriate for all friends of books and of fighting men, and the American Library Assn. at the request of the Secretary of War and the appointment of a National War Council to commend this undertaking to the public are assurance that a high purpose will be effectively carried out.

"Resolved that this special meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston called by their chairman, Mr. William F. Kenney, approves the plans of the American Library Assn. for securing donations of suitable reading matter and not less than $1,000,000 in money contributions.

"Resolved, that the trustees of this library pledge the institution to bring before the public both the need of donations and the readiness of the library to receive and apply them suitably.

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"Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting forthwith appoint a committee to organize and effect the raising of municipal Boston's proportion of the said sum, which means not less than $50,000."

In addition to the Library Trustees, there were present Dr. Blake, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. Frank H. Hurtubis, Mrs. Lawrence J. Logan, E. Mark Sullivan and a score of others equally prominent in public and charitable affairs. William F. Kenney, president of the Library Trustees, presided.

J. Randolph Coolidge, a member of the War Council, explained the objects of the fund and told of the recent meeting held in Washington, at which Boston was represented by Mr. Kenney.

A. A. Protzman, of Pittsburg, field campaign manager of the War Council, is in town starting the machinery for the campaign for the fund, and today there will be a meeting at the Copley-Plaza, when plans will be discussed and formulated for the rest of New England.

SEP-14-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Joe Mellyn of the Mayor's office is enjoying his summer vacation at Oakland, Me., "where the fish abound but do not respond," according to a postal received at City Hall today. He says he is one of a party of several known "pols" whose whereabouts are being kept in the dark.

"Dollar Tom" Coffey, who recently announced his intention to enter the City Council contest this fall, says that the Goo Goos are flirting with him, and that one of his friends whom he can almost trust is trying to induce him to withdraw for a consideration. Tom says he would not give up his chance for $20,000 in real money.

That little inspection of Deer Island yesterday was more along the lines of a newspaper inspection than an official tour by the prison committee of the City Council, as the latter were outnumbered three to one by the scribes. The menu arranged by Master Jim Burke reminded the old-timers of old times when the most expensive was none too good for the visiting officials.

SEP 14 1917

Commr. Ed Murphy of the Public Works Department is still insistent that the Strandway will be completed before the snow flies. He said today that he expects the New York State Dredging Corporation will put on another dredger within a few days, which will mean that the dredging work will be completed before the end of October. Despite all this talk about the completion of the big job, however, Mayor Curley is already arranging his program of dedication Columbus Day.

SEP-14-1917.

Conserving Food at $10 a Plate

SEP 14 1917

To the Editor:—

For the fourth time will the "dear people" of Boston and suburbs soon be privileged to look upon the representatives of an allied nation as they are hauled over the rough and rocky roads of Boston Towne.

Once more the "fellow citizens" are to have the great pleasure and honor of seeing their "servants," the Governor, a Mayor and others, who have sacrificed or are ready to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of the public treasury, ride by in equipages paid for by the taxpayers.

Once more a few "representative men," chosen because they have caused it to be believed that they carry the Italian, the French, the Swedish and the Jewish vote in their vest pocket—once more these men, with a scattering of men with real ability to lend dignity to the group, will dine at the expense of the taxpayers at the Copley Plaza at the modest cost of about $10 per plate.

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Once more the Governor, a War Governor, and a Mayor will authorize an expenditure of $10,000 and $6000 respectively in providing entertainment and a reception to half a dozen representatives of an allied nation, who have come to the United States on business and not on pleasure.

Then, once again, when the parade is over, when the Governor and Mayor have "reviewed" and have been "viewed" and have "reviewed," when the passengers in the political rattletrap of a McCall Republicanism and a Curley Democracy have filled their stomachs on choice foods and viands and their minds with the rehashed amenities of politicians' discourse, when they have lustily cheered the hand which has fed them at $10 per; once again when the guests have departed, when the dinner is done, when a new day breaks with the 10, 15 or 20 thousand dollars have all been spent, then will the Governor and the Mayor, in speech and by message, ask the taxpayers and the poor to help conserve the Nation's food supply by eating no wheat bread, by eating less meat and by saving all the scraps.

Once aagin will the Mayor, standing under the banner of the Knights of Columbus on the Boston Common, address the laborers and taxpayers who may chance to be present and beg them to contribute $10, $1, 50c., 10c. or the widow's mite towards a cause designed to provide recreation and entertainment for those men who are about to sacrifice their lives on the altar of the Nation's liberty.

Once more will the Governor recite the pathetic story of starving Belgium and beseech the citizens who have paid for ths $10 dinners to contribute 3c. a day whereby sufficient food can be had to feed and keep alive a starving child in Belgium.

Then some day soon will the Mayor call upon the farmers of Franklin Park to pay $12 each for the privilege of having toiled and not dined, conserved and not consumed a community's food supply.

Mysterious to the uninitiated are the ways of the rulers.

Obert Bletten.

Cambridge, Sept. 13.

POST-SEP-7-1917

SAYS BOYS GOT PAY FOR "YES" CARDS

SEP 7 1917

Liggett Makes Denial —Offers $1000 for Any Proof

Charges that boys told South Boston residents that they were receiving premiums for every card they collected favoring the removal of tracks from Washington street, were made at a hearing before the City Council on the subject last night by John J. Toomey, chairman of Election Commissioners and president of the South Boston Improvement Association.

The charge came after Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce, had given the results of a postal card canvass, showing that 93 per cent of the replies favored the removal of the cars all the time.

OFFERS $1000 FOR PROOF

Chairman Liggett announced that he would give $1000 to any charitable institution in South Boston if it could be proved that the Chamber of Commerce offered or paid a premium to anyone for the cards favoring the removal of the cars.

The testimony in favor of the proposal was led by Louis K. Liggett. He gave the results of a questionaire conducted by the board, in which the answers to 57,682 cards, sent to persons living within a radius of eight miles from Boston showed that 97 per cent were in favor of the permanent removal of the cars, 91 per cent in favor of widening the sidewalks, and 91 per cent in favor of removing tracks and poles.

The objectors to the removal of the cars were representatives of the residents of South Boston and Dorchester, and some of them were vehement in their denunciation of the Boston Elevated, and what they called the "propaganda" conducted by the stores to take the cars off the street and thereby, they claim, permanently inconvenience the people of their districts.

The Boston Elevated, through Superintendent of Transportation Dana, declared that it is in favor of removing the cars from Washington street, but not until the new tunnel extension to Andrew square is completed.

R. H. Graham of A. Shuman Company read a letter from Charles F. Adams, treasurer of Harvard College, owner of the property, declaring that he was in favor of eliminating cars from the street between 5 a. m. and 10 p. m. Thomas F. Lockney of Jordan Marsh Company said his company desired that the street should be put in the same condition as Tremont street. Similar recommendations were offered by T. G. Carey of E. A. Filene's Sons, David J. Curry of Ginters, Mrs. Herbert J. Curner, head of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Massachusetts; Mrs. George Townsend of the Dorchester Women's Club, Mrs. George B. Clark, head of the Council of Presidents of Dorchester Women's Clubs; Edward Grover of Bigelow & Kennard, Samuel H. Davis of Bonney & Co., W. J. Barrett of Collins & Fairbanks, Thomas Hill of Talbot Company and George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Company.

SEP 7 1917

SEP-3-1917

PROTEST INDORSED BY MAYOR

Common Meeting Condemns Jailing of Mooneys

SEP 3 - 1917



ELLA REEVES BLOOM,
The principal speaker at Socialist and Union Labor meeting on the Common yesterday.

Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of the public buildings department, speaking yesterday afternoon at the Mooney protest meeting on the Common, said:

"I'm here as the mouthpiece of the Mayor. Just before I left His Honor he said to tell you this:

"'I, James M. Curley, Mayor of the city of Boston, stand for the square deal. I don't believe that Mrs. Mooney and Mooney are getting a square deal and I endorse the purpose of this meeting.'"

PASS RESOLUTIONS

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution against the continued imprisonment of Mrs. Rena Mooney, the San Francisco musi teacher, who with her husband, Tom Mooney, were tried for the murder of a number of people killed by a bomb explosion during the preparedness parade in San Francisco. A letter of protest to Governor Whitman of New York against the extradition of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, whom the California authorities want to try in connection with the case, was also approved.

Ella Reeves Bloom, leader of the garment workers' strike, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were J. Edward Morgan of San Francisco and James Oneal, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Boston. Two hundred dollars was collected.

AUG-23-1917

PLANS FOR BIG CITY STORAGE

Mayor Speaks to Roxbury and Dorchester Men

AUG 23 1917

Mayor Curley last evening declared that he is soon to try to have established in Dorchester a municipal supply and storage house, which will be the largest in the world. Mayor Curley spoke before 250 members of the Roxbury and Dorchester Boards of Trade, at their joint outing at Pemberton and Nantasket. Mayor Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy was the other speaker. John J. Dailey, chairman of the Dorchester Board of Trade, presided at the dinner held last evening at Paragon Park, where the speaking took place.

One of the features of the sports of the day was the personal contest for superiority in eight contests by Thomas H. O'Connor, school house commissioner of the city of Boston, and Dennis F. Crowley, a contractor of Quincy. Mayor Whiton of Quincy was referee, and announced at the conclusion of the races that O'Connor had a "clean sweep."

AUG-28-1917

A GOOD CHOICE

AUG 28 1917

The Public Safety Commission of Boston has made an admirable choice in the selection of Major O'Keefe as chairman to succeed Admiral Bowles, who has been called to Washington. Major O'Keefe is a man of tact and ability, a thoroughly competent administrator and one in whom the citizens may have full confidence. We are sure he will do excellent work in the new position which he well deserves.

RECORD - SEP - 7 - 1917

WASHINGTON ST. CAR ISSUE IS ARGUED

Commerce Chamber Presents Case for Permanent Exclusion of Trolleys

PUBLIC HEARING IS HELD IN CITY HALL

Merchants Shown in Favor of Plan—Others Speak in Opposition

SEP 7 1917

There was some excitement at the public hearing on the matter of car-exclusion on Washington st. in City Hall last evening, when Chairman John J. Toomey of the Board of Election Commissioners declared young men were going round pleading for signatures and saying that they were going to get a premium for each card they got signed. He was speaking in reference to cards containing questions regarding the permanent removal of cars from the street.

Louis K. Liggett, who conducted the hearing for the petitioners, immediately responded to Mr. Toomey: "I will give $100 to any South Boston charity for evidence that the Chamber of Commerce did that."

Mr. Toomey urged a referendum to the people.

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Mr. Liggett said that the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce had sent out 57,682 cards to people in Boston and places within eight miles of the city asking opinions regarding keeping the cars off Washington st. Of these, 18,500 were sent to people in Boston proper, 11,922 to Dorchester, 3724 to South Boston, 10,536 to Roxbury and 13,000 to suburbs not mentioned.

There were 12,523 replies. Of these, 11,565 expressed themselves in favor of the permanent removal of the cars from Washington st.; 10,378 in favor of the widening of the sidewalks; 11,256 in favor of Washington st. being made a one-way street, and 10,593 in favor of removing the tracks and trolley poles.

These four steps the Retail Trade Board is in favor of taking, though the specific matter heard by the committee last night was that of making permanent the exclusion of cars from Washington st. between Essex and Franklin sts. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays.

Mr. Liggett said that all but two of the retail stores favor excluding the cars, these being the Magrane Houston Co., which is absolutely neutral on the question, and the Gilchrist Co., whose directors are divided on the question.

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Mrs. Townsend of 402 Columbia rd said that it seemed to her that if the cars were to be taken off the street the autos should also be removed.

Mrs. George W. Clark of the council of presidents of woman's clubs, who lives at 8 Boutwell st., Dorchester, said that personally she was highly in favor of taking the cars off and that there were some 20 to whom she had spoken who took the same view. She said that it might well be the first step to the removal of all traffic.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Quincy, a prominent woman's club official, said that she had spoken to at least 50 women who favored taking the cars off the street. They hoped, she said, that it would be an opening wedge to the removal of traffic generally from this part of Washington st.

R. H. Graham of A. Shuman & Co. said that concern favors the permanent removal of the cars. He quoted a considerable number of customers as having expressed the same view. A letter from Treas. Charles Francis Adams of Harvard College, which owns the property where the Shuman concern is located, said that the college desires the street shall remain free of cars at present.

Pres. George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange said that when wood blocks were put on Washington st. the street became one wide sidewalk. He was for keeping the cars off and making it a one-way street.

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He added that if it were possible he would be for excluding all vehicles. He was of the view that most of the directors of the Exchange would favor keeping the cars off the street during the present hours.

Thomas F. Lockney of the Jordan Marsh Company said that concern favored removing the cars and tracks, widening the sidewalks and fixing the street up as nearly like Tremont st. as possible. He said that figures which had been compiled by the company showed that very few persons rode in the Washington st. surface cars. He declared that if conditions continue as they are something will happen to the shopping section. He read a list of estates, representing $8,000,000, that are in favor of keeping the cars off.

"Four-fifths of the people who come to the shopping section," he said, "come from the South Station, which is much farther than to either of the places where cars may be secured on the surface. We are interested in getting a shopping section similar to Tremont st."

James J. Curry of the Ginter Grocery Co. favored leaving the cars off, as did Samuel H. Davis for P. F. Bonney's Sons. The latter said that Mr. Bonney had tried to get the opinions of customers during the last week, and had found about 60 who favored the present scheme and none who opposed it.

R. A. Smith, for the F. A. Woolworth Co., said that concern absolutely indorsed the elimination of the cars.

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W. J. Barrett of the Collins & Fairbanks Co. spoke for the present condition, as did T. H. Hall of the Talbot Co.

Pres. George B. Johnson, of the R. H. White Co., said the concern had sent out several thousand cards regarding the matter, and five-eighths of the replies received were in favor of keeping the cars off.

Supt. of Traffic Dana of the "L" spoke in favor of keeping the cars off the street under the present plan. He said that it would be very unwise to remove the cars entirely from the street until the Andrew sq. extension of the South Boston tunnel is in full operation, which he intimated would be in January.

Andrew Marshall, for the executors of R. H. White, also spoke in favor of the petition, as did Bernard Derfel, a newsboy.

In closing his side of the case, Mr. Liggett said that the largest taxpayers, the merchants, the owners of the property affected and the "L," as well as many who had returned the cards sent out, favored leaving the cars off.

Former Rep. James Bliss told of some 300 names having been signed in a week to petitions by people living in the South End who are for a restoration of the cars.

Daniel T. O'Connell spoke at some length, urging that Dorchester had suffered enough from bad street car service.

Pres. Francis G. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Assn. urged that the only way to accomplish what the merchants said they wanted was to take the autos off the street. He was applauded.

Sec. P. J. O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens' Assn. spoke against leaving the cars off.

Pres. Raymond P. Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade, former chairman of the committee on streets of the United Improvement Assn., told of the long consideration given by the committee to this matter. He said that the conclusion reached was that autos and teams should be excluded from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and the cars be put back.

Pres. John J. Toomey of the South Boston Trade Assn. urged a referendum to the people, as was done in the case of the Tremont st. cars.

Sen. E. B. Morris and Reps. W. J. Foley, W. J. Manning, Daniel W. Casey, Charles S. O'Connor and Robert E. Bigney were among others who spoke in opposition.

SEP-7-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Just because Carl L. Bonapart of West Roxbury is in the "peanut field," and that he proved same by sending Mayor Curley a "young tree" from his back yard farm, that isn't saying that Mayor Curley is playing "peanut politics."

The genial Rep. Charles S. O'Connor of Ward 10, South Boston, is a candidate for re-election this fall, and, from all accounts, he will cross the tape with flying colors. "Charlie," as he is called around the Mayor's office, is forever looking for favors for his constituents, and so far he is credited with about 100—some help around these times.

"Bill" Dugan, who recently purchased the Political Review, is a constant visitor nowadays around City Hall. After thinking the matter over very carefully, we don't blame "Bill," because if he doesn't get his "pickings" now, it will be too late, as primary day is very near. "Bill" didn't tell us how much he charges per inch.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT - 8 - 1917

COME WITH 150 SPEECHES

SEP 8 1917

Five Hundred Chemical Engineers and Manufacturers Convene Here Monday

Five hundred chemical engineers and manufacturers from all parts of the country, representing more than two million dollars of industrial capital, will gather in Boston next Monday for a four days' outing. It will be the fifty-fifth convention of the American Chemical Society. The association membership, numbering more than ten thousand, represents about one-third of the chemical experts and manufacturers in the United States, and probably includes the majority of 10,000 chemists who have been enrolled and classified by the National Council of Defense.

All of the meetings will be held in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the buildings of which have been placed at the disposal of the society The programme which has been arranged by the northeastern section, will be of a simple nature, principally dealing with the scientific and technical features of the many branches of the industry, which includes such a wide range of products as baking powders, drugs, explosives, fertilizers, gas, greases, inks, oils, soap, and various pure and recovered chemicals and acids.

The headquarters of the society will be at the Hotel Lenox, and the use of the home of the Engineers' Club at the corner of Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue has been extended to all members. The Northeastern Section has appointed the following committees: Executive, Dr. Henry P. Talbot, head of the chemical division of "Tech"; finance, Arthur D. Little; registration, K. L. Mark of Simmons College; entertainment, R. S. Williams of "Tech"; press and publicity, Robert W. Neff, 22 India square; ladies' entertainment, Mrs. Arthur D. Little.

The president of the national society is Professor Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago, and the secretary is Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines in Washington.

The programme announces the delivery of more than 150 important papers by the experts and experimenters who will attend. Important discussions of the production of fertilizers, potash, leather substitutes, food conservation, paper-making, etc., will interest the whole country. Among the important papers which are announced are the following:

"A New Fertilizer," by Alfred H. Cowles; "Potash Production in the United States," by H. A. Huston; "Effect of Fertilizers on the Composition of Strawberries," by H. A. Huston; "A Comparison of Calcium Silicate, Carbonate, and Hydrate as Fertilizer Materials with Experimental Data," by Alfred W. Scheidt; "The Recovery of Potash as a By-Product in the Cement Industry," by W. H. Ross and Albert R. Merz; "A New Illuminator for Microscopes," by Alexander Silverman; "An Experiment in Scrubbing Carburetted Water Gas for Recovering Aromatics," by Robert J. Moore and Gustav Egloff; "Two New Laboratory Instruments, a Buret-Micrometer and a Balance for first-year students," by Arthur John Hopkins of Amherst College; "The Bactricidal Efficiency of Soap Solutions in Power Laundering," by H. G. Elledge, and many others, which will have bearing upon present-day conditions both in business and domestic life.

SEPT - 7 - 1917.

West Roxbury Citizens Oppose Boston Burial Society's Petition

SEP 7 1917

Nearly one hundred citizens of West Roxbury appeared before the City Council yesterday afternoon to oppose the petition of the Boston Burial Society for the establishment of a Jewish cemetery on a two-acre tract in the vicinity of Baker street and the Needham branch tracks of the New Haven road. It was pointed out that this section has ten cemeteries, used by nearly twenty-five burial organizations.

Chairman M. V. Walker of the Brookline Water Board and Walter J. Cusick of the Brookline Board of Health opposed the proposed cemetery on the grounds that water from the tract would drain into sections where Brookline obtains its drinking water. It was also charged that the applicants for the permit have no legal standing before the council, because they have failed to obtain a permit rfom the State Board of Health. The Boston health department, however, has approved the application.

The petitioners informed Chairman Collins at the opening of the hearing that they were not prepared to advance the arguments in their case at that time and asked for a postponement of the hearing, being refused.

The committee on finance acted favorably on Councillor McDonald's order for a $25,000 fire engine house to replace the old wooden building on Winthrop street, Charlestown.

The committee voted unanimously for the additional $20,000 recommended by the mayor to complete the Commonwealth-avenue improvements. This is an addition to the original $80,000 appropriation.

An order calling for a $50,000 park for Roslindale was referred to the executive committee. The park would occupy a triangle on which stands the Roslindale branch library.

Mayor Curley's demand for a $50,000 loan to rebuild the Broadway bridge went over till Monday.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

FISH SALE ON COMMON

SEP 7 1917

Novel Affair for Next Thursday by the "Henry Fund" for Provincetown Fishermen

Boston Common will be converted into an open-air fish market next Thursday when several thousand pounds of resh fish, donated b Portuguese fishermen, are to be sold in aid of the Henry Fund for the widows and orphans of Provincetown fishermen lost at sea.

The Henry Fund was started a year ago by A. F. Henry of the Boston Fish Pier, and has no connection with any other fund. It is a permanent fund for Provincetown people left destitute, and is administered b three trustees, who are trustees also of the $1000 recently given by the New England Fish Exchange to the families of the nineteen men drowned from the schooners Mary C. Santos and Natalie J. Nelson.

The sale on the Common was made possible through Mayor Curley, the Provincetown Board of Trade, the New England Fish Exchange, and the management of the "Oh, Boy" company of the Wilbur Theatre. The fish were donated by the Portuguese skippers of Provincetown, through the Provincetown Board of Trade, and arrangements or transporting them rom the South Boston pier were made by the Exchange.

The girls of the "Oh, Boy" company have volunteered their services and, clad in oilskins, will act as saleswomen.

The sale will begin at noon.

SEPT - 11 - 1917.

CARS OFF WASHINGTON STREET

City Council Votes to Continue Present Traffic Arrangement Until Jan. 15 —Broadway Bridge Order Is Again Rejected

Washington street, between Franklin and Essex streets, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon to five in the afternoon on week days will continue to be closed to street cars, at least until Jan. 15 of next year; and other vehicles may proceed in one direction only—from Essex towards Franklin street.

This was decided by vote of the City Council yesterday afternoon and is regarded as a compromise between the plan urged by the Chamber of Commerce and that advocated by citizens of Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston. The Chamber of Commerce would have all street cars off Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, at all hours of the day and would have the poles and wires removed. Citizens of the districts named, however, take a stand exactly opposite. They want the street cars restored and would have all other vehicular traffic removed.

Councillor Ford, who comes from South Boston, was alone in voting against continuing the present arrangement in Washington street. Those who voted for it were Councillors Attridge, Ballantyne, Collins, Hagan, McDonald, Watson and Wellington.

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for reconstruction of the Broadway bridge was again rejected by the City Council, on the ground that the money should come out of taxes. Councillor Ford thereupon introduced an order calling upon the mayor to draft an order for the needed bridge repairs, the money to be raised from unexpended funds, now in the public works department. Councillors McDonald and Watson were loud in opposition to this arrangement, but the order was passed nevertheless, McDonald voting against and Watson refusing to vote.

The Council rejected without prejudice the mayor's order for $50,000 to purchase park lands in Roslindale at the junction of Washington, South and Poplar streets. The order was immediately reintroduced and will be acted upon finally as soon as the members of the Council learn more about the project. An order for $20,000 additional for improvements to Commonwealth avenue, at Charlesgate East, was passed to a first reading. This appropriation involves the laying of bitulithic pavement, although, according to a recommendation of the Finance Commission, sheet asphalt might be used, and about $2000 saved on the job.

MANY CHEMISTS ARRIVE

Council Meeting, Preliminary to the General Convention of the American Chemical Society, Held This Afternoon

Several hundred chemists and other scientists have arrived to attend the fifty-fifth convention of the American Chemical Society. They registered at Hotel Lenox, which is to be their headquarters during the convention, and late this afternoon the council members went to the Engineers' Club on Arlington street for the first formal meeting. The first general meeting of the society will be held tomorrow morning at the Institute of Technology, where all the sessions are to be held.

MONITOR - SEPT-8-1917

BRITISH GENERAL TO BE BOSTON GUEST

State and city officials, accompanied by a citizen's committee, will meet Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting commission sent out by the British War Council, at the South Station Monday when the general arrives to pay his first official visit to this city. With him will be Col. C. D. Murray, K. C., and Lieut. C. J. White, aid-de-camp to his father, General White.

The general will be escorted by two corps of Massachusetts State Guard led by the full band of the Highland Dress Association, from the South station through Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the Copley Plaza.

On Tuesday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the general and his staff at luncheon at the City Club. In the evening he will meet the New England recruiting committee and patriotic supporters at dinner at the Exchange Club and review the present position in recruiting in the United States.

On Wednesday noon a recruiting rally will be held at Parkman band stand, Boston Common. Mayor Curley will present General White and his staff to adress the meeting.

SEPT - 8 - 1917

FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS EMERGENCY WRECKING TRUCK

Boston's New Piece of Apparatus Found Valuable in Various Uses

SEP 8 1917

In its emergency wrecking truck, the Boston Fire Department possesses a traveling repair and tool shop declared to be unique in motor apparatus equipment for cities in the United States. New York now has one and Cincinnati and San Francisco are asking Boston for designs of the truck. As the emergency truck was only placed in commission last January it has not been in the service of the department long enough to be mentioned in the annual report which has just been issued dating from Feb. 1, 1916 to Feb. 1, 1917, and which was far along in preparation then.

Designed by Charles E. Stewart, superintendent of motor apparatus of the city of Boston, and built at Allentown, Pa., this emergency motor truck can do anything from pulling down a wall, carrying seven or eight divers' suits from the Charlestown Navy Yard to the Fenway when needed, to hoisting a horse out of a manhole in the streets.

This last named enterprise has come to be a sort of specialty of the emergency truck. It was only last evening that one of the horses of a team drawing a city tip cart fell into a sewer trap in Minot Street, near Adams, in Dorchester. The tip cart men telephoned the fire department for assistance. Ordinarily a call would have been sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which carries a hoisting tripod for such affairs.

The motor apparatus repair shop of the fire department was notified and Superintendent Stewart, who was at work down town, was sent for. He hurried back to fire headquarters in Bristol Street, found that the firemen usually detailed for the trucks, were away on other duties, climbed on the driver's seat and drove out to Minot Street, where lader company 27 of Neponset helped to swing the big crane into position, place a rope around the horse and lift the animal to the street.

Superintendent Stewart makes little of the affair. "That emergency truck has done three other errands of just this kind," he said today. "I did not undertake the thing alone in the other cases, but I had to last night as the detail men were all away. It only took a few minutes to get the horse out.

"I think more of the performance of the truck on April 19 last, when motor truck ladder 21 of East Boston went into a deep ditch over there. It broke its front wheels. We went over with the wrecking truck, hoisted the fallen ladder, took off the broken wheels, then dragged the ladder truck, the forepart suspended by the crane of our truck, away down the street. There, while the truck was still standing on its hind legs, as you might say, we fitted new wheels and axle to the apparatus and it drove off under its own power.

"The truck can swing a weight of 10 tons, at least; it may be able to do more. It can tow Ladder 8 and that weighs 25,000 pounds. The emergency truck not very long ago removed the Boylston Street ladder truck from the street cars tracks where it had broken down.

"It is an all round handy, serviceable wrecking car, traveling machine and repair shop. It responds to all multiple alarms and has been put to many uses in the eight months we have had it."

SEPT - 6 - 1917

RAINSFORD ISLAND VISITED

SEP 6 1917

Members of the Boston City Council committee on prisons visited the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor, yesterday afternoon. The State Board of Charity, according to Councilman Ballantyne, has recommended the abolition of the institution. The council and the Mayor have felt for some time that the institution involves an unnecessary expense. They expect legislative action which will abolish the school. It will cost all of $200,000 to place the buildings on the island in proper repair, the councilmen found yesterday. There are 114 boys on the island, and it is believed they can be cared for in other appropriate State institutions.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

MUNICIPAL BOND PRICES DECLINE

SEP 7 1917

Pointing out that there have been only a few times since the Civil War when the market for municipal bonds has reached a basis comparable with the present level, E. H. Rollins & Sons say that throughout the history of American finance, the recovery inevitably following all periods of market depression has first manifested itself in an increasing demand and a consequently advancing level of prices for municipal bonds.

The following table contrasts the present prices of a number of important municipal issues with their prices in January of this year:

	Rate %	Maturity	Jan. 1917	Present	Decl
City of Boston..	4	1959	106.37	97.03	9⅜
City of Albany, N Y	4¼	1954	108.90	99.24	9⅝
City of Newark, N J.....	4½	1943	109.75	103.11	6⅝
Wilmington, Del	4½	1939	108.03	101.40	6⅝
Houston, Tex...	4½	1956	103.77	96.44	7⅜

SEPT - 14 - 1917

MAYOR PROMISES IMPROVEMENTS

SEP 14 1917

Mayor Curley, in an address last night before the South Boston Citizens Association in the Columbus Club, East Broadway, outlined projects he has in thought, if again chosen by the voters to be the city's chief executive. He also explained in some detail the finances of the city.

The Mayor said that, with the assistance of the Boston City Council, he hopes to build a 100-foot driveway entirely around Castle Island, off City Point. The Standway improvement undertaking, the Mayor said, should be completed before many months.

Members of the City Council, Messrs. Ballantyne and Wellington, yesterday inspected the House of Correction on Deer Island. They found that the women's prison there which cost about $500,000 to build, was unoccupied while the 59 women incarcerated on the island were housed in another building. The councilmen indicated they might report in favor of reopening the closed building, especially for the coming winter.

The councilmen also went into detailed study of the establishment of a central heating plant for the island. It is estimated that it would cost $110,000 to install.

SEPT - 8 - 1917

JAPANESE FLAGS DISPLAY

Governor McCall sent out a proclamation yesterday urging the display of Japanese flags on State, county, municipal and private buildings during the coming visit to Massachusetts of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues of the Japanese Mission.

SEP 8 1917

POST-SEP-9-1917

BRITISH GENERAL COMING

Gen. White Recruiting Head to Visit Hub

SEP 9 1917



BRIGADIER - GENERAL WHITE, C. M. G.,
Head of the British recruiting mission, who will come to Boston tomorrow for first official visit.

Brigadier-General White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission, sent out by the British war council to stimulate recruiting in Canada and the United States, will arrive in this city on Monday to make his first official visit. An extensive programme has been arranged for his reception, in which British and American military authorities will take part.

A VETERAN FIGHTER

A veteran of the Boer and European wars, many times decorated for distinguished service, General White was assigned to the work of recruiting after being invalided home, and has met with marked success in this field. He will be accompanied to this city by Colonel C. D. Murray, K. C., and Lieutenant C. J. White, his son, who though but 18 years of age, has seen many months' service in action on the west front, and is now serving as his father's aide-de-camp.

SEP-14-1917

FIND WOMEN'S PRISON EMPTY

Ballantyne Wants Deer Island Building Used

SEP 14 1917

After having made a careful inspection of conditions prevailing at Deer Island yesterday, Councillor Walter Ballantyne, one of the members of the committee on prisons, suggested that the women inmates be removed from the hospital ward where they are now quartered and be sent to the prison which was built especially for women and which is now unoccupied.

Up to the time the German prisoners were sent to Deer Island the women inmates lived in the new women's prison. Since last April, when the Germans were removed to another location, the prison has not been used.

It was the opinion of Penal Commissioner David B. Shaw that the women inmates enjoyed the more intimate surroundings and homelike atmosphere of the hospital, and for that reason he had ordered that this part of the prison be used for their quarters.

SEP-7-1917

PROTEST NEW CEMETERY PLAN

SEP 7 1917

West Roxbury Folk Tell City Council Their Side

Residents of West Roxbury and officials of the town of Brookline appeared yesterday afternoon before the City Council to protest against the granting of a petition for a permit to open a cemetery in the West Roxbury district. The petitioner is the Boston Burial Society, David Harfield, clerk, and the land which it desires to utilize is a triangular lot on Baker street.

The residents of the district, of whom about 100 appeared, contended that the district already has too many cemeteries and that the establishment of another would seriously depreciate the value of their property and have a depressing influence generally on the neighborhood. Nathaniel U. Walker, chairman of the water board, and Walter F. Cusick, a member of the Board of Selectmen of Brookline, protested on the ground that the proposed cemetery would contaminate the water supply of the town, the source of which is in the vicinity.

SEP-8-1917

COAL FAMINE IN SCHOOLS

SEP 8 1917

When the public schools of Boston reopen on Monday they will face a coal famine. Five times the city authorities have advertised for bids and five times the coal dealers have declined to bid. The amount needed in the schools is 33,000 tons. Not one pound of coal has been placed in the school bins this summer. All that remains is what has been left over since last winter.

The situation is regarded as the most serious that the schools have had to contend with in years. The only remedy is to close the schools in case the weather gets cold.

SEP-8-1917

TAKING TRADE FROM BOSTON

Conry Protests Diverting Export Traffic

Joseph A. Conry of the Terminal Port Commission of the National Council of Defence, yesterday wired a vigorous protest to the shipping board against the diversion of foodstuffs destined for export to Europe from the north Atlantic ports to the southern of gulf ports.

In his telegram to the shipping board he said:

"Port of Boston not congested by freight, either manufactured goods or foodstuffs. Two million bushels of grain can be handled today in Boston elevators. Plenty of space on piers, shed and railroad yards. No reason to divert traffic from this port because of alleged congestion."

SEP-1-1917

WANTS BRIDGE ORDER PASSED

SEP 1 - 1917

Casey Urges Action on Broadway Extension

Representative Daniel W. Casey of South Boston has taken up with the city authorities the subject of strengthening the Broadway Extension bridge so that street cars may be run over it and transportation facilities between the city proper and South Boston may be considerably improved. The bridge is now closed to street car traffic because it is not considered safe for heavy cars, and this necessitates sending the cars between Washington street and South Boston over a circuitous route through Dover street.

An order by Mayor Curley appropriating $50,000 to repair the bridge is now and has been for some time before the committee on finance of the Boston City Council and Representative Casey yesterday addressed a letter to John J. Attridge, chairman of the committee, urging action on the order.

The closing of the bridge, Representative Casey declares, is delaying the laying of tracks on Pleasant street, which the Boston Elevated was ordered to track by the Public Service Commission after years of agitation and also prevents better equipment being used on the South Boston lines. The Boston Elevated states, according to the letter to Councilman Attridge, that it is willing to send large cars into South Boston if the city will strengthen the bridge so as to insure the safe passage of the heavier type of cars.

RECORD - SEP-10-1917.

SCHOOLS UNLOCK DOORS TODAY

100,000 Boys and Girls Expected to Be Seated at 9 This Morning

SEP 10 1917

DEARTH OF COAL WORRIES OFFICIALS

Decrease in Attendance Smaller Than at First Predicted—Teachers Enlist

SEP 10 1917

Before 9 o'clock this morning 100,000 boys and girls of Boston will flock to the local public schools to resume their studies. The opening of the new school year today will see a much smaller decrease in attendance than was at first predicted. The teachers have already been instructed in the organization of classes and everything is in readiness to receive the pupils. That is, with the possible exception of the city's coal situation, which now looms up more threatening than ever.

With cold weather approaching, the Mayor has not yet heard any response to his plea for 33,000 tons of coal for various city institutions. At the present time there is not a pound of coal in any Boston school building. City Hall has advertised five times for the 33,000 tons, but as yet has been unable to make a suitable contract.

It is only this situation which worries school officials. Otherwise, the various buildings are open and ready to begin the fall term.

About 250 boys enrolled in the high schools will not report in time for the opening of schools this morning. These boys have spent the summer working on farms throughout the State, and will not be back in the city until later in the week.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, anounced last night that the opening will be made this morning per schedule. Touching upon the city's coal shortage, in a circular to principals, he recommends saving coal, not only for the sake of economy, but also because "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study." Dr. Dyer says that school will go on unless the coal problem becomes so serious as to render impossible the heating of the buildings.

Eleven of the superintendent's men teachers and two women teachers have either enlisted or been drafted for war service. The superintendent is now worried over the effect this will have on the teaching staff, as he says the men and women can be replaced.

Edward F. O'Down, master of the Frothingham School in Charlestown, has been granted leave of absence for the duration of the war. He is now a captain in the army. George E. Parsons, instructor in architectural drawing at the Mechanic Arts High School, has also been granted leave of absence. He is a captain in the 101st Engineer Corps, formerly the First Corps Cadets.

SEP 10 1917

E. J. Hall, junior master of the High School of Commerce, is in training at Plattsburg; Miah Murray, a special instructor is in the Naval Reserves in active duty aboard the U. S. S. Covington, and John A. O'Keefe of the Jefferson School is on leave of absence with the 101st Regiment.

Dr. Dyer states that emphasis would be placed this year on simplifying the course of study in the elementary schools and in greater attention to physical development among the boys. Military drill is not regarded as of any great value, in view of modern methods of warfare, so that this side of school training will not be emprasized to any great extent.

Owing to the large student body at the English High School, the students this year will be housed in three different buildings. All the first year students will attend the Patrick A. Collins School in charge of Samuel Tower; second year students will attend the Franklin Union, provided they are preparing for college or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Bertram H. Richardson will have charge of these students. The other second year students taking commercial studies will attend the old English High School with the third and fourth year students. Headmaster Snow will be in charge.

An effort will be made to organize the high school girls in Red Cross work during their leisure time. Special attention will also be paid to household economy and food conservation at the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury.

SEP-10-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Boston Municipal Court is again being strongly mentioned as a mayoralty candidate this fall. It is said on excellent authority in City Hall circles that the Goo Goos would jump at the chance to endorse him, but the judge declines to talk. Judge Murray is an orator, and would undoubtedly make an interesting campaigner.

Sept 10

Latest reports from the White Mountains this morning indicate that Mayor Curley and his family will return home tonight or tomorrow. City Clerk Smiling Jim Donovan has been acting Mayor during his absence, as President Storrow of the City Council has been in Washington. For more than an hour Saturday Acting Mayor Donovan was busy signing municipal documents which required the signature of the Mayor or acting Mayor that day.

Why Former Mayor Fitzgerald has ceased knocking Mayor Curley in the former's weekly publication "The Republic" is a mystery at City Hall. For the five or six weeks the former municipal chief has not even mentioned Curley's name, and so far as can be learned they have not buried the hatchet nor has Curley started any libel proceedings.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald's announcement that he probably will be a mayoralty candidate this fall is not being taken seriously at City Hall. Despite the genial register's pleasing personality and popularity, it must be said that the odds are not in his favor, according to City Hall gossip.

SEP-12-1917

ASKS GARFIELD'S AID IN COAL CRISIS

Upon his return from the White Mountains yesterday Mayor Curley immediately telegraphed U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield in Washington urging him to take immediate action, if possible, to compel Boston coal dealers to furnish the city, including the schools, with the winter's supply of fuel at a fixed price.

SEP 12 1917

The Mayor wrote a letter on this subject to Administrator Garfield last week, but has not received any reply. Upon learning the schools, over which he has no control, had a supply of coal which will not last more than 10 days, the Mayor conferred with the office of the School Committee and was informed that the lowest price they could obtain coal for is $9.25 a ton and 50 cents additional a ton for carrying the coal from the vehicles to the coal bins in the schools.

SEP-11-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Candidates for the House and Senate are keeping on the jump these days in trying to outdo each other in inducing unregistered voters to register so that they can vote at the primaries and the State election. A dozen or more candidates may be found in or around the office of the Election Commissioners every day, and their efforts are certainly rolling up a big registration.

SEP 11 1917

Frank Rock, assistant city purchasing agent, again has failed to get into Uncle Sam's ranks. At the time he answered the draft call he was rejected because of flat feet. He then tried several other branches of the service, one after the other, until now he has given up all hope of getting into the service, because of his slight defect.

SEP-11-1917.

URGE BIG DISPLAY OF JAPANESE FLAGS

The Imperial Japanese Commission to the United States will arrive in Boston early in the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18. It is desirable that the city should be decorated, so far as possible, with Japanese flags. Unfortunately there are very few Japanese flags in stock in the city and they will have to be manufactured.

The committee in charge of the reception, therefore, has made arrangements with George T. Hoyt Co., 52 South Market st., by which flags will be manufactured and can be purchased at the following rates: 4'x6', $3; 5'x8', $4; 6'x10', $5.50. Probably other manufacturers will be willing to supply such flags at the same rate. The national flag of Japan is a red moon on a white background.

The Mayor and the committee on arrangements will be highly gratified if the citizens of Boston will be willing to co-operate in welcoming the Imperial Japanese Commission by displaying the flag of Japan during the two days of their visit, Sept. 18 and 19.

MONITOR - SEPT-9-1917

JAPANESE ARE HARVARD GUESTS

Members of Imperial Mission Visit Cambridge and Motor Through Lexington and Concord for Camp at Ayer

W1

Members of the Imperial Japanese Mission were the guests of Harvard University today and, prior to motoring through historical Lexington and Concord to inspect the national army cantonment at Ayer, inspected the naval radio school being conducted at Harvard, and took luncheon at the Boston City Club. Early tonight the distinguished visitors will end their two-day visit in Boston.

After an informal breakfast at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning, the mission was conveyed to Harvard, where the members were received by President A. Lawrence Lowell in the Widener library. Aiding in the reception were T. Nelson Perkins, a fellow of Harvard College; Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, a member of the faculty, and William C. Lane, librarian at Widener. The guests were received in the Widener room, after which President Lowell escorted them through the building. Viscount Ishii, the special ambassador who heads the mission, and Ambassador Sato of Washington, registered in the visitors' book at the library.

The party was then escorted across the college yard to Memorial Hall and to the radio school behind the Hemenway Gymnasium. The members of the school were drawn up at attention in two long lines, in command of Lieut. N. C. Ayer and Lieut. J. Gearing and Ensign W. Snyder. Upon reaching the campus, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant, and a detail of navy yard officers arrived, and a stand of colors was presented to the company by Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of the commandant. The token consisted of national colors and a blue naval flag, the gift of James A. Parker, a Boston citizen who takes deep interest in the work of the navy. The flags were made of silk, and were of regulation size.

At the presentation Chaplain A. D. Stone of the navy yard offered prayer and the band played the national anthem, while the students stood at present arms. About 500 people were attracted to the scene, and saw the radio corps pass in review before the mission.

Motorcars took the party from Harvard to the Boston City Club for the luncheon, at which Viscount Ishii sincerely thanked Boston for the hospitable entertainment it had accorded him and his associates of the mission, and he made a plea that "no enemy tongue or intrigue" be allowed to rend asunder the friendship of Japan and the United States. He urged:

"Let us cooperate and fight together as comrades, so that the memory of what we have together achieved may stand forever as a record to perpetuate our friendship, and so that from the ashes of destruction may rise a better and a safer world."

En route to Ayer the mission this afternoon stopped long enough at Lexington and Concord to place wreaths upon the monuments there, and at Camp Devens the party, numbering about 30, was received by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, who had placed on the wall of his office a Japanese flag in honor of the guests of the cantonment. The schedule called for less than an hour being spent at Camp Devens, after which the party was to motor back to the Copley-Plaza Hotel and prepare for taking departure from the city.

That Japan and the United States will stand together in the great war and the establishment of an enduring international peace was pledged by eminent citizens of both nations who, to the number of more than 600, were present at a dinner tendered by the city of Boston to the members of the mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Tuesday night. The patriotic utterances of Viscount Ishii, were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and he was particularly applauded when he declared that Japanese treaties are not mere "scraps of paper," to be tossed to the wind on occasion.

Toasts to the President of the United States and to the Emperor of Japan were proposed by Viscount Ishii and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, toastmaster at the dinner. The dining hall was profusely decorated with national colors of the two countries and a band played national airs of Japan and the United States. An incident of the evening was the presentation to Viscount Ishii, by Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city of a gold medal, bearing the inscription, "Democracy under liberty seeks the freedom of the world."

W2

This presentation came at the conclusion of an address by the Viscount in which he drew a picture of the United States and Japan going forward arm in arm to certain victory over all that is undemocratic. He declared:

"For the future, I see two nations; the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great nation under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Viscount Ishii said in part: "We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abundance; some of them have been our fastest friends—New England men, descendants of the splendid crew which landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred in the history of human freedom; the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self-sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

W3

"I feel, now that I have traveled from your western to your eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of differences between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which will win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight on the scale.

"Japan had no choice from the outstart. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to cooperate, to coordinate and to contribute."

Other speakers at the dinner included Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington; Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, and Samuel J. Elder of Boston.

Mr. Anderson declared, "Only through world politics can we hope to extend democracy throughout the world." He said that the struggle for law, order and peace can no longer be treated as a national question, and that the United States has got to participate in world politics despite the admonition of George Washington that the country avoid "entangling European alliances."

Japanese Paintings

Many Example of Work at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Of particular interest for the Japanese Mission, during its visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday, were the numerous examples of the painting of their country, going back to the earliest beginnings in the form of imitations of Chinese art.

Of the 4000 Japanese paintings in the museum collection, upwards of 250 are in form of screens, many of them by the painters of the early schools. Of the later workers there is a good representation, particularly of the Kano school.

The general public has seen but a few of the many treasures of oriental art at the museum, because of the limited gallery space available, but

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itors who make it a point to enter the oriental collections occasionally will find that changes are made regularly in the display. In time they will thus become acquainted with many of the best examples of Chinese and Japanese art in the museum. The latest accession is a nine dragon screen in 13 folds.

SEPT-21-1917

New Chaplain Appointed

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass. —The Rev. Paul Moody, son of the evangelist, the Rev. Dwight L. Moody, and now pastor of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Congregational Church, has been appointed chaplain of the one hundred and third regiment, and will at once enter upon his new duties.

The men have been provided with their winter clothing, and pay day yesterday appealed to the men, thousands of dollars being sent home by the soldiers.

Capt. Henry H. Wheelock of Fitchburg, who was recently assigned to division headquarters in Boston, returned yesterday for a short stay in camp.

More Than 30,000 Autos Ready

In case of miltary emergency, more than 30,000 motor vehicles are available in Massachusetts, according to William T. McCracken, a volunteer officer of the committee on public safety, who is connected with a Boston banking house. It was stated yesterday that Massachusetts is ready to place this army of automobiles at the disposal of the military authorities whenever the latter deem that a real emergency arises.

British Canadian Mission

Prominent speakers have been secured for the mass meeting of the British-Canadian Mission to be held in the Arena next Monday evening, at which time it is expected many new recruits will be signed up. All British and Canadian organizations will be represented, as well as the Red Cross, the Charitable Irish Society, and the British Imperial Relief Fund.

Those who will make addresses include many officers of local organizations, and special boxes have been reserved for Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Capt. William R. Rush, Bishop Lawrence, Adjt.-Gen. Jesse S. Stevens, and the consuls of the allied nations in Boston.

Last night on the Common, Col. John S. Dennis spoke to a large gathering appealing to Canadians to enlist for the war and each to do his part.

Army Recruiting Station

More than a score of men were examined at the army recruiting station yesterday, and of the number, not one failed to pass the test. Twelve were previously accepted for service, and were forwarded to Ft. Slocum, Camp Syracuse, and to the Coast Artillery at Ft. Banks.

The marine corps' record for the day was quite the reverse, as not one candidate was accepted, although several were examined.

The naval recruiting station sent four cooks and machinists' mates to the naval reserve for duty on the transports, beside signing up several men for regular service. All apprentice seamen, third class firemen, hospital apprentices, and landsmen for ship's cooks as well as bakers enlisted in the Boston Naval District are now sent to Norfolk, Va., for training.

Joseph Flamand, son of J. C. Joseph Flamand, French Consul here, has been accepted for the American air army.

Hymn for 26th Adopted

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the twenty-sixth New England division of the national army, has issued orders making "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the official anthem of his division.

As this is popularly known as the "Yankee" division, and Mrs. Howe's hymn was written here in New England, Major-General Edwards regards his selection as most fitting. "It is a majestic theme," he said this morning, "and I think as a New England production it is just the thing for our men to regard as their official song. In England it has made a tremendous hit with the people, and its use has become quite popular in large patriotic gatherings."

It is understood at official headquarters that a song director is to accompany each division of the army when it enters overseas service, this movement being fostered by the Fosdyck Commission.

The object is to drill the men in popular songs and marching themes, as the value of good music while on the march and in the army camp is fully recognized by all military officials. Major-General Edwards expressed himselt as thoroughly in accord with such a movement, and said he hoped it would materialize.

Several men have been enlisted in the aeronautical departmental service and have been ordered to report for active duty as balloon pilots.

SEPT-25-1917

Officials Prevent United Fruit Company From Destroying 30,000 Stems of Bananas — Mayor Telegraphs Mr. Hoover

Local authorities have refused to permit the United Fruit Company to destroy a cargo of 30,000 bunches of bananas on the ground that the fruit is unmarketable. Mayor Curley called the matter to the attention of conservation authorities at Washington, telegraphing Herbert C. Hoover, national Food Administrator, as follows: "I believe this is an attempt to destroy food in order that high prices may be maintained."

Inspectors of the Boston health department who examined the cargo which arrived from Jamaica on Monday upon receiving a request from the company for a certificate of condemnation and authority to dump the cargo at sea, declared today that at least 90 per cent of the fruit was in good condition and that half of it at least would still be good at the end of a week. The company stated that the refrigeration machinery aboard the steamer broke down and that the fruit ripened too fast for their market. When called into conference by the authorities, the officials of the company agreed to save the cargo and to distribute it where it would do good.

Mayor Curley also communicated with A. C. Ratshesky, in charge of the food committee work of the State Public Safety Committee, and the latter got in touch with Frederick Field, general manager for the company, and requested that the fruit be given away if it was not marketable.

It was decided that the company would sell at 40 cents per bunch as much of the cargo as possible, the ordinary price being from $1.75 to $2.25 per bunch, but later it was decided to give away the entire cargo to anyone who would carry the fruit away in large or small quantities.

In the meantime the state safety committee had detailed a man to the dock to make certain that none of the fruit was destroyed, and arrangements were made for delivering seven carloads of bananas to the Ayer cantonment, and to send quantities to the Charlestown Navy Yard and to city and state charitable institutions.

In his telegram to Mr. Hoover the Mayor said: "United Fruit Company at dock here with 30,000 bunches of bananas which the Boston Board of Health has been asked to condemn, but has refused to do so on ground that bananas are in good condition. If condemnation permit should issue bananas would be dumped at sea. Inspectors insist that bananas are in right condition to be placed on market. I believe this is an attempt to destroy food in order that high prices may be maintained. What do you advise?"

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, chairman of the Boston Health Department said today: "Last evening, after hours, we received a telephone call from the United Fruit Company officials who wanted us to condemn the cargo of bananas. Our inspectors went aboard the steamer and refused to condemn, holding that the bulk of the fruit was in marketable condition.

"It looked to us to be a serious waste to dump this fruit at sea, especially when it was considered that efforts are being made throughout the United States to conserve foodstuff. With the President and Mr. Hoover trying to teach the country the lessons of conservation, it looked as if this would be willful waste. We advised the company to give the fruit away rather than destroy it, and to this proposition Eugene Ong, vice-president, assented.

According to an official of the company which expects another cargo on Thursday, the cargo of 30,000 stems of bananas was inspected by the divi-

Continued on page

SEPT-25-1917

sion manager of the company immediately upon its arrival yesterday. The manager decided the cargo was unfit for sale, as the stems were ripe and would not stand the delay in sale which ordinarily is done through a commission house. Application for a license to destroy the cargo was made at once.

When Mr. Ratshesky took a hand in the matter, he questioned Vice-President Ong as to the purpose of the company, particularly inquiring if the officials believed it would be cheaper to destroy the fruit than to attempt to market it. To this Mr. Ong gave a vigorous denial. Mr. Ong later said it would have been possible for the company to have held the steamer at sea several days longer, when the fruit would have been valueless, but that it was the policy of the company never to destroy a box of fruit until it had been fairly condemned by the port authorities.

Inspector George McArthur of the health department said that when he went aboard the fruit steamer in the harbor last night he found that 90 per cent of the cargo was good. He held that most of the cargo would keep a week without refrigeration, and that in his estimation if the company had really been anxious to handle the fruit not 10 per cent would have been destroyed. He said the company has no accommodations at Boston for holding so much fruit in storage until sold.

Representatives of the federal department of agriculture took away some of the fruit for an examination, but it looked so good to the inspectors, according to report, that the company was told to go ahead and sell it.

The fruit, according to company officials, ripened faster than it should, and when the cargo reached port was not in proper condition for transportation and sale. A situation of this character has occurred only three times in 10 years according to an official of the company.

According to figures from the Boston Chamber of Commerce the shipments of bananas to Boston have decreased considerably since last year. At the same time prices have steadily advanced. For the period ending Sept. 20 and commencing Jan. 1, this year, a total of 1,610,740 stems were landed here, while during the same period of 1916 the total reached 2,228,368 stems.

SEPT-25-1917

DRAFTED MEN TO BE CARED FOR

Boston City Council Favors Retention of Positions and Mayor Will Seek Legislation Like That for Volunteers

SEP 25 1917

Boston's municipal government placed itself on record yesterday as proposing to deal with the men taken into military service through selective draft just as it has done with those who volunteered their services. The council passed an order yesterday afternoon "as being in favor of the retention of city and county employees who enlisted, or are called into the United States military or naval service, in the positions vacated by them at the time of enlistment or call by selective draft.

Mayor Curley at once announced that he would have the law department draw up a bill to be presented to the Legislature empowering him to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies, thus preserving for the city and county employees absent in their country's service their civil service status.

It is felt at City Hall that the action of the Council, followed by the announcement of the Mayor of his intention to ask for remedial legislation in behalf of men called to the colors, will be followed by action which will eventually place all such men upon the same financial basis as regards their compensation from the city as those who volunteered enjoy.

City employees who volunteered for service in the army or navy have been benefited under a special act of the Legislature under the provisions of which the city pays them the difference between their military compensation and the amount they had been receiving from the city of Boston. There is, as yet, no provision for men called by selective draft to the colors. It is expected at City Hall that Mayor Curley will ask the Legislature for law allowing him to provide for the men called through the selective draft law as the law allows him to compensate the volunteers.

The Mayor's orders providing for the expenditure of $100,000 of the income from the George F. Parkman fund in improvements to the Fenway, Common, Franklin Park and Riverway were introduced and referred. The orders are for roadways of permanent construction in the Fenway, shrubbery and trees for Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park, granolithic sidewalks along Boylston Street next the Common and on Charles Street Mall, and improvements in buildings and water supply system of Franklin Parak.

SEP 25 1917

Council again opposed the Mayor's plan to restore the Broadway, South Boston, bridge through the expenditure of about $50,000 when it declined to approve the transfer of $7045, the unexpended balance of the original appropriation for the bridge, and $40,000 from the $200,000 appropriation for purchase of the Police Headquarters Building in Pemberton Square, the latter plan having been abandoned.

The bridge is closed to traffic by street cars now. The council opposes the way the Mayor wants to pay for the work, but it believes the restoration of the bridge should be made. The Mayor has asked for permission to borrow the money, but the Council insists the work be paid for from money got from taxation.

A legislative act granting increase in salary to justices of the Municipal Court was accepted by the Council, the pay of the chief justice thereby being increased from $5500 to $6500, and that of the associates from $5000 to $6000.

SEPT-25-1917

BETTER PARADE CONTROL PLANNED

SEP 25 1917

Better control of processions and parades in public streets of the city of Boston will be given the police, it is believed in City Hall, by an amendment to the street traffic regulations just made by the Board of Street Commissioners. A procession or parade of any character, hereafter, in excess of 200 persons, can only be held after a permit has been obtained therefor. For several years the traffic regulations contained the following provision, being a part of Section 1, Article, 10:

"No procession or parade, accompanied by music, containing 200 or more persons (excepting the forces of the Commonwealth and the police and fire departments) shall occupy or march on any public street of the city except in accordance with a permit issued by the Board of Street Commissioners."

This rule has been amended by the street commissioners by striking out the words "accompanied by music." With the rule as it was, in no regulations by law covering the matter otherwise, any body of men or women, in any number, could march in the streets without a permit or without notice to the public authorities providing they were not accompanied by music. The rule as amended permits them to do so now, up to the number of 200.

The authority for making this regulation, as well as all other street traffic regulations, is given to the Board of Street Commissioners by chapter 447 of the acts of 1908. In an opinion given to the board by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, when he was corporation counsel in the matter of regulating parades he stated:

"The term 'street traffic' as used in this act is to be construed broadly and means travel of persons and vehicles in the streets of the city."

SEPT-22-1917

MASS MEETING IN LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

SEP 22 1917

A public mass meeting for the purpose of stimulating interests in Boston's drive to secure $50,000 in the library fund campaign which starts Monday, is to be held under the auspices of the North End branch of the Boston Public Library, tomorrow evening, Sept. 23, at 7:30 p. m., in Faneuil Hall. Details of soldiers and sailors from the harbor forts and navy yard will be present. The following list of speakers are to be present: Mayor Curley, Col. Samuel F. Reber, Signal Corps, United States Army, Miss Amy A. Bernardy of the Italian Embassy, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Lieutenant R. L. Bos of the Harvard training camp, Col. J. S. Dennis, British recruiting officer, Arthur W. Stone, chaplain in the United States Navy, and James D. Henderson, the campaign director.

AMERICAN SEPT 9-1917

RECRUITING HEAD TO VISIT BOSTON

Brig.-Gen. White of British Mission to Pay Official Call on the City Tomorrow.

Brigadier-General White, head of the British recruiting mission, will pay his first official visit to Boston tomorrow.

The general will be met at the South Station by State and city officials and a committee of representative citizens.

He will be escorted by two corps of Massachusetts State Guard, led by the band of the Highland Dress Association, from the South Station by Summer street, along Winter street, down Tremont street to Boylston street to the Copley-Plaza.

Tuesday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the general and his staff at luncheon at the City Club.

In the evening he will meet the New England recruiting committee and patriotic supporters at dinner at the Exchange Club and review the present position in recruiting in the United States.

On Wednesday at noon a recruiting rally will take place at Parkman bandstand, on the Common, at which Mayor Curley will present General White and his staff to address the meeting.

Brigadier-General White came to this country from the War Office, where he was Deputy Director of Recruiting. He served on the staff in France and was invalided home. For his splendid services at the front he was decorated by the British government and made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and by the French government from whom he received the distinction of being made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was also mentioned in dispatches from the front for his invaluable services.

General White served with distinction in the South African war. He went out as a lieutenant; he returned a major, having won the Queen's medal with five clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

Until he joined the staff of the British army General White's military career was served with the Connaught Rangers, the finest and best known of all Irish regiments.

SEPT 9-1917

TOMORROW IT'S 'SCHOOL'S IN'

Boston Will Have 100,000 Boys and Girls and With Them a Coal Problem.

As a more or less well known song writer once remarked, "Those dear old golden rule days," are at hand. Tomorrow morning the major part of 100,000 Boston juveniles will proceed to the task of shining their faces through the liberal use of soap and water, don their best bibs and tuckers, plaster the hair down extra hard and make tracks for school.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools has announced that the opening will be made as scheduled. Though the department is faced with a coal shortage that hasn't warmed the hard working executive who sits in a room on the third floor of the Mason street headquarters. Dr. Dyer is ready for his part in the work.

In a circular to principals he recommends saving coal, not only for the sake of economy, but also because "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study.

Nor has the great war and the fact that eleven of his men teachers and two women teachers have either enlisted or been drafted for service caused him worry. Dr. Dyer declares that the schools will go on unless the coal problem becomes so serious as to render impossible the heating of the buildings.

At City Hall it is said that up to today there hasn't been a pound of coal placed in any of the school bins. Five times they have advertised for 33,000 tons of coal, but as yet have been unable to make a suitable contract.

Yesterday the offices of the School Committee and Superintendent Dyer were veritable hives of industry. Teachers galore were at hand receiving instructions, leaves of absence and some of them clinching their appointments. While, of course, there's no way in which one could state accurately how many students will enroll it seems certain that in the vicinity of 100,000 will start the year.

Apparently about 250 boys enrolled in high schools will not report for the opening. These boys have spent the Summer working on farms throughout Massachusetts.

SEPT 12-1917

BIG BOSTON HONORS TO JAPANESE MISSION

Boston is ready for the Imperial Japanese Mission.

Final details of the reception tomorrow to the envoys from the land of the rising sun were completed today. Signal honors will be paid by the city and State to the members of the great Asiatic nation, now linked as never before to America by the bonds of alliance and friendship.

From the moment that the delegation from the flowery kingdom is met at the station by Mayor Curley and the members of the reception committee, a constant round of entertainment will be offered to the visitors

From Newport, R. I., where the Mikado's emissaries stopped today to pay homage to the great American who opened the door of the island empire to Western civilization more than sixty years ago, came the word that the Japanese were looking forward with keen enjoyment to their visit to the Athens of America.

The Japanese party will inspect all the leading educational institutions in the city and will receive the same social honors as those accorded the representatives of other nations allied with America.

Today at Newport the mission received the same entnusiastic reception that it has received in every American city since landing in this country.

Particularly impressive were the honors paid by the Japanese to the memory of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, the American commander who succeeded, to the everlasting benefit of Japan, in inducing the Oriental Empire to abandon its policy of complete isolation and open its doors to world commerce.

After Viscount Ishii had placed a wreath of lilies on the grave, each member of the mission went to the foot of the grave and bowed low and slowly.

A regiment of seamen was in attendance with a band which played American and Japanese airs. Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, made an address at the grave welcoming the Japanese.

SEPT 10-1917

W. T. A. FITZGERALD MAY RUN FOR MAYOR

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, will probably be a candidate for Mayor against James M. Curley. He says:

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty. I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real program of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage. I believe Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

JOURNAL - SEP-10-1917

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

SEP 10 1917

Sunday Night, Sept. 9, 1917.

Dear Mike:

Old Kid Grippe, the Knockout Champ, has slugged me behind the ear and knocked me for a goal. Here I am, propped up in bed, full of aches, groans, medicine and germs. I'm about as much use to anybody as a box of corn salve would be to a mermaid.

It's great stuff, this being sick. Your friends and relatives bring you jellies, cake, fruit and candy and then sit on the edge of the bed and eat them all up while you have to content yourself with whatever nourishment you can suck out of a physician's thermometer.

I wasn't going to write you a letter this week, but when I received your wise-Aleck note yesterday I changed my mind. You said in that letter that the Finance Commission will never dare to summons Mayor Curley to the witness stand and ask him, under oath, if he lied about that $10,000 he says he received from Frankie Daly.

You said the Fin. Com. has no more backbone than a nude oyster; that the Fin. Com. would have no legal right to ask such an insulting question as "Where did you get so much coin so quickly?" and also that if Curley did take the witness stand he would talk so cleverly that he'd make such a bum out of Chairman Murphy that Nat Wills would look like Francis X. Bushman in comparison.

SEP 10 1917

Makes a Bet

Here's a proposition, Mike. I'll bet you a good suit of clothes that Mayor Curley receives a summons from the Finance Commission to take the witness stand in the bonding hearing when it is resumed in a short time. And I'll bet you a hat to go with it that if Curley ignores the summons the Fin. Com. will go to the Supreme Court and force him to appear, even if they have to strap roller skates on his shoulder blades and push him along by the legs like a wheelbarrow. And I'll bet you a pair of shoes that the Fin. Com. will ask him if Frank Daly committed perjury when he took oath that there was no truth in Curley's statement that the Jamaicaway mansion was built out of $10,000 given him for his share in Daly's business.

Looks Feverish

Mrs. Pete just came in the room and informed me that I looked feverish, so I will have to cut this letter short.

But, believe me, Mike, those bets are not fever bets. They are facts, and go as they lay.

My chief hope is that I will be out of bed in time to see the look on Curley's face when he is summonsed.

I would like also to be able to attend tomorrow's council meeting to see if either the Fin. Com. or President Jim Storrow wake up from their nap at the switch with reference to the Commonwealth avenue paving and widening loan. The city will only lose about $2000 by the stunt that is being slipped quietly over, but I wonder if any of those reformers are awake?

Here comes Mrs. Pete with enough bottles and glasses to start up a saloon and enough medicine to cure a Virginia ham.

I hate medicine!

Your in-bed but not asleep pal,

Pete.

P. S. When Jim Curley takes the witness stand, he will be like a match. Just press him hard and he'll flare up and lose his head.

Your pal,

PETE.

SEP 10 1917

HERMIT COBBLER FOUND SUICIDE

SEP 10 1917

E. Saugus Character Lived 40 Years in Small Cottage.

East Saugus, Sept. 9.—For 40 years John C. Anderson has lived in three small rooms and a little cobbler's shop at 12 Lawndale avenue. It was a small cottage that Anderson bought almost half a century ago. In the front room he built a cobbler's bench, bought some leather and hung out a sign. Day after day, Sundays included, he worked away at his bench, his only companion a bit of a briar pipe.

To the neighborhood and the town he was known as "The Hermit." It was a monicker that he accepted without comment. Once, they say, he had a love affair, but—well, "The Hermit" never told them. He kept his business to himself and his past was a closed book, so maybe they just guessed.

This afternoon little 6-year-old Nelson Blume of 15 Clayton street went for a pair of shoes his mother had left to be mended, two days ago. In five minutes the youngster was back.

"Papa," he said, "The Hermit' is asleep on the floor. I can't wake him."

Nelson Blume, the child's father, went to the store. On the floor lay "The Hermit." Beside him was a 38-caliber pistol. He had grown weary of his existence and written "finis" to a life that frost set upon too early.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK WET WASH WORKS

Braintree, Sept. 9.—Probably the Monatiquot Wet Wash Works, recently established here, isn't desired by some residents, for it has been broken into twice within a week.

When John Fraser, the proprietor, arrived at the works this afternoon he found a leather belt cut, sand in the gears, some of which were broken, and he failed to find some brass fittings that were intended to replace those stolen a few days ago.

SEP-5-1917

ASKS FIXED PRICE FOR CITY'S COAL

Curley Declares That This Would Lower Cost of Fuel in Boston.

SEP 5 - 1917

An appeal to Washington, urging United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield to set a price at which coal dealers will be compelled to furnish bituminous and anthracite coals to the city of Boston, was forwarded by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon over his signature. The mayor feels that such a ruling from Washington would break the local price for soft coal to $7.50 a ton almost immediately.

His letter to Fuel Administrator Garfield reads:

"The city of Boston is confronted with a condition, in the matter of fuel supply, which apparently can only be corrected through the assistance of your board.

"The city of Boston has advertised on four occasions during the past six months for a supply of fuel for school buildings and for charitable and correctional institutions and hospitals, but has been unable to secure a tender from any of the wholesale dealers in coal in Massachusetts. I believe it would be within the power of your board to designate a price at which the coal dealers shall be required to furnish coal to the city, the amount to be furnished by each dealer to be based on the capitalization of the corporation or partnership. We shall require about 70,000 tons."

Yesterday the mayor approved a private purchase by Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn of 1500 tons of New River bituminous at $8.35 a ton for Long island, delivery to be made within the next week. The purchase was made from the Northern Coal Company and is the lowest price for New River coal the city has been able to obtain in the past year.

Today the city will open bids for 55,000 tons of coal for various municipal institutions, deliveries to be made from time to time during the next 12 months at a flat rate. According to the mayor, there is no probability of any bids being received on this bid, the fifth the city has advertised, because of the fear of future conditions by coal dealers, who do not dare set a price today at which they will have to deliver coal a year hence.

SEP-15-1917

MORE FARMERS FOR DORCHESTER MARKET

P. Henry Graham, superintendent of the market, has arranged to have more farmers and a larger supply of edibles for sale today at the fourth weekly sale of the Dorchester Community market at the Christopher Gibson playground.

SEP 15 1917

As a result of being kept away from the community market, the hucksters have started an opposition mart. For the past week they have been located at Sudan street, almost directly opposite the playground. In their effort to wrest the business from the farmers, they are offering vegetables at a lower price.

MONITOR - SEPT-10 1917

CAMPAIGN FOR BOSTON MAYOR

SEP 10 1917

Up to This Time No One Has Definitely Announced a Purpose to Contest Present Incumbent in December Election

With Boston's mayoralty election a little more than three months distant but one candidate, so far, looms distinct and sizable—that is Mayor Curley who is committed to a campaign to succeed himself. Not another man in Boston has announced himself as a rival to Mayor Curley in the contest for the place of chief executive of the city of Boston despite the fact that the election takes place on Dec. 18. That the Mayor will have opposition and determined opposition there is no doubt at all, but that opposition is hanging back that it may have opportunity to crystallize and unite in the furthering of the candidacy of some man—yet to be picked—who will best combine all the elements of the city in favor of a different administration than that given by Mayor Curley.

There are several men in Boston, who, like Mr. Barkis, are "willin'" to be candidate for mayor of Boston in opposition to Mr. Curley provided the various anti-Curley elements combine unitedly to further the contest.

Today in Boston the situation is Mayor Curley against the field with the field as yet undecided as to which man of a half dozen or more is best qualified to lead the Good Government, Republican, anti-Curley and reform civic forces to victory in December.

James J. Storrow is apparently giving no thought of himself as a man upon whom these elements hostile from one reason or another to Mayor Curley might combine and insist upon his being the candidate to defeat the present Mayor. Mr. Storrow has said more than once in the last year that he is not considering his being a candidate for Mayor of Boston and yet he has made no utterance so far which would preclude his accepting the leadership of a united opposition to the present administration.

John F. Fitzgerald is reconnoitering the field as yet. It is entirely possible that conditions might so shape themselves as to cause the former Mayor to enter the field. He does not wish to be reckoned with the past in affairs political and that fact alone might cause him to enter this contest, distasteful although it will be in its methods.

Thomas J. Kenny is, of all the candidates, the most Barkis-like in attitude. Mr. Kenny is undeniably "willin'" to run. But he will not consent to enter a field in which the opposition to Mr. Curley is divided. Either he will be indorsed by Good Government and the other anti-Curley elements or he will remain a private citizen. But a united demand for his consent to become a candidate for Mayor of Boston would not have to be pressed vigorously. His civic record is one of consistency and he would present no weak spots upon which Mayor Curley could center his verbal artillery.

Postmaster William F. Murray has been spoken of, but those who know a great deal about conditions politically locally declare that the postmaster would have to be a great deal more sure of his own home bailiwick, Charlestown, before he could consider seriously entering the contest.

Judge Michael J. Murray's name was tried upon the people some weeks ago by one of the Good Government lieutenants but the public made no comment and his name has been added to the list which is being inspected by the men who will have much to do with bringing out and grooming the anti-Curley candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Edwin U. Curtis is not mentioned to the extent he was one year ago. There are elements in the Good Government Association which would flatly rebel were his name to be presented to this organization seriously. This fact has put a damper on Mr. Curtis friends' efforts in his behalf.

Andrew J. Peters has remained in the sphinxesque attitude for more than six weeks since it was announced with authority that he "was considering" the proposition of the Good Government people and their allies to take the saddle against Mr. Curley.

William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk County, is the latest man to suffer his name to be added to the long list of those who are Barkis candidates for Mayor. He is quoted as saying that he is considering the mayoral situation, that too much time is being wasted by the Curley opposition, that he is being urged to announce himself a candidate and that he believes Mayor Curley's street repaving and street care administration is vulnerable.

Representative James A. Gallivan, while in Washington, is still connected with the Boston mayoral field by telegraph wire, telephone wire and the United States mail. He is not to be reckoned as out of the list of possibilities by any means. He would become a candidate himself, many men say, rather than allow James M. Curley a walk-over reelection next December and James A. Gallivan is a formidable campaigner, much after the method and type of the present Mayor.

SEPT-7-1917

BOSTON SCHOOL WORK OUTLINED

SEP 7 1917

Superintendent Dyer Says Special Emphasis Will Be Placed on Junior High and on Extension of Industrial Courses

Emphasis will be placed on three distinct phases of Boston school work this year, according to Supt. Frank B. Dyer. One will be in the development of the intermediate or junior high school, another in the extension of industrial work including household science for girls, and a third in maintaining a general seriousness and thoroughness of work as the best contribution that can be made by teachers and pupils to their country at this time.

An enrollment of about 100,000 pupils is expected by Dr. Dyer this year, or about the same as last year. A shrinkage is looked for in the higher grades, owing largely to the demand for labor. Many of the boys are at work on farms and will not return to the city until Oct. 1, in accordance with arrangements made last spring. Many others, high school boys, at work on the cooperative plan and engaged for the summer vacation may decide not to return to school. Work is plentiful and the demand for working certificates has never been so great as this summer.

The anticipated decrease in high schools will be offset in part by an increase in the continuation school which boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are obliged to attend if not in regular attendance at some other school. The old Brimmer Building on Common Street, vacated this summer by the Boston Trade School, has been fitted up to take care of the expansion. The quarters on La Grange Street will be used as formerly. From 2000 last September the continuation school had grown to 5000 pupils last June.

The opening of the new building of the Boston Trade School gives an increased capacity for that school of 540 students or 600 in all. The work of the school will be increased and intensified as was not possible in the Brimmer Building.

Cooperative courses in high schools including salesmanship for girls, are developing rapidly, offering excellent opportunities to boys and girls entering industrial life.

As previously announced the intermediate school will have a complete organization in 10 districts. In some 25 others the first or second year's work is in progress. In the remaining districts the work will be begun this year.

Household thrift, taken up more practically than ever before last spring and carried in some form through the summer, will be resumed in canning and drying of foods, the preparation and serving of meals and economy and thrift all along the line.

SEPT-7-1917

THANKS FROM G. A. R. CHIEF

The courtesies extended to the Grand Army of the Republic at the recent encampment in Boston have been acknowledged by Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson in a letter to Mayor James M. Curley. In the letter Commander Patterson said: "I shall never forget the many kindly courtesies extended to me and my comrades of the great organization of which I was chief."

SEP 7

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-10-1917

THE REOPENING OF THE SCHOOLS

The public schools reopen today for another year of work in circumstances such as they have not before known. Nearly two generations ago, it is true, they did repeatedly reopen while the nation was convulsed with war. But the Civil War, great as it was, fell immeasurably short of the present world-cataclysm. Between the two there is a radical difference of kind, as well as an enormous difference of degree. Yet in one significant respect the former war-time school experience set a salutary example for this latter. It was early in the Civil War that Massachusetts public schools began visibly identifying themselves with patriotism and inculcating patriotism in their pupils by displaying the national flag upon their buildings, thus voluntarily adopting a practice which has now become legally compulsory throughout most of the country.

It will be well if now, at the beginning of this far greater war, the schools take a further step in the same wise direction, and identify themselves still further, indeed to the utmost possible degree, with the vital interests of the American nation. There is a fine earnest of this and there is another fine bit of New England leadership, in the names which have been given to two important new school buildings which are opened today in Boston. It would have been difficult to select a name more expressive of the highest and noblest patriotism and humanity than that of Robert G. Shaw, or one better calculated to inspire certain phases of patriotism just now supremely needed than that of Rochambeau.

These names, we may confidently hope, are expressive of the new spirit and the enlarged and elevated purpose with which our schools begin the work of the new year. It is a spirit of service to the State. We are learning at last, and we are beginning to put our knowledge into effect, that the school is not to prepare the individual to serve himself alone, but also to serve his fellows. It is well, of course, to give the pupil education and instruction that will enable him to prosper in his own affairs, business or professional. But it is equally incumbent to teach and to train him for efficient work as a citizen, a member of the community and the State, and that in peace and in war alike. The principle is not new; but it has come near to being grouped among Wendell Phillips's "Lost Arts." It was familiar to Socrates, who asked Callias how he purposed to have his sons instructed in the ways of good citizenship and the things which pertain to the State; but in later times we have neglected it, and have regarded knowledge of the duties of citizenship as something which, as Dogberry said of reading and writing, "comes by nature."

It has long been the boast of one of our great American universities that it is an institution where any person may obtain instruction in any study. That is a noble boast, though perhaps neither that nor any other institution literally fulfils it. But no less significant is the expressed purpose of a great Japanese university, "to teach all things that are necessary for the well-being of the State." We commend that Oriental ideal to every American schoolman.

It is fitting to learn from an enemy, and in this case we have much to learn from the great enemy against which we are now fighting for our national life. There can be no question that the unrivalled industrial efficiency of Germany, and also the intense devotion to the Fatherland and its ruler which pervades all classes of the people, are due to the instruction and discipline which have for generations been given in the schools. We do not say that German schooling has been perfect or ideal. It has not. It has been marked with grave faults. It has been too materialistic. It has too greatly ignored the moral law. It has been too egotistical. It is at this moment barbaric in its inculcation of hatred, in causing the children daily to repeat: "God smite England!" and "God smite America!" But these great faults do not obscure nor nullify great virtues.

The task of American schools is to rival those virtues and to avoid those faults. We must teach our children material efficiency, and at the same time promote their spiritual advancement. We must teach them to be industrious and shrewd and masterful, and yet scrupulously to remember that "the Ten Commandments will not budge." We must inspire in them an increased love for and devotion to their country, without suggesting hatred of any other land. We must develop in them the same respect for our free institutions and the same zeal in maintaining them that German children are required to have for their Kaiser and his despotic régime. Moreover, we must make it plain that they owe the State and nation their allegiance and their full measure of duty in time of war as well as in time of peace, and that no man is worthy to cast a ballot who is not ready in time of need to face a bullet.

Efforts are generally being made to secure the largest possible attendance at the schools, and they should succeed. There is greater need of it than ever before. There should be still greater and more persistent efforts to make the new spirit of aggressive Americanism dominant in schools of every grade, until every graduate, even of a primary school, shall know what it means, in both rights and duties, to be an American citizen.

SEPT-13-1917

GALLIVAN FOR MAYOR

Congressman Announces His Purpose to Run Against Mayor Curley

First to announce himself as a candidate for mayor of Boston, against Mayor Curley, is Congressman James A. Gallivan. He made the announcement through his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, and promises to make a definite statement to the public over his own signature in a few days.

It has been understood for a year that Congressman Gallivan had aspirations to succeed Mayor Curley and there are indications that he has assurance of support from former Mayor Fitzgerald.

SEPT-18-1917

ON SHIFT OF ERICSON STATUE

Park and Recreation Department to Give a Hearing Friday

A hearing for those who are opposed to the proposed removal of the Leif Ericson monument from the junction of Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues will be given Friday at 10.30 o'clock at 33 Beacon street, by the Boston Park and Recreation Department. A contract recently let by the city for the improvement of Commonwalth avenue includes provision for the removal of the statue to Charlesgate East.

SEPT-17-1917

THIS IS BOSTON'S BIRTHDAY

It Was Originally Trimountain, and Took Its Present Name in 1630—287 Years Ago

This is Boston's 287th birthday anniversary, for in 1630 the name of the original settlement, Trimountain, was changed to Boston.

The day, however, is being little observed, and the city is making no official celebration. If the Japanese Mission had arrived today, as was formerly expected, official note of the anniversary would have been taken.

SEPT-17-1917

MAJOR O'KEEFE RESIGNS

Chairman of Executive Committee of Boston Committee on Public Safety Finds Job Too Onerous

Major Patrick F. O'Keefe, who for the past fortnight has been chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, today resigned as chairman and as a member of the general committee.

In his resignation sent to Mayor Curley he said that the office demanded more time than he had expected to give and certainly more than he could conveniently give.

The committee will meet this afternoon, and it is possible that Major O'Keefe's successor will be chosen at that time.

SEPT-18-1917.

HEATH HEADS SAFETY COMMITTEE

Roxbury Man Elected to Fill Vacancy Caused by Major P. F. O'Keefe's Resignation

Victor A. Heath of Frank Ferdinand, Inc., has been elected chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major P. F. O'Keefe. Major O'Keefe succeeded Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles.

Mr. Heath, whose home is at 6 Wayne street, Roxbury, is president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Association and of the Roxbury Boys' Club and is vice president of the Roxbury Board of Trade. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the regulars and served for five years. Three years and a half of this time he spent in the Philippines, most of it as a member of the Fourth Cavalry. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany Mr. Heath has been active in the Home Guard movement.

Mr. Heath's office hours at the committee's room at City Hall will be from noon to two o'clock.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT -11 - 1917.

WHEN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FAILS

[From the Municipal Journal]

A request for information concerning a waterworks plant in a small city brought us the following reply: "Records have not been kept for a good many years. There is no record of the number of miles, rods or feet of pipe, the sizes, connections, gates, etc. Over one hundred metres are out of fix and not running. Metres have never been examined since the first one was put in, unless one got broken by freezing or some accident. There is talk of combining the offices of water commissioner and chief of police at a salary of $25 a month."

Decision as to whether or not municipal ownership is a success is generally made largely from a business viewpoint, and any business run in the way indicated by the above reply could not be expected to succeed. If a municipality is not prepared to give to the operation of a public utility, and especially one that involves the health as well as convenience and pocketbooks of its citizens, at least as much intelligent attention as is required to run a corner grocery successfully, then it had better let municipal ownership alone and make the best terms it can with a private corporation to provide the public necessities and conveniences.

Municipal ownership is foredoomed to failure when it is neglected and mismanaged; but almost any city can make it a success if it will run it on sound business principles.

SEPT - 8 - 1917

CITY SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

Attendance of Approximately 100,000 Expected — Place of Drafted Teachers Filled—Little Anxiety Over Coal

SEP 8 1917

Approximately 100,000 children will go back to school Monday morning. Accommodations will be adequate, rented quarters and portable buildings taking care of the usual overflow. Pressure on the high schools will be relieved somewhat by the junior high school plan, many rooms in elementary school buildings having been fitted up for that purpose during the summer. Numerous teachers have entered the Army service and their places have been filled from the substitute lists. All repair work under contract has been finished, but there are several buildings that will require attention before winter.

The question of a winter's supply of coal is not particularly disturbing to the authorities. While it is true that 33,000 tons are needed and that none is in the bins, with the exception of that left over from last year, the Boston coal dealers have given their word that the schools will not suffer. The school department will be able to buy from time to time the coal that will be needed just as the other city departments are doing. Superintendent Dyer recommends coal economy, however, telling the principals that "fresh air and cool temperature are favorable to study, as well as healthful, so long as the temperature does not fall below sixty degrees."

There will be much special work in the schools next session along the lines of economy and conservation, the superintendent announced.

The school committee will lay emphasis in the coming year on the development of the intermediate or junior high school, on the extension of industrial work and household science, and on maintaining general seriousness and thoroughness of work as the best contribution pupils and teachers can make to their country at war.

The recently established Day School for Immigrants will open also on Monday. Classes in English for non-English speaking people and in citizenship for applicants for citizenship will be conducted both mornins and afternoons at 48 Boylston street; the Old Dearborn Schoolhouse, Roxbury, and the Blackstone School, West End. The school committee has also authorized the superintendent to establish in any section where there is sufficient demand for instruction, classes for men or women in school buildings or in any business establishment in which a suitable room for instruction is furnished. These classes are conducted during the daytime to provide an opportunity for learning English to nightworkers or others who find it inconvenient or impossible to attend evening school.

E. H. S. BOYS IN THREE BUILDINGS

Crowded conditions at the English High School have made necessary a rearrangement whereby students will this year be housed in three different buildings. Under the new plan all the first-year boys will attend the old Patrick A. Collins building, where they will be in charge of Samuel Tower. The second-year students taking courses in preparation for Technology and other colleges will be housed at the Franklin Union. Bertram H. Richardson will have charge there. All the third and fourth year boys as well as the second year boys taking commercial work will remain in the English High building on Montgomery street, under the direction of Headmaster Snow.

SEPT - 7 - 1917

REMOVAL OF CARS ARGUED

Louis K. Liggett, Aroused Over Charge of Premiums for Signatures, Offers $1000 for Charity If Proof Is Given

If proof is obtained that the Chamber of Commerce offered premiums for signatures on the question of the permanent removal of cars from Washington street, Louis K. Liggett, representing the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber, stands ready to give $1000 to a charity that may be designated. This was his answer to the charge made by John J. Toomey, chairman of the Election Board, during the hearing given by the City Council last night.

Mr. Liggett had told of the movement of the Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the desire of the public regarding traffic in the shopping district, the result being an overwhelming approval of car removal, when Mr. Toomey said:

"Mr. Liggett has told us of the thousands of cards sent out through the city, and of the favorable replies received. I know of young men in South Boston who were pleading for signatures in favor of the taking off of the cars, and who said they would get paid for them."

Mr. Liggett jumped to his feet.

"You said that the Chamber of Commerce paid for those signatures?" he demanded.

Mr. Toomey reiterated his statement, making no mention of the Chamber.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Liggett. "It is false that these signatures were obtained by paying premiums." Then he made his offer to give $1000 for proof that such was the case.

Mr. Toomey walked out of the Chamber. He was followed by J. Paul Foster, secretary of the Retail Trade Board, who requested that Mr. Toomey give the names of the young men who said they were being paid to get signatures. Mr. Toomey refused.

"We will prosecute them," said Mr. Foster. "You will hear from us later," he concluded, speaking to Mr. Toomey.

The Retail Trade Board of the Chamber sent out 57,682 cards to various sections of Boston, outlining four propositions, and asking opinions, on them from the citizens. Mr. Liggett based all arguments upon a four-item programme. First, permanent removal of the street cars from Washington street, between Essex and Franklin streets, at all hours. Second, to widen the walks on each side of the street. Third, to make Washington street a one-way thoroughfare for vehicular traffic. Fourth, to remove the street car tracks, the poles and trolley wires.

"We believe the carrying out of this programme a necessity," Mr. Liggett declared. First he submitted the results of the questionaires sent out by the board. Of the total, 18,500 were sent in the city proper, 11,922 to Dorchester, 3724 to South Boston, 10,536 to Roxbury, and 13,000 to nearby suburbs. The following returns were received:

	Yes	No	No vote
Permanent removal of tracks	11,565	324	624
Widening of walks	10,378	1111	1034
One-way traffic	11,256	466	801
Removal of track and poles	10,593	1041	889

Mr. Liggett said that every merchant on Washington street in the area affected, in favor, with two exceptions—Magrane Houston Company and the Gilchrist Company—both of which are neutrals, Mr. Liggett stated. Many of the business men spoke for themselves, saying that the removal of the cars will do much to remedy congestion on Washington street, will remove a source of danger to women shoppers and prove a material benefit to business.

Superintendent of Traffic Dana of the Boston Elevated said that the road was in favor of the continuance, permanently, of the present arrangement, but would not suggest the entire removal of cars from Washington street at least until the opening of the Andrew square tunnel next winter.

The opposition came from residents of Dorchester and South Boston. Daniel T. O'Connell, speaking for the Dorchester Board of Trade, suggested that the automobiles and other vehicles be removed, instead of street cars.

This suggestion was taken up by others, and, after being made the keynote of their remarks, was informally submitted to Mr. Liggett after the hearing was over. He said he was willing to give it a trial for a month.

SEPT - 15 - 1917

LIBRARY WEEK NAMED

Governor Issues a Proclamation Relative to the $1,000,000 Fund

A proclamation has been issued by Governor McCall setting apart the week beginning Sept. 24 as "Library War Fund Week," when a fund of $1,000,000 is to be raised to supply literature to the soldiers.

"By reading good literature," the proclamation says, "the monotony of a soldier's life can be lessened. The life that he is obliged to live, the hardships of the trenches, the privations and a new manner of living can but help to develop in his mind a power which readily grasps the finer thoughts of literature.

"Reading is of incalculable value to the wounded soldier or convalescent, serving not only as a pastime but more so as a source of inspiration, cheer and education, thus alleviating suffering.

"Let literature follow the flag so that our soldiers will return improved, mentally as well as physically. If we all do our share this plan can be made as successful as have been the others which were started for the benefit of our soldiers."

SEPT - 11 - 1917

Fulton Street to Be Repaved

Mayor Curley today approved a contract for repaving Fulton street, from Blackstone to Richmond street, with granite block paving, the work to be done by department labor at a cost of about $3500.

AMERICAN SEPT 11 - 1917

106,000 PUPILS ENROLL FOR SCHOOL YEAR

SEP 11 1917

With an estimated registration of 106,000 pupils, the Boston public schools are open for their year's work.

This figure is approximately 1,000 less than last year's registration and is due to the increase in the employment of the older children in stores and factories and to the decrease in immigration.

The attendance at the city's high schools will be less than in other years as a result of the opening of six intermediate schools where many pupils will go from the grammar schools, instead of immediately entering the high schools.

There are about 150 boys, all more than 16, distributed through the citys farm camps in Essex, Topsfield, Ipswich, Concord and Falmouth. These boys live in camps and work on farms, the camps being under the direction of the public schools. They will be admitted to school up to October 1.

No new school buildings are yet ready for use and possibly none will be before Thanksgiving. At that time the Rochambeau schoolhouse in Dorchester and one other may be ready. The Robert E. Shaw school building, which has been held up for one cause and another for three years, may be completed in March.

This year the Mechanic Arts School will graduate its first class under the regime started three years ago, by which boys study and train for supervisory positions in the various industries.

The fact that the year's supply of coal has not yet been bought does not greatly worry the school authorities. They are confident that before cold weather comes the schoolhouse bins will be full.

A number of men teachers in the schools have resigned to enter the army, but these teachers have been replaced by others. So far the draft has not taken any of the Boston teachers, and most of those who are in the service have entered the Officers' Reserve Corps.

SEPT 13 - 1917

VISCOUNT ISHII TO RANK OTHER VISITORS

41 SEP 13 1917

Viscount Ishii will have precedence of honor over all other guests when the Japanese war mission reaches here next Tuesday. Mayor Curley's committee of arrangement learned that the distinguished party included two high officials, of equal rank — Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Aimaro Sato, both bearing the title of ambassador and plenipotentiary. No one at City Hall was able to determine which visitor was the more august, and it was decided to seek information from Washington.

Whereupon the Department of State advised Mayor Curley that Ambassador Sato has gracefully insisted Viscount Ishii should have all preferential honors.

Committee members were pleased to find that Sato's tact had relieved a delicate situation and then went ahead with plans for the entertainment of the War Mission, and announced this as the official program:

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

10:13 a. m.—Envoys arrive South Station.

11 a. m.—Reception by Governor McCall.

11:15 a. m.—Viscount Ishii addresses Constitutional Convention.

11:40 a. m.—Reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 m.—Leave State House.

12:15 p. m.—Inspect Sargent paintings, Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon with Hon. Larz Anderson at "Weld," Brookline.

3 p. m.—Leave Anderson home in Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.

3:30 p. m.—Inspection Japanese collection, Museum of Fine Arts.

5:15 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.

7 p. m.—Banquet at Copley-Plaza, preceded by reception.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

8:30 a. m.—Informal breakfast, Copley-Plaza.

9:40 a. m.—Visit Harvard University.

11 a. m.—Visit Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

12 m.—Review parade Selective Draft soldiers.

1 p. m.—Luncheon, Boston City Club.

2:30 p. m.—Start for Camp Devens, Ayer, via Lexington Green and Concord bridge.

4 p. m.—Arrive at Ayer; inspect Camp Devens.

4:30 p. m.—Leave Ayer for Boston.

6 p. m.—Arrive Copley-Plaza.

7 p. m.—Entrain for Washington.

PERSONNEL OF VISITORS.

Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has advised Mayor Curley of the official list of visitors who will be guests of the City of Boston, comprising the Imperial Japanese War Mission, the representation from the Japanese Embassy at Washington and the escort of the United States Government.

The guests of the City of Boston will be: His Excellency, Honorable Aimaro Sato, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the United States from Japan; Mr. Iwate, attache of the Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador.

SEPT 14 - 1917

TO GIVE HEARING ON HYDE PARK FARES

SEP 14 1917

The Public Service Commission will give a hearing Friday, September 28 on the petition of the City of Boston to establish a five-cent fare between Hyde Park and Boston.

SEPT 10 - 1917

100,000 ATTEND SCHOOLS ON FIRST DAY

SEP 10 1917

Thousands of Greater Boston boys and girls trooped off to school today.

Readin' and ritin' and 'rithmetic came into their own.

And the family cat cautiously crept into the open after weeks of exile.

Boston school authorities estimated the first day's attendance at about 100,000. A big decrease is expected in most schools in the city because of the war.

Several teachers who are in the country's service have been granted leave of absence for the duration of the war. Among these are Edward F. O'Dowd, master of the Frothingham School in Charlestown, who is a captain in the army, and George E. Parsons of the Mechanic Arts School, a captain of engineers.

Others who have gone into service are E. J. Hall, Miah Murray and John A. O'Keefe.

Nine new buildings in various parts of the city, constructed this Summer, were thrown open to the throngs of boys and girls.

School authorities are worried over the failure of Mayor Curley to obtain the supply of coal for the department. There are less than 13,000 tons on hand. This amount will last only about ten weeks.

Unless coal dealers come to the rescue of the city government and provide 20,000 tons of hard coal many of the school buildings may have to be closed later in the Winter.

Classes in Red Cross work for girls will be [illegible] in many of the schools.

paid to the physical development of the older boys, it was said.

Students at the English High School were assigned to three buildings because of the unusually large number entering.

JOURNAL - SEP-11-1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S Roman nose is not natural. He was not born with it. How he came to have that little knob, Paolo, the sculptor who is molding the bust to be presented, in bronze, by Italian residents of Boston, to the mayor, can tell, and the sculptor, far from desiring to hide the irregularity, regards it as adding distinction to the contour. That protuberance was the result of a broken nose, received in a fight, but "Jim Curley," as he was then known, fought fair, while his opponent used a black-jack. Moreover, the man who is now mayor interfered to save an old man. The story illustrates certain attributes which early made "Jim Curley" a hero to the Tammany Club, long before he had any wide acquaintance outside old ward 17.

The story might be entitled "How Jim Curley lost one of his first jobs," for as a result of the scrimmage he was laid up several weeks, and when he returned to the firm of lawyers who then employed him he found his place filled. He had not attained his full height, nor breadth of shoulders, nor reach of punch at the time the encounter occurred, but he had early developed into an athletic youth, able to hold his own in any boxing match.

On this particular evening, with a comrade, of slight build, the future president of the Tammany Club was walking through an almost deserted South End street, when he noticed three young men following an old man in a rather peculiar way. "Let's see what's up," said Curley, and the duo crossed the street and trailed the trio, till a bend in the street cut off the view, for half a minute. When the three figures were again seen, they had closed in, and one, with a sharp blow, drove the old man's tall hat down over his face. Curley and his companion ran up just as the three thugs had begun to go through the victim's pockets. Curley smashed the biggest in the jaw, and he crumpled up on the sidewalk, but reached for his hip pocket. A kick in the ribs quieted him. But No. 2 had already pulled a black-jack, and, with practised aim, upper-cut Curley with the weapon so that the base of the nose was struck, and the bone fractured. The blood gushed forth, and for moments he was blind. The noise of the row by this time had brought reinforcements to the rescue party, and Curley's companion led him home.

The sequel is also characteristically Curley. Some months afterward he met and recognized the fellow who had used the blackjack. Instead of causing an arrest, the future mayor said: "We've met before, but I don't think you settled it as to who was the better man."

"All right," returned the other, "come on you ————!"

"You know Happy Jack's place?" queried Curley. "All right, go ahead; I'll follow."

So the two proceeded, the nose-smasher a little in advance, giving furtive glances in the direction of him who demanded vengeance. The nearer they came to the appointed spot, the less stomach for fair fight had the blackjack artist, until finally he flunked completely.

As to whether he in after years joined the Tammany Club and lived happily ever afterward, Paolo cannot say.

There is one chauffeur in the city of Boston who really does not know Mayor Curley, despite the fact that probably no other man, with the possible exception of John F. Fitzgerald, has made so many public appearances in the last decade as the mayor. James M. Curley often appears at half a dozen different functions in an evening, and for years, even before he was in Congress, stumped on street corners at open-air rallies. John J. Curley, city collector, and brother of the mayor, is inches shorter and inches less broad in the shoulders, and his hair has quite a mixture of gray, while the mayor's has hardly begun to turn. So there is no close resemblance.

Yet the obsession that John J. was the mayor so prevailed in the case of this chauffeur the other day that the party he took in a seven-seater suffered. More than once he was told to go ahead of Collector Curley's car, or else to drop far enough behind to escape the dust, but he remained obdurate. Toward the end of the trip, in reply to repeated demands, he said, "Why I can't go ahead of the mayor and I've got to stick to him."

SEP-11-1917

Mayor Is to Address Bakers at Convention

Only One Woman Delegate and She Comes from California.

SEP 11 1917

Mayor Curley was scheduled to address today's session of the 16th convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, which began at Paine Memorial Hall yesterday. The morning session opened today at 9 o'clock. The convention will probably last 10 days.

The only woman delegate to the convention is Miss Eva Ostino, who represents the cracker packers of San Francisco, Cal. Many women are included in the membership of several locals of the union throughout the country.

Joseph T. Walsh welcomed the delegates in the name of the state branch of the bakery workers. The greater part of the afternoon session was given over to the reading of the reports of the executive officers. They are: Charles Iffland of Chicago, international corresponding secretary; Henry Koch, Chicago, international financial-secretary; A. A. Myrup, Chicago, international treasurer, and Charles F. Hohmann of Chicago, editor of the Bakers' official journal.

The delegates, following adjournment at 5 o'clock, were the guests of Boston local 45 at a dinner in Otisfield Hall, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury.

SEP-11-1917

If William T. A. Fitz should run,
And John F. Fitz enhance the fun,
And William T. once more should say,
"I'll stand for business in this fray,"
What then, I ask, would be the end?
On whom would victory descend?
And this I really want to know:
Why can't we have a three-Fitz show!

SEP 11 1917

SEP-12-1917

PLAN BUSY DAYS FOR JAPANESE

Local Hosts Will Crowd Many Events Into Program for Sept. 18-19.

SEP 12 1917

RECEPTIONS AND BANQUETS

The Japanese mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, will arrive in Boston Tuesday, Sept. 18, from Newport. The mayor and a committee will meet the visitors at the South station shortly after 10 A. M. and the procession of automobiles will take the regular parade route to the State House.

After a reception by the Governor at 11 A. M. Viscount Ishii will address the constitutional convention at 11:15. A reception in the Hall of Flags is scheduled for 11:40 and the mission will leave the State House for the Public Library at noon. Following an inspection of the Sargent paintings the party will proceed to the Weld estate, Brookline, to partake of luncheon at 1 P. M. as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

SEP 12 1917

Program to Follow.

The afternoon program includes visits to the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 o'clock for inspection of the Japanese art collection, said to be unparalleled outside Japan, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 4:15, concluding with a reception at Hotel Somerset to Japanese residents from 5:15 to 5:45.

There will be a reception and banquet at 7 P. M. at the Copley-Plaza, at which addresses will be delivered by Viscount Ishii, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

The second day of the visit will begin with an informal breakfast at 8:20 and an hour later the party will make a trip to Harvard University and to Groton, where Mayor Curley will entertain at luncheon. The party is expected to arrive at Camp Devens, Ayer, at 2:30 P. M., and after an hour's inspection will return to Boston.

The sojourn of the Japanese will conclude with a banquet at 7 P. M. at the Boston City Club, and the mission will leave Boston for Washington at 12:30 A. M.

SEP-13-1917.

Drafted Men May Not Parade

SEP 13 1917

As the result of orders from the United States war department today, there probably will be no parade of drafted soldiers next Wednesday, when the Japanese mission visits Boston.

Instead of leaving for Ayer Wednesday, as planned, the drafted men will leave Sunday afternoon from North station on special trains. The war department order upsets the entire program.

Conferences between state and city officials were arranged for to discuss the matter.

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

SEP 11 1917

MAYOR CURLEY will be summoned before the finance commission to explain the discrepancy between his own statement, as published, and the sworn testimony of his former partner in the plumbing business, Francis L. Daly, relative to the mysterious $10,000 which, according to the mayor, he received from Daly in payment for Curley's half interest in that business, but which Daly, under oath, during the investigation of the city's bonding business, asseverated that he never paid.

The mayor's brief vacation in the White mountains, where, with Mrs. Curley, he has been playing golf on the Mt. Pleasant links, is over, and he is back at City Hall today, while the finance commission is holding its first regular meeting of the autumn.

Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the commission, who unearthed the revelations concerning the $10,000, is also back from vacation, and it hardly requires the second sight of a seventh son of a seventh son to predict that the commission will not rest content with the mayor's simple ignoring of its request for an explanation. Twice the commission in open letters, the first written as long ago as July 27, politely offered the mayor an opportunity for explanation, and wrote: "The commission feels that the denial of Mr. Daly has placed Your Honor in such a position that it is only just that you should have an opportunity to explain Mr. Daly's denial of your statement."

Undoubtedly the mayor has the benefit of the best legal opinion as to his course, and if he continues to ignore the commission, and ignore a formal summons, the courts will be asked to pass upon the powers of the commission and the rights of the mayor.

Thus will be staged the greatest crisis yet arising under the new charter as to the well-nigh supreme authority of the mayor and the value of the check imposed by the establishment of the finance commission.

SEP 11 1917

SEP - 6 - 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

SEP 6 - 1917

MAYOR CURLEY'S dream of breaking the price of coal $2, in Boston, by his appeal to Fuel Administrator Garfield may look like only the most iridescent of rainbows, but many householders, vainly waiting for something further from Washington than promises and predictions welcome the call to "Put up or shut up."

The city was never in quite such a parlous state as now. Needing 55,000 tons of coal to carry it through the winter, its cellars are practically empty. The public schools require 33,000 tons, and unless a supply is forthcoming in short order a sudden cold snap might require the closing of more than one building. It may be recalled that last September was a month of extremes, furnishing not only some very hot weather but later a temperature so low that certain schools in nearby cities were closed because of the suddenness of the drop of the mercury.

The executive committee of the city council will hold a public hearing at 7:30 P. M. in the old aldermanic chamber on the question of a permanent exclusion of street railway cars from Washington street, between Franklin and Boylston streets, on weekdays, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. While some opposition from South Boston residents may manifest itself, the outlook is for a strong general demand for such exclusion. The canvass undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce is said to have resulted in a big vote for freedom from congestion in the shopping district during the principal shopping hours.

Mayor Curley's dinner to the labor leaders cost $2 a plate, or $100. Doubtless, however, he will not reckon this among his campaign expenses, despite all the electioneering speeches. The candidates for a $10,000 mayoralty position is fortunate in that the law sets no limit on the expenditures he may undertake to get elected.

The mayor has been invited to go before the street railway investigation commission of the Legislature to discuss street railway charters, public ownership, taxation, trolley freight and express, investment of public funds, wages of employes and fares. He will be asked especially how he can obtain a 5-cent fare from Cleary square, Hyde Park, as he advocates, and yet expect the Bay State and the Elevated to pay dividends.

SEP-11-1917

NEGRO SPEAKERS ATTACK NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resolution Protests Segregation of Colored Soldiers.

The Rev. J. H. Wiley of Providence, addressing a Negro congregation in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Shawmut avenue, last night, at a meeting of protest against a local labor leader's recent assertion that certain Massachusetts employers, in proposing to import workers from the South, were inviting a race riot like that of East St. Louis, seized the opportunity to attack the Washington administration. His general charge was that, under democracy's cloak, the administration is intent on even forcing equal rights upon peoples across the sea, while denying similar privileges to Negroes in this country.

One outcome of this, Mr. Wiley said, will be the emigration of many Negroes after the war. One haven, he thought, might be France, where they could help in restoration.

He promised continuous agitation against the present state of affairs. He criticised Mayor Curley, referring to scenes attendant upon the showing of a certain play here, and said that the colored people as a whole would support John F. Fitzgerald.

William Munroe Trotter spoke in similar strain, and presented a resolution protesting against the segregation of Negroes in draft training camps and branding the President's claim that the war is being waged for democracy as "sheer mockery and deceit." The resolution called the segregation of Negro soldiers "a weak pandering to the race prejudice of southern white Americans, which is a discredit to our republic, in that no friction has taken place, or has even had a chance to take place."

SEP-17-1917

EAST BOSTON GIRL GETS GOLD MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Mayor Curley yesterday presented a gold medal for bravery to Miss Angelina Velando, 15, of 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, East Boston. The medal was the gift of the Ralstone Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis. Last May the girl rescued her two young sisters from a fire, which, when she awakened, had spread through the room in which she and the children slept.

SEP-10-1917

"$1,000,000 FOR MILLION BOOKS"

Mayor Curley, Brig.-Gen. Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Johnston and other notables were the guests of the Massachusetts war library council at a ninformal luncheon held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today, following a "war library" conference held at the Boston Public Library commission.

SEP 11 1917

"One million dollars for 1,000,000 books for 1,000,000 soldiers."

This is the slogan adopted by the American Library Association, which during the week of Sept. 24-30, known as "camp library week," will attempt to raise this amount to build and equip libraries for every American training camp and cantonment for soldiers, sailors and aviators, both in this country and abroad.

Boston's share of this fund is set at $50,000.

SEP-14-1917

101st Engineers Presented with Stand of Colors

SEP 14 1917

Gov. McCall, attended by Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and his staff, Mayor Curley and Maj.-Gen. Edwards and other notables today attended exercises held on Boston Common, where the 101st regiment United States engineers was presented with a stand of colors, national and regimental by the Veteran Association of the Independen Corps of Cadets.

The association, under command of Maj.-Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired, assembled on Arlington street, at 12:45 P. M., and were escorted to the Common by the 1st motor corps, M. S. V. Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and the other invited guests were stationed in the line between the motor corps and the body of the veteran association.

The colors which were presented were carried by Color Sergts. William B. Clarke and Leonard S. King of the 1st motor corps and guarded by 16 veterans. Sergt. Clarke is a former captain of the corps and Sergt. King is a veteran of the civil war.

The colors, which are of very heavy silk, were made by Mrs. Amelia Fowler, who has a national reputation for making colors.

The presentation to the engineers' corps was made by Maj.-Gen. Appleton.

The Rev. Palfrey Perkins, brother of Lt.-Col. Perkins of the engineer regiment, dedicated the colors. Immediately after the presentation the corps was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the 26th division.

SEP-18-1917

MAYOR SAYS HYDE PARK STATION WILL BE BUILT

Mayor Curley issued a statement last night denying the reports that the projected $100,000 police station for Hyde Park has been given up, and that the old station will be remodelled.

The mayor said: "I recommended, and the city council has provided, $5000 for plans for a new police station for Hyde Park. The plans have been drawn by Maginnis & Walsh, and an order is now in readiness for such sum as is necessary for the erection of the station."

SEP 18 1917

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FEWER PUPILS REGISTERED IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

1063 Less Than Last Year. New Three-Year Plan to Be Tried.

SEP 11 1917

With a registration of nearly 106,000 pupils, Boston schools throughout the city opened yesterday under the new nine-grade elementary and three-year school plan, relieving to a certain extent the congested conditions experienced in the high schools last season. The number of pupils registered last year was 107,063, and the year before 113,081, which stands as a record.

The School Committee rooms on Mason street were in a constant state of turmoil throughout the morning and well into the afternoon hours, hundreds of children seeking high school certificates and, in the case of those who have transferred from out-of-town schools, certificates of admission to Boston schools. The certificates for the most part could have been obtained during the summer months, but were neglected until the opening day of school.

SEP 11 1917

Farm Boys Get Extension

In the case of students who are working on farms, an extension of the time for beginning studies has been granted to Oct. 1, the extra time enabling the boys to finish their farm labors. Because of the success of the plan operated this year the School Committee is planning an extension of the system for next year.

The Boston Trade School building and the High School of Practical Arts were occupied yesterday for the first time. They have been under construction during the summer months.

The school buildings are as yet without the needed 33,000 tons of coal for which Mayor Curley has been pleading and to obtain which five attempts have been made by City Hall through advertising.

The effect of the war is being felt in the teaching department and 11 men and two women teachers have either enlisted for war work or been drafted for service. Some of the men are at Plattsburg, and their places have been filled through temporary appointments. Many others are subject to draft, but have not yet been drawn, and the committee is planning to cope with the situation as it develops.

SEP 11 1917

Many Pupils in Dorchester

Registration figures in Dorchester were the highest in years, and class rooms were taxed to their capacity to afford accommodations. The parochial schools of the district opened the school sessions with a church service. At St. Ann's 428 pupils were enrolled with the Sisters of St. Joseph who, as in previous years, will do the teaching. The schools in St. Peter's parish, Meeting House Hill; St. Margaret's, Columbia road, and St. Gregory's at Milton Lower Mills, all opened with large classes.

Of the 7400 pupils admitted to the Malden schools, 959 entered the high school. It is believed, however, that the number will be increased to 1100 by the 1st of October.

SEP-11-1917

BAR CARS FROM RETAIL SECTION UNTIL JAN. 15

SEP 11 1917

City Council Extends Rule Applying From 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SEP 11 1917

The existing traffic arrangements for Washington street, in accordance with which surface cars are barred between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., will be continued until Jan. 15. This action was taken yesterday afternoon at the City Council meeting. It will be a one-way street during those hours, as at present, northbound traffic alone being permitted.

Although the order before the Council concerned street cars solely, it was to automobile and other vehicular traffic that the members gave most of their consideration. Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin of the street department was called in for a conference, and an attempt was made to have him favor the withdrawal of all vehicles, making Washington street one big sidewalk from Essex to Franklin streets during the busy part of the day. This, Goodwin said, the commissioners could not legally do.

SEP 11 1917

To Confer on Traffic

The Council informally asked Commissioner Goodwin's assistance in arranging a conference between members of the Council, the street commissioners and the police commissioner to perfect traffic arrangements.

The law provides that the street commissioners shall lay down vehicular traffic regulations and that the police shall enforce them. Goodwin pointed out that when the cars were taken off Washington street it was made a one-way street between Essex and Franklin streets, and vehicles were ordered confined to the space between the car tracks. This order, Councilman Hagan and McDonald protested, has not been enforced. They claimed that automobiles coming north frequently are three and four abreast.

Councilman Hagan also maintained that heavy teaming had been sent through Washington street since the removal of the cars, and that the advantage accruing from the prohibition of trolley service had been practically nullified by the danger from the great influx of fast-moving vehicles.

Suggest Parking Space

"Where are you going to put them?" was the query passed around when Councilman McDonald advocated the ordering of all automobiles from Washington street. The suggestion of parking space near the Common and the Public Garden, with telephone communication to the retail stores, was made by Councilman Hagan, who spoke of the number of machines which "circle" while waiting for a shopper. The latter wished especially to have big trucks barred from the shopping district.

Councilman Ford was the only dissenter in the vote for a continuation of the present policy until Jan. 15.

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 with which to reconstruct the Broadway bridge was again turned down under the "pay as you go policy," Councilmen Attridge, Watson and McDonald being recorded in favor.

Councilman Ford then introduced an order asking Commissioner of Public Works Murphy to search for possible "slack" among the items of his department that the requisite $50,000 might be made up. The order was passed, notwithstanding the arguments of Councilmen Watson and McDonald, who accused the South Boston man of trying to "cover" himself for voting against the bridge loan order. Watson declined to vote on the order.

SEP 11 1917

Mayor's Order Dismissed

During the meting of the finance committee, City Auditor Mitchell, when asked the amount in the reserve fund, said there is $32,900. He also said that fully $75,000 would be required for soldiers' relief expenses and that the Overseers of the Poor would require more than has been appropriated.

The mayor's order for $50,000 to lay out a park in Roslindae was dismissed without prejudice, and a new order introduced that the council might have more time for consideration of the proposal.

The order for $20,000 for the laying of a new pavement on Commonwealth avenue at Charlesgate East was admitted to a first reading, although the Finance Commission sent in a communication suggesting the saving of about $2000 through the laying of sheet asphalt rather than bithulithic paving.

At the meeting 378 jurors were drawn. Councilman Ballantyne presided in the absence of President Storrow.

SEP-18-1917.

O'KEEFE RESIGNS AS SAFETY HEAD

Successor to Chairman of Boston Committee to Be Announced Today.

SEP 18 1917

The resignation of Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee was yesterday accepted by the executive committee after he had explained that he has found it impossible to devote enough time from his business interests to conscientiously handle the innumerable matters that devolve upon the shoulders of the chairman.

The executive committee refused to accept his resignation as a member of the organization, however, stating that it welcomed whatever time Maj. O'Keefe could spare it.

The question of a successor was discussed, and decided, Mayor Curley approving the selection. The name of the new chairman will not be announced until today, however, as it will be necessary for him to make arrangements with the firm of which he is an official before he can agree to assume the unsalaried office which will take the greater portion of his time until the end of the war.

Maj. O'Keefe succeeded Former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles when the latter was appointed as a member of the shipping board at Washington, and when he accepted the honor he reserved the privilege of an early resignation in case he found the duties too exacting to permit him to continue them together with his personal duties as head of an advertising agency he founded and now conducts.

MONITOR - SEPT-11-1917

WAR LIBRARIES PLANS ADVANCED

Three Hundred Librarians and Others Interested in Work of Providing Books for Soldiers Open Conference in Boston

About 300 librarians, library trustees and others interested in the work undertaken by the American Library Association of providing libraries for soldiers and sailors of the United States at the camps and cantonments throughout the country and in Europe, assembled today in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Miss Katharine P. Loring presided, and addresses were made at the morning session by Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. A. Protzman of Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., a member of the War Council appointed by Secretary Baker, and John K. Allen, publicity director for Massachusetts. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss ways and means of raising the Massachusetts quota of the $1,000,000 which the association seeks to raise throughout the United States, which is $200,000, with $50,000 sought in Boston.

For luncheon the library representatives went to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where they had as guests and speakers Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth Division of the United States Army; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Division of the United States Army; Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the divisional cantonment, Camp Devens, Ayer; Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, head of the French Military Mission at Harvard University, and Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., and former president of the American Library Association. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. presided at the luncheon.

Dr. Hill, cutlining the history of the movement, said it started from the inability of the Y. M. C. A. to provide enough reading matter for the soldiers. A year ago, when troops from all parts of the country encamped on the Mexican border, many men wrote for books and magazines and the American Library Association appointed a committee on the subject. When the larger proposition for the needs of the present war started, the association had $4000 in its treasury. An appeal to moneyed men resulted in the raising of $50,000 within 10 days, to be used toward raising the $1,000,000 sought.

At each of the 32 cantonments, Dr. Hill said, it was proposed to erect a main building, 40 by 120 feet in size, capable of holding about 15,000 books and seating nearly 300 men. All the books were to be newly bought and each building, with its fittings and furnishings, would cost about $10,000.

The books would cost about $250,000 for the soldiers and about $100,000 for the sailors. In Europe the Y. M. C. A. already had started the work of providing books and 50 cases had gone ahead of Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian at the Harvard library, who sailed today for Europe and would have charge of the American Library Association's work there under Y. M. C. A. management.

It would cost $150,000 a year, Dr. Hill said, for annual management of the libraries, and it was safe to count upon their being maintained for two years. After the war the buildings and books at the cantonments, being portable, could be used in southern towns where libraries are needed and cannot be provided by the community.

Replying to a question from the floor as to whether the soldiers would get time to use the books, Dr. Hill said the officers would have probably no time for other than technical reading, but the men would have much time in which they could read profitably. One officer had told him that he knew the need of the men to be so great that he would personally contribute $100 toward buying books.

Speaking from the floor, H. H. Bullard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass., said that on inquiry at Ayer he had found the soldiers wanted books and magazines and especially the home newspapers. They told him they wanted books especially on horses, leather, saddlery and histories of the Massachusetts regiments in other wars. There was a universal cry for books.

"What is true at Ayer is true at all the other cantonments," replied Dr. Hill. In answer to another question, he said the Y. M. C. A. had asked for money to provide books, but could not take care of the demand, and therefore had called on the American Library Association.

In answer to a question about the right of a library to use its funds for the purpose of providing books for soldiers, Mr. Coolidge read an opinion from a lawyer in which it was stated that under a law enacted in 1914 public libraries were given power to lend books to non-residents. A city or town may so lend books and the citizens may pay for the transportation, according to the opinion, but the library trustees have no right themselves to do this.

The week beginning Sept. 24 will be one of solicitation for funds from the public for the war libraries. Mr. Crotzman urged that all present do as much in this way as possible. Discussing the publicity measures employed Mr. Allen said there would be newspaper advertising, a display of posters in street cars, window cards, slips for children to take home from school, banners and lantern slides for motion pictures.

Booths would be asked of merchants for receiving contribtuions. "A million dollars for a million books for a million men," says one of the posters.

"We want not merely $1,000,000, but $2,000,000, if we can get it," Mr. Hill told the audience, at one point in his speech, and there was enthusiasm over this. The men and women assembled were all evidently eager to do their part toward making the campaign a success.

At the afternoon session the speakers were Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia University Law Library and Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Today's meeting takes the place of the regular fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday passed resolutions indorsing the movement and pledging the aid of the library "to bring before the public both the need of donations and the readiness of the library to receive and apply them suitably."

A committee is to be appointed to organize and effect the raising of Boston's share of the fund needed. Librarian Belden has been named by the War Council as the division director for New England. It is expected to provide 10,000 books and a suitable building at each of the 32 cantonments, and a generous supply of magazines and newspapers. The Y. M. C. A. and other organizations will aid in the work.

SEPT-10-1917

BRITISH GENERAL IS AFTER RECRUITS

Brig-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission in the Unted States wth headquarters n New York City will arrive in Boston at the South Station today, where he will be met by State and city officials as well as representative citizens of Boston. Accompanied by two companies of the Massachusetts State Guard and the pipe band of the Massachusetts Highland Dress Association he will proceed with members of his staff, Col. C. D. Murray and ieut. C. J. White, in automobiles through Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets to the Copley Plaza, where he will make his headquarters while in Boston.

This is Brigadier-General White's first official visit to Boston and plans for his reception include a luncheon to him by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club tomorrow noon, a dinner at the Exchange Club tomorrow evening and a recruiting rally Wednesday noon at the Parkman Bandstand and on Boston Common, where he and his staff will make speeches after being introduced by Mayor Curley. His aid-de-camp, Lieut. C. J. White, is his son, who has held the distinction of being the youngest officer in the British army.

Plans of the local office of the British Recruiting Mission call for noonday rallies at the British tents on the common with speeches by the officer in charge, Maj. Daniel Walkley and his aid, Lieut. Pierce Chevalier. The first of these rallies was held Saturday noon.

RECORD - SEP 11 1917

CURLEY ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT AID IN GETTING COAL

SEP 11 1917

Wants Garfield to Compel Local Dealers to Supply Fuel

Upon his return from the White Mountains today, Mayor Curley immediately telegraphed U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield in Washington urging him to take immediate action, if possible, to compel Boston coal dealers to furnish the city, including the schools, with the winter's supply of fuel at a fixed price.

The Mayor wrote a letter on this subject to Administrator Garfield last week, but has not received any reply. Upon learning the schools, over which he has no control, had a supply of coal which will not last more than 10 days, the Mayor conferred with the office of the School Committee and was informed that the lowest price they could obtain coal for is $9.25 a ton and 50 cents additional a ton for carrying the coal from the vehicles to the coal bins in the schools.

SEP 8 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Rumor has it that a majority of the members of the City Council, despite the strong protest of many South Boston and Dorchester residents the other evening, will favor the permanent removal of street cars from Washington between Essex and Franklin sts., during the day time. The Council will meet next Monday afternoon, and it is probable that at that time they will decide this momentous question.

SEP 8 1917

Mayor Curley is getting some fine fish in the White Mountains, according to reports in City Hall, with which he keeps in touch with daily by 'phone. The Mayor is an enthusiastic angler and, in fact, would never consider spending a vacation where he could not dangle a hook in quest of the wily animals.

City Collector Curley and Commr. Hearn of the Building Dept., visited Camp Devens in Ayer yesterday as the guests of old-time friends. Both commended the Mayor's recent opinion that it is the most wonderful thing that has ever happened in Massachusetts.

Within a few days the front yard of City Hall will resume its usual appearance, as arrangements are being made to tear down those two large bleacher-type reviewing stands in front of the building, which have been so useful during the summer. But it is now too late to seed that part of the lawn, which has been obscured from view for several months. It is roughly estimated that these two stands afforded between 20,000 and 25,000 persons an opportunity to witness various parades passing City Hall and other events which occurred in the municipal front yard during the summer.

SEP - 4 - 1917

MAN POWER IS CRY OF DAY, YET MANY LOAF ON COMMON

SEP 4 - 1917

In Boston, As in Other Cities Throughout Country, Can Be Seen Hundreds of Able-Bodied Derelicts—Oblivious to Industrial Needs

The cry of the day is for man power. It echoes from coast to coast, and comes from manufacturers, farmers, merchants and the "what-not" of American industry. Yet Boston Common on any day is simply a reflection of Madison sq., New York city, and the public parks of a dozen other American cities, as a gathering place for the idle.

SEP 4 1917

On the Common the other morning, though it was past 10 o'clock, the bench brigade was strongly in evidence. Each bench had its quota of from two to four men. Others reclined supinely on the grass—many walked up and down aimlessly. Most of them were just what they seemed to be—human derelicts.

Only a small percentage of the several hundred were elderly men. Most were within draft age, and many typified the pink of physical condition.

Most of them wore vacant expressions; in some faces were reflected despair, hopelessness. Many were stolid, but all seemed out of place in the heart of a big, busy city, a city with arms outstretched, begging for man power.

A miner, a mechanic, a farmer, a clerk and a salesman were talked with. They were not difficult to approach. They seemed to welcome the sound of a human voice.

The miner had drifted in from a mid-Western city. He is 28 years old, with a wife "somewhere out there," waving his hand toward the South.

"Have you tried to get a job?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "but what's the use? I can't get just what I want."

The mechanic seemed a well-read man. Reticent at first, he soon thawed.

"I've been sitting here for a week," he said in a colorless tone. "I tried to get several jobs, but the pay is too small."

"But why not take any job until you get your kind of work?" was suggested.

He shrugged his shoulders, looked away into space and sagged into a more comfortable position. Further conversation was useless.

The farmer was a man of 30. He had come to Boston some months ago at the invitation of a relative to purchase a share in a small store. Somehow, the proposition miscarried and he soon acquired the bench habit.

"Kansas and Missouri want thousands of men to harvest crops," he was reminded.

"Sure, they do," he retorted, "but how am I to get to Kansas?"

He admitted that, sooner or later, he would have to take a job. He was advised "sooner," but he scoffed at that.

The office man was, perhaps, the most pathetic figure of all. Refined, well educated, well spoken, he seemed crudely out of place. Domestic troubles had driven him from a city on the Great Lakes. He had no references.

"I know I can fit in somewhere in Boston," he plaintively said; "but where?"

The salesman was a weakling. He had held several good jobs, and was waiting for another one to offer itself.

These were only types among the several hundred men loafing on the Common. A loquacious policeman volunteered the information that the same men drifted around there each day for weeks at a time, then disappeared.

Across the Common, within sight of the benches, the busy river of life flowed on. Workers came and went.

One human misfit's plaint was "lonesomeness." He had been in the city four weeks and was as lonesome as if on the Sahara Desert. A letter had come from "home" that morning, and he was leaving.

Of all who were reading cast-off newspapers few scanned the "want ads." The questions arose: What do these men do? How do they live?

With industry all over the country calling for man power, in a hundred American cities are thousands of men, capable, some willing, some naturally averse to work, but all jobless.

Some economist, socialist or philosopher could solve a great problem by working out a medium through which all this surplus man power can be harnessed and turned to good account in this war crisis.

SEP - 11 - 1917

Thursday noon thousands of pounds of fresh fish will be sold on the playground of Boston Common by the girls of the "Oh, Boy" company, for the Henry fund for the widows and orphans of fishermen lost at sea. Mayor Curley will auction off some of the fish. Despite the high reigning prices for fresh fish, a minimum of 25 cents each has been set on the fish to be sold on the Common, which should knock down the "high cost of living" some.

SEP - 14 - 1917

HEARING SEPT. 28 ON HYDE PARK FARE

The Public Service Commission will give a hearing Friday, Sept. 28, on the petition of the City of Boston to establish a five-cent fare between Hyde Park and Boston.

MONITOR - SEPT-12-1917

JAPANESE COMING TO BOSTON SEPT. 18

Official announcement is made at Boston City Hall that the Japanese War Mission now paying a visit to the United States will come to Boston next Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, arriving from Newport, R. I. at 10 o'clock. The party, headed by Viscount Ishii, is to be met at the South Station by Mayor Curley and an official committee. The entire party will take automobiles and go to the State House.

A reception to Viscount Ishii and party will be given at 11 o'clock by Governor McCall. The viscount is to address the Constitutional Convention at 11:15. The next visit on the program will be to the Public Library at noon. Then the party will be driven to the Weld Estate, Brookline, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

In the afternoon the Japanese party will visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 3 o'clock where special attention will be paid to the Japanese collection. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will next be visited and a reception is to be held at the Hotel Somerset from 5:15 to 5:45 to Japanese residents of Boston. At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening a dinner will be given the visitors at the Copley-Plaza at which Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others will speak.

On Wednesday the party will breakfast informally at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and shortly afterward be driven to Harvard College where the buildings will be visited. The Mayor will have the entire party as his guests at Groton and later a visit of an hour will be made to Camp Devens, Ayer. In the evening a dinner will be given at the Boston City Club and the mission will leave for Washington at a late hour that night.

SEP 12 1917

Governor Names Committee

The following persons have been named by Governor McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese Mission which visits Boston Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19, of next week: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton.

Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Estabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton.

Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marchand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

George H. Mirrick, Worcester; Charles Mitchell, New Bedford; Stewart B. McLeod, Brockton; Harry Pollard, Lowell; John B. Plummer, Springfield; William B. Plunkett, Adams; James R. Savary, Pittsfield; Frank E. Stacy, Springfield; Andrew B. Sutherland, Lawrence; Henry N. Teague, Williamstown; John B. Tracy, Taunton.

James F. Walls, Springfield; George K. Webster, North Attleboro; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill; John J. Whipple, Brockton; William F. Whiting, Holyoke; F. E. Wing, Athol; Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Robert L. Wright, Haverhill; John Zielinski, Holyoke.

SEPT-12-1917

BOSTON PARADE FOR NEXT QUOTA

Plans are being formulated for a big parade on Wednesday, Sept. 19, the day on which 40 per cent of Boston's new recruits will report at Camp Devens, Ayer, and Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have details for the event well under way. Both have also announced their intentions of turning out with the boys.

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The parade will take place on the second day of the visit of the Japanese Mission to Boston, and it is expected that Consul-General Yada of Japan, stationed in New York will be one of the guests. He may be asked to bring with him Roland Norris, recently appointed United States Ambassador to Japan, whom Consul-General Yada has been entertaining.

In commenting on the arrangements for the affair, both the Governor and the Mayor said they regretted that it had been impossible to give Boston's first quota the same recognition.

The time of the parade tentatively agreed upon is about noon so as to allow the men plenty of time to take afternoon trains for the cantonment and it is estimated that upward of 1000 of the new soldiers could probably be included in the marching column.

Escort is likely to be furnished by the state guard, of which about 3500 will probably be mobilized for the occasion.

SEPT-13-1917

BOSTON COAL NEEDS TOLD ADMINISTRATOR

SEP 13 1917

Harry A. Garfield, national Fuel Administrator, telegraphed to Mayor Curley last night, asking information about the needs of the city institutions as to anthracite and bituminous coal in the next 12 months, and the names of dealers who ordinarily supply the city, with their proportionate amounts. This information was telegraphed this morning by Patrick O'Hearn, acting purchasing agent. Mr. Garfield's action was in response to a request from Mayor Curley that something be done to assure a coal supply for the city's needs.

SEPT-11-1917

DECREASE SEEN IN SCHOOL ROLL

Estimates Indicate 106,000 Students or 1000 Less Than Last Year and 6000 Less Than Number Two Years Ago

In addition to the conditions arising from a state of war the public schools of Boston in opening this year are confronted with the resignation of the director of evening and continuation schols, W. Stanwood Field. Mr. Field was granted a leave of absence for one year dating from Sept. 1, 1916, in order to carry on certain experimental work, and resigns that he may put this to more effective service in a business position.

Yesterday's enrollment of pupils is estimated at 106,000, a decrease of 1000 from last year and 6000 from two years ago. The figure will probably be increased next month when the boys return from farm work for which they were released from school in the spring. Congested conditions of previous years have been relieved, but one district reporting overcrowding, the Thomas Gardner in Allston. At the Brighton High there was a large increase. The organization of third-year classes of the new intermediate school brought relief to high schools, taking pupils who otherwise would enter the first-year classes in them.

SEP 11 1917

The Mechanic Arts High School opens its fourth year classes under the reorganized program to train boys for supervisory position in industries. At the Boston Trade School enrollments are somewhat less than the number that can be accommodated this year but that is expected to be made up by the first of October. At the Dorchester High the usual congestion has been prevented by the organization of intermediate schools in two of the largest elementary school districts which usually contribute a large quota of pupils to the high school. Total enrollments will probably reach 2150. The two-session day is in force again this year the first year commercial pupils attending in the afternoon. In this way and with the addition of two portables all the pupils are housed at the one place.

James H. Gormley, master of the Lawrence School in South Boston, has resigned from the service.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, in a letter to the press, urges that high schools be closed until Oct. 1 that the boys may be used to gather the harvest.

SEPT-11-1917

HEADS CITY PRINTING DEPT.

John J. Toomey, chairman of the board of election commissioners of Boston, has been appointed acting superintendent of the printing department during the absence of Maj. William J. Casey, who is with the One Hundred First United States Infantry.

JOURNAL - SEP-12-1917.

GEN. EDWARDS SEES ATTEMPT AT POLITICS

SEP 12 1917

Denounces Those Plattsburg Men Who Seek Transfer to Ayer.

Maj. Gen. Edwards yesterday denounced in vitrolic language what he characterized an attempt to inject politics into the Twenty-sixth Division of which he is head.

Some Plattsburg men, it is said, are attempting to obtain transfers from his division to the Ayer cantonment.

"I think if any of these fellows, these primed Plattsburgers, ask me for a transfer, I shall request their immediate resignation. It really looks to me like a case of 'cold feet,'" the general said.

"If any Plattsburger doesn't want to stay with the Twenty-sixth Division, he needn't. I don't want his type with me. If he wishes to transfer, he had better hand in his resignation instead, and you can bet I will promptly accept it. Such men are not the kind I want with me at the front. They had better stay at home, out of harm's way, with mother and the girls.

"However, to each one of these choice few, who are actuated by such bravery and high ideals, I am extremely happy to know that there are 100 others I am proud to have under my command and who consider themselves fortunate to receive the opportunity for distinguished service abroad."

Mayor Curley called on Gen. Edwards yesterday noon to pay his respects, inasmuch as the general may receive an appointment to another post before long.

The recruiting yesterday in all branches of the service was encouraging. The marines are still looking for a bandmaster, who, if he is secured shortly, will be given the rank of first sergeant. Several recruits were signed up yesterday out of a flock of applicants.

The navy recruiting office had a fine day, Chief Boatswain John Paul O'Neil declared. There were nine shipped, and six acceptances out of 10 applicants. There is plenty of room yet in Uncle Sam's navy for good men. The army reported one of the best days yet, 22 men being enrolled out of 25 applicants, while 16 were forwarded. Col. McCoy was delighted with the results yesterday and looks to the cool, brisk weather to aid recruiting greatly.

The British recruiting office signed up several huskies yesterday, 17 being recruited, 13 more at the tent on the Common, while 27 were shipped to Canada.

SEP-18-1917

BAY STATE WELCOMES JAPANESE MISSION TODAY

SEP 18 1917

(Continued From First Page.)

will be given insight into real New England hospitality and a sight of Cape Cod's historic spots. The program outlined will include a reception at the State House, a visit to the Constitutional Convention, now in session, and a trip to the Ayer cantonment.

In the party beside the viscount are Aimaro Sato, Japanese ambassador at Washington; Vice Admiral Takashita, Gen. Sugano, Masanao Hanihan, consul general at San Francisco; Matsuso Nagai and Commander Ando, a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War.

Viscount Ishii is a graduate of the law school of the Imperial University, but chose diplomacy for his life work. He is one of the most eloquent of his race and speaks English fluently. To him will probably fall the honor and duty of responding to the words of welcome Gov. McCall and the mayor of Boston will extend to the mission on their arrival. He has been Japan's ambassador to Paris and is now the minister of foreign affairs.

SEP-20-1917.

DRAFT ARMY OF GREATER BOSTON GOES TOMORROW

SEP 20 1917

Cities and Towns Plan Farewell Receptions for New Soldiers.

Uncle Sam's long arm will reach out tomorrow and snatch about 1000 more of Greater Boston's young men for his vast draft army. The second contingent of 40 per cent. of the men Fate allotted to the first call for service will leave their various districts at different times throughout the day, but by sundown will all be encamped in the city of barracks at Ayer.

Their going will be like the departure of their comrades a few weeks back. There will be enacted the same scenes and "Good-luck and God-bless-you" receptions in the various suburbs.

In Lynn a committee decided a big send-off to the Shoe City's second draft quota was unwise, as the money it would take could be put to better use in providing comforts for the men later on. So tomorrow the boys will leave quietly unless their friends unloose a bellicose outburst as the Ayer-bound train pulls out.

Public Demonstrations

In most of the suburbs of Boston there will be a public demonstration, and a general closing of saloons during the hours of entrainment. Gov. McCall's request for the latter obligation was approved by the Massachusetts Liquor League, which sent letters to dealers in various districts asking that the governor's request be adhered to.

Gov. McCall will speak at Lexington, which is already decked in bunting and the national colors for the occasion. More than 70 men will make their departure, including the men from Belmont and Watertown, who will march there and form with the local men on the historic green. School children have been given a half-holiday and many of the stores will close at noon.

The exercises will be held on the battle green at 1.45 in the afternoon. There will be a parade over the famous line trod by the Minute Men on the memorable morn of April 19, '75, and at the Soldiers' Monument the governor and others will deliver addresses.

Watertown's reception will be held on the steps of the Town Hall, where James H. Vahey, chairman of the district exemption board, will speak. The men will march from this point to Lexington, and as they pass the Marshall Spring School 2500 pupils will sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The men in line will be escorted by members of the police and fire departments, Boy Scouts, the Home Guard and a band.

Chimes Will Play

Mayor Childs will preside at the farewell reception to the Newton contingent which will be held at the draft headquarters. Following addresses the chimes will be played at the First Unitarian Church, West Newton.

Waltham's drafted contingent will be given a reception and will be escorted to the railroad station by members of the exemption board and the city government. In the increment is Milk Inspector Charles Hennelly, whose successor has not yet been named.

Boston's second quota will leave on Sunday. Receptions are being planned in Dorchester and other districts, but as yet no plans have been made to give the men from the city proper a farewell blessing.

Yesterday, at Providence, the Rhode Island capital's second quota of 384 men were escorted to the Union Station in a parade, at the head of which was Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman. There was a tremendous greeting accorded the men along the line of march and the fervor of patriotism fairly crackled in the air. With the departing increment marched 1200 men who have been drafted but not called as yet to camp. They are being trained evenings in local armories.

There was a supplementary drawing for late registrants at the State House in Boston yesterday.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-12-1917.

Colonel Azan's Approval

Besides the addresses by Americans urging the need of literature for soldiers, there was the word of Colonel Azan, head of the French Military Mission, who already has been through a part of the great war. A translation of his comment on books for soldiers is partly as follows:

One of those old proverbs which contain and sum up the wisdom of past generations says that idleness is the mother of all the vices. This proverb is particularly true for the soldier. We in France have shown for a long time past that we have appreciated its significance by starting libraries in the garrisons and for the troops, so that officers and men can come and get relief from the labors of their profession by reading the best books.

"What are the best books? n war-time at least, they are certainly those which best prepare soldiers to discharge the duties which fall to them to perform. Doubtless, they should be given means of diversion in the shape of amusing books, but it is also essential that their minds be improved and that their character be developed. Soldiers ought to have a chance to read not only those books which will afford them sound instruction, but also those which raise their morale; for in wartime, morale is one of the most important elements of success.

"ou have in your hands, therefore, the instrument, which, if viYgorously utilized, may well have an important effect on the value of your army. As a professional soldier and military writer, as a friend of your country, I congratulate you most heartily on the work you are doing; and I will add that if there are same among you who are bewailing the fact that age or family responsibilities are keeping you from the trenches, you have a magnificent opportunity for useful work in the field of libraries. To have control of books means to have control of ideas, which for centuries past have worked miracles on the fact of the earth. Those who possess this privilege can plan their part in this war which is utilizing human activity in so many different forms; just as much as the generals who have charge of the camps of military instruction, they can prepare and make certain the road to victory."

Every Sign of Success

From all sides, at the meetings and at the luncheon, was the assurance that the soldiers are hungry for reading matter, either for diversion or instruction, and there was every indication, moeover, that Massachusetts and New England will do its full share in raising the million-dollar fun, the city and town libraries acting as agencies for the collection of funds.

SEPT - 12 - 1917.

PLAN FOR JAPANESE VISIT

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley Arrange Tentatively for Entertainment of Distinguished Guests Sept. 18 and 19

While it apparently will not be feasible to have a large military turnout on the occasion of the visit of the Imperial Japanese Mission to Boston, Sept. 18 and 19, about 1500 of Boston's drafted men will march on Sept. 19 just before leaving for the Ayer cantonment.

Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the mission have been made by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley and their committees; and it is announced that the newly-appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States, Hon. Aimaro Sato, will accompany the distinguished representatives of Japan on their visit here. Mayor Curley has invited also Consul General Yada, the Japanese representative in New York, and Roland Norris, who has recently been appointed ambassador to Japan.

The members of the mission will arrive at the South Station in the forenoon of Sept. 18, and, after being welcomed by Mayor Curley and a committee of citizens, will proceed in automobiles to the State House through the following-named streets: Federal, Milk, Post Office Square, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets.

The tentative programme is as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18

10.13 A. M.—Arrive at South Station.
11.00 A. M.—Reception by Governor McCall at State House.
11.15 A. M.—Viscount Ishii will address the Constitutional Convention.
11.40 A. M.—Reception in Hall of Flags.
12.00 M.—Leave State House for Public Library.
12.15 P. M.—Inspection of Sargent paintings.
1.00 P. M.—Luncheon with Larz Anderson at "Weld," Brookline.
2.30 P. M.—Leave Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.
3.00 P. M.—Arrive Museum of Fine Arts for inspection of Japanese collection.
4.15 P. M.—Arrive Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
5.15 P. M.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.
5.45 P. M.—Leave for Copley-Plaza.
7.00 P. M.—Reception and banquet at Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

8.20 A. M.—Informal breakfast.
9.20 A. M.—Leave for Harvard University.
11.10 A. M.—Leave for Groton, via Lexington and Concord Bridge.
1.00 P. M.—Arrive at Groton. Luncheon by Mayor Curley.
2.30 P. M.—Arrive at Ayer. Inspection of Camp Devens.
3.30 P. M.—Leave Ayer for Boston.
5.30 P. M.—Arrive in Boston.
7.00 P. M.—Dinner and address at City Club to 600 guests.
12.30 A. M.—Leave Boston for Washington.

The entertainment of the Japanese visitors will be partly a citizens' affair; and Dr. Morton Prince, who is receiving subscriptions towards the expenses of the two days' affair, reports that money is coming in well.

DRAFT PARADE PLANNED

Governor and Mayor to Lead Procession in Boston Next Wednesday

About 2200, or 40 per cent of the Boston quota for the draft army, will parade in Boston on Sept. 19, on their way to Camp Devens at Ayer. These men, led by Mayor Curey mounted, will be escorted by 2500 of the State Guard with Governor McCall at the head and Major General Butler Ames and staff.

It is expected that Major General Hodges, commanding Camp Devens, will review thr parade and he may take part in. Although the exact route has not been decided upon it will be a short one and will start at Arlington, and Beacon streets at noon. The members of the Japanese Mission will review the parade at City Hall. It will be the largest mobiization of the new State Guard since it was established.

Governrr McCall will review the parade either at the State House or at City Hall, with the Japanese Mission, and will then continue to the North Station to speak to the men before they entrain for the Ayer cantonment.

SEPT - 14 - 1917.

MURRAY ALONE OPPOSES

Tubes Not Worth the Cost, He Tells Congressmen

All Others at Chamber Hearing For Retention

Organizations and Firms Voice Their Approval.

Claim Pneumatic Service of Great Value

Postmaster William F. Murray furnished the only jarring note today, at the hearing given at the Chamber of Commerce, by a Congressional committee, that is investigating the value of pneumatic tubes in the mail service of Boston, and four other cities. The hearing had been in progress for three hours and every speaker—representing some of the most important business and commercial organizations, corporations, firms and individuals of Boston—had favored the tubes, when Mr. Murray arose and voiced his opposition in plain language, until the close of the session at 1.45 o'clock. He claimed that some of the previous speakers appeared not to know enough about the area covered by the tube system in Boston to make their testimony of value.

At one point Henry F. King, of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, inquired whether Mr. Murray, who, when in Congress, a number of years ago, favored the tubes, had taken his orders to oppose them from Postmaster General Burleson. Senator Weeks explained that Mr. Murray already had said that when in Congress he advocated and voted for the tubes, but later had changed his mind, as a result of his studies, as head of the post office here, and the senator said that he saw no reason why Mr. Murray should answer. Mr. Murray begged the opportunity to make reply and it was granted. He then said that his mind changed on the value of the pneumatic tubes in the winter of 1915 when he made a thorough study of the cost of the system in Boston and found that, in his opinion, it was far too expensive for the work it performed.

Mr. Muraray said that business men of the city look on the tubes as an essential part of the mail-handling system, but that there are decided limitations to its usefulness: the size, standards, area covered, the volume of business they can take care of and the limitation of the extension of their capacity. He said that many things might be done by the Government which would be of more beinefit to the Boston postal service than buying and operating the pneumatic tubes. The postmaster said that he had been planning to draw a line across the city and have collections centred at the North Station and South Station. This, he said, would help collection, distribution and the despatch of mails. "The trouble here," he said, "is the multiple handling, although they do help on some things. The tubes, however, haven't anything like the value that the Government has for a long time paid for them. The value in Boston should be fixed independently of that in New York or any other city.

Senator Weeks—What do you think of the value to the people of Boston?

Mr. Murray—The nearest that I have been able to come is that the tubes facilitate the delivery of some special delivery letters, say, those to the Back Bay. I don't believe, however, that that happens as many times as Uncle Sam pays dollars a year for the service; I don't believe that it happens 116,000 times a year.

The postmaster admitted that the profits from the postal business in Boston amount to more than $4,500,000. When Mr. Murray said that the tubes had been "unloaded" on the Government, Senator Weeks took exceptions to the term. "I honestly believe it," said the postmaster. Mr. Murray declared that he would like to see mail carried to Cambridge on the tunnel trains from the South Station and that he was in favor of an L spur track into the station, so that mail also could be carried on the overhead lines, as is now done successfully through the East Boston Tunnel.

Auditor J. Henry Neal of the Elevated said that so far as carrying mail in the

Continued next page.

RECORD - SEP-13-1917.

ALL PREPARED FOR JAPANESE ENVOYS

Arrangements in Honor of Mission's Visit to Boston Are Completed

McCALL NAMES MEN TO RECEIVE GUESTS

SEP 13 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday was informed by Third Asst. Sec. of State Long that all arrangements for the visit of the Japanese Mission and escort to Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday have been completed. The visitors are as follows:—

His Excellency Hon. Aimaro Sato, Ambassador to the United States from Japan; Mr. Iwate, attache of the Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador.

Imperial Japanese War Mission—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary; Vice Adm. Takeshita, Imperial Japanese Navy; Maj.-Gen. Sugano, Imperial Japanese Army; Masano Hanihara, Consus General at San Francisco; Matso Nagai, secretary of the Foreign Office; Commander Ando, Imperial Japanese Navy; Lieut.-Col. Tanikawa, Imperial Japanese Army; Tandanao Imai, vice consul.

Escort of the United States Government—Hon. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Brig.-Gen. James A. Irons, U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Ruddock, secretary of Embassy, detailed from the Department of State; J. M. Nye, Department of State.

Mr. Owaku, Japanese secretary to the Mission; John Russell Kennedy, publicity agent of the Mission.

The following persons have been named by Gov. McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese mission: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton; Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Eastabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton; Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marshand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

George H. Mirrick, Worcester; Charles Mitchell, New Bedford; Stewart B. McLeod, Brockton, Harry Pollard, Lowell, John B. Plummer, Springfield, Willitm B. Plunkett, Adams; James R. Savery, Pittsfield; Frank B. Stacy, Springfield; Andrew B. Sutherland, Lawrence; Henry N. Teague, Williamstown; John B. Tracy, Taunton; James F. Walls, Springfield; George K. Webster, North Attleboro; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill; John J. Whipple, Brockton; William F. Whiting, Holyoke; F. E. Wing, Athol; Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Robert L. Wright, Haverhill; John Zielinski, Holyoke.

SEP-12-1917

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO WAR LIBRARIES

SEP 12 1917

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and Gen. Johnston Speak at Meeting Here

PROCLAMATION FROM STATE HOUSE TODAY

Five Hundred Present When Plans Are Laid to Raise Fund For Cantonments

Plans for the mobilization of the library facilities of the State and nation for the benefit of United States soldiers, sailors and aviators were taken yesterday when the American Library Assn., at a meeting here, arranged for a $1,000,000 camapign, of which $[illegible],000 will be raised in Massachusetts and $50,000 in Boston. The project calls for a library building of 40 by 120 feet for each of the 32 army cantonments, with 15,000 volumes in each cantonment library. The books will be distributed from 12 divisional centers, and these, as well as the libraries, must be maintained for at least two years.

The first session was held in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library and the other at a luncheon in the ball room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. About 500 librarians and library trustees from the largest cities and towns in New England attended the meetings and promised to launch local campaigns to boom interest and raise the necessary amount for the Bay State.

It is the intention of the War Library Council, appointed by the War Department, to carry on the campaign through the American Library Assn., to place a library at every camp where American soldiers are detailed.

The campaign will open Sept. 24 and continue for one week. All speakers at yesterday's meetings were confident that the money would be raised.

At the luncheon yesterday afternoon Gov. McCall and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston were the guests of honor and chief speakers. Both endorsed the plan as one of the best means of interesting the soldiers and sailors and comforting the ill and wounded.

Gov. McCall, one of the principal speakers at the luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, declared himself heartily in sympathy with the undertaking and when he said that he would issue a proclamation today, commending the campaign to the people of Massachusetts, he easily became the most popular man present.

"There could be no finer sentiment than that which the members of the American Library Assn. represent at this gathering," he said. "As Europe has demonstrated, there is nothing, except food and sleep, that is more vitally necessary to the soldier of today than the opportunity of relaxation through literary channels. Were it not for the reading material that organizations in Europe similar to this have provided the men in the trenches and on shipboard, it is doubtful if they would be able to live up to their home standards of morality and intellect.

"This work which you have no nobly started will have a tendency to educate and refine our soldiers during their trying days and nights on the battlefield. We are fighting bigger game than mere Germany—we are trying to render impossible any repetition of this awful catastrophe by emancipating man from the degrading servitude of war. The work which you are to carry out will exert a big influence in that direction."

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, also put himself on record as an enthusiastic supporter of the movement and said he would meet one of the subscription committees today in behalf of his department. He assured the librarians present that soldiers almost without exception are hungry for reading matter, either for diversion or instruction, and that there are unlimited possibilities for missionary work of the librarian kind, both ere and in France.

"We Americans are essentially a newspaper reading people," he said, "and your efforts will be felt by soldiers and civilians alike. A soldier is not the brutal fighting man that so many picture him. A soldier dreads war like a burnt child will avoid fire. Soldiers, as a rule, know what war is and would be the last to urge it upon any people. Wars, in almost ev[illegible] case, come from jangling evolved fr[illegible] business entanglements," he added.

Mayor Curley, also present, predicted that Boston would oversubscribe its share of $50,000. He took occasion to mention that since the establishment of the circulating library at the Commonwealth Pier, the new provost guard in that locality has not once had occasion to draw a club.

Other addresses were made by Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan and Lieut. Morize of Harvard's Iron Battalion; J. Randolph Coolidge jr., member of the Library War Commission and presiding officer of the meeting; Hiller C. Wellman of the Springfield Public Library and member of the Mass. Library Commission.

HERALD SEP-13-1917.

CITY'S DRAFTED MEN TO GET ROUSING FAREWELL

SEP 13 1917

State Guard Will Act as Escort in Parade on Sept. 19, with Address by Governor.

The first parade of the national army in Boston, on Sept. 19, will be a much more imposing affair than early plans foreshadowed. The state guard, 2500 strong, will escort the 2200 drafted men. Gov. McCall and Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames will ride ahead of the state guard, and Mayor Curley, on horseback, will lead the citizen army. Maj.-Gen. Hodges may come from Camp Devens to act as chief marshal.

The route will be short, and the time of passage about one hour. The men will assemble at noon, and, according to present plans, will march through Charles, Boylston and Tremont streets, with a review by the Governor and the Japanese mission on Tremont street or at City Hall. Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley will make brief addresses to the soldiers at North station.

SEP-13-1917

Traveler Prize Winner Gives Theatre Party

Last night Mrs. John J. O'Connor, 37 Bowen avenue, Medford, conducted a party of friends to the Boston Opera House, where they spent a most enjoyable evening seeing that wonderful, many-sided play, "Everywoman."

Mrs. O'Connor wrote the best answer received Tuesday to the question which is now on everybody's lips, "What should the next mayor of Boston do?" and received a box with six seats from the Traveler.

She believes that the next head of our municipal corporation should be a thorough business man, rather than what she is pleased to term a "mere politician." It is her opinion that his principal business should be to see that for every dollar of city money paid out the city shall receive a full 100 cents' worth of labor or material.

She is also very sure that the next mayor should devote a great deal of attention to the arteries of the city's business, the streets. In fact, five out of six of the letters received insist in one way or another that this should be the next mayor's big job.

She says: "He should endeavor to make the congested parts of the city more habitable for those unfortunate enough to be obliged to live there, so that the general health of the community may be improved. In fine, he should be a mayor for all of Boston, not for one particular party, creed or class."

Everybody who has seen the play "Everywoman" is enthusiastic about it and urges his or her friends to be sure and see it. Greater Boston women are very appreciative of the Traveler offer of a box with six seats for the best letter received each day on the subject of "What Should the Next Mayor of Boston Do?" Many letters are received every day.

Remember that there is a prize for every day in the week and two for Saturday. If your first letter does not win, write again. Your second or third letter may be the one that will win the prize.

Tell us, madam—

What Should the Next Mayor of Boston Do?

SEP-13-1917

SOLVE QUESTION OF WHAT OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE IS

Ishii Will Walk to Dinner First When Japanese Mission Is in Boston.

SEP 13 1917

A question of official etiquette has been bothering the committee arranging Boston's welcome to the Japanese mission next Tuesday and Wednesday, but a telegram to Washington has settled it.

It was a question of precedence. Who goes first, Ambassador Sato, the regularly accredited plenipotentiary of the Empire of the Rising Sun, or Viscount Ishii, head of the special war mission? The Boston committee asked the state department, and the state department asked Ambassador Sato, and he politely requested that Viscount Ishii be given preference. At ordinary times, however, the ambassador is of superior rank.

Ambassador Sato has represented the Japanese empire at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and in 1905 was one of the envoys at the Russo-Japanese peace conference at Portsmouth. He was born in Aomoriken, Japan, March, 1857, graduated with honors from the American University at Tokio in 1881 and has been in the diplomatic service ever since.

To meet the wish of the envoys, who wish to take the 7 o'clock train to Washington, the committee has abandoned the second banquet scheduled for Wednesday evening at the City Club, with 600 guests. Instead, there will be a luncheon at 1 P. M.

The revised program of the entertainment follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

10:13 A. M.—Envoys arrive at South station from Newport.

11 A. M.—Reception by Gov. McCall.

11:15 A. M.—Viscount Ishii addresses constitutional convention.

11:40 A. M.—Reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 M.—Leave State House.

12:15 P. M.—Inspect Sargent paintings, Public Library.

1 P. M.—Luncheon with Larz Anderson at "Wold," Brookline.

3 P. M.—Leave Anderson home in Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.

3:30 P. M.—Inspection Japanese collection, Museum of Fine Arts.

5:15 P. M.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.

7 P. M.—Banquet at Copley-Plaza, preceded by reception.

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

8:20 A. M.—Informal breakfast, Copley-Plaza.

9:40 A. M.—Visit Harvard University.

11 A. M.—Visit Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

12 M.—Review parade of Selective Draft soldiers.

1 P. M.—Luncheon, Boston City Club.

2:30 P. M.—Start for Camp Devens, Ayer, via Lexington Green and Concord bridge.

4 P. M.—Arrive at Ayer. Inspect Camp Devens.

6 P. M.—Arrive at Copley-Plaza.

7 P. M.—Entrain for Washington.

The official list of the party follows:

His excellency, Hon. Aimaro Sato, ambassador, with Mr. Iwate, attache of the embassy.

Imperial Japanese war mission: Viscount Ishii, ambassador and plenipotentiary; Vice-Admiral Takeshita; Maj.-Gen. Sugano; Masano Hanihara, consul general at San Francisco; Matso Nagai, secretary of the foreign office; Comdr. Ando, Lt.-Col. Tanikawa and Tandanao Imai, vice-consul.

Escort of the United States government: Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of state; Brig.-Gen. James A. Irons; Capt. C. C. U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Ruddock, secretary of embassy, detailed from department of state, and J. M. Nye, department of state.

Mr. Owaku, Japanese secretary to the mission, and John Russell Kennedy, publicity agent of the mission.

SEP-15-1917

GALLIVAN IS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON

Makes Announcement in Telegram from Washington and Will Stay to Finish.

James A. Gallivan is a candidate for mayor. His hat went into the ring last night on direct orders from Washington. His brother, Joseph C. Gallivan,



(Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

James A. Gallivan.

received a telegram containing the announcement that the congressman was in the contest and would remain there "unflinchingly to the finish."

The candidate will issue to the voters of the city within a few days a statement of his reasons for entering the contest.

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SEP-12-1917

GEN. JOHNSTON PAYS VISIT TO MAYOR CURLEY

Gen. Edwards Asks Drafted Men Fill Ranks of Guard.

Gen. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, paid an official visit to Mayor Curley yesterday at City Hall. He had a long chat with Boston's chief executive over matters pertaining to Boston boys in the regular army and now at Ayer preparing for service in the new National Army.

Following his talk with Mayor Curley, Gen. Johnston journeyed to Suntaug Inn, Lynnfield, and made an address at the Associated Boards of Trade of Essex County, at the invitation of President Smart of the association. He met Dr. Grew, who was in Germany with former Ambassador Gerard, at the dinner, where Dr. Grew gave a brief outline of his experiences in Berlin.

Gen. Edwards yesterday sent to the War Department a set of recommendations asking for some plan to recruit the Fifth and Eighth Regiments to war strength. He wants these regiments, parts of his Twenty-sixth Division, to have a total of 3000 each. He feels it would take a long time to recruit volunteers and wants men at Ayer transferred to these regiments.

Some of the drafted men may also be sent to fill the ranks of the First Vermont and First New Hampshire Regiments, if Gen. Edwards' suggestions are accepted by the War Department.

Gen. Edwards expects to go to Springfield today to review the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, National Army, in its parade there.

Recruiting yesterday was fair in all branches of the service. The navy secured three fine specimens of manhood out of nine applicants and shipped 20 more away. There is now a waiting list of 27. Chief Boatswain John Paul O'Neil, head of the navy recruiting office, 146 Tremont street, yesterday said: "No more men will be held in reserve after tomorrow. There are 47 men who have been ordered to report at this office tomorrow (Thursday) for service. The new orders now explicitly state that all men hereafter enlisting shall be immediately sent to duty and not held in reserve, as has been the custom.

"We want several hospital apprentices at once, and good ratings await these men," concluded O'Neil.

The marines are still on the lookout for a good bandmaster, even though several dropped in at headquarters yesterday applying for the place. None, however, managed to pass the physical examination. The marines signed up two men out of five applicants yesterday. The army office at 3 Tremont row accepted 10 men, rejected three and shipped 12 to duty. Col. McCoy expects the recruiting to quicken now that cooler weather has arrived.

PLAN LIBRARY FOR EACH CAMP OF U. S. FORCES

Librarians of State Will Raise $200,000 of Fund For Purpose.

SEP 12 1917

Librarians and trustees of public libraries in the State will endeavor to raise $200,000 with which to equip field libraries for soldiers, sailors and aero men in American training camps, in army cantonments and in camps across the water. This amount is $50,000 in excess of the Bay State apportionment of the $1,000,000 fund to be raised for this purpose by the American Library Association.

SEP 12 1917

The amount to be raised was agreed upon yesterday afternoon at a luncheon of New England librarians and trustees in the Copley-Plaza. The other State apportionments announced are: Rhode Island, $35,000; Connecticut, $65,000; Vermont, $20,000; New Hampshire, $25,000, and Maine, $40,000.

In each concentration camp and cantonment a library building 120 by 40 feet will be erected according to Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the national finance committee, who addressed the morning meeting of the librarians in the Boston Public Library. These will cost $10,000 each, he said, a total cost of $320,000. The equipping of the sailors' camps will require an outlay of $250,000, and administration expenses are expected to aggregate $100,000. Each library will be provided with from 7000 to 10,000 volumes.

A. A. Protzman, field director for New England, will have a working committee in each city or town, subscriptions for the fund to be received by librarians or trustees. A campaign of publicity will be conducted under the direction of John K. Allen.

At the luncheon, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., presided. Speeches indorsing the plan for providing the enlisted men with books of good quality were made by Gov. McCall, Gen. Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, Mayor Curley, Lieut. Col. Azan and Lieut. Morize, French officers detailed to Harvard, and Hillery C. Hillman of Springfield.

The motion of A. K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, that the Bay State apportionment be increased by $50,000 was adopted almost unanimously. Gov. McCall promised to issue a proclamation urging citizens of the State to support the campaign for the raising of the $200,000.

At an afternoon session in the Boston Public Library, presided over by Miss Louise Loring, Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Columbia Law Library, spoke on "The Proper Selection of Books for Soldiers," and C. F. D. Belden spoke on "Donations of Periodicals and Books."

ASKS BUSINESS MEN TO ASSIST IN RECRUITING

Head of British Mission Appeals to Boston Men to Enlist.

SEP 12 1917

"Practically no man is indispensable to his job, and I call upon you men, as employers, not to hinder the enlistment of men, but rather to encourage and urge their enlistment under the colors," said Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission, yesterday at the City Club before the members of the Chamber of Commerce, at a complimentary luncheon to the general and his staff.

"The only way we can possibly hope to get recruits is through your cooperation," he continued, "and I ask you to realize that we are brothers in this war and that we must fight it hand in hand to successful termination. Without your assistance in urging recruits, and aiding them in every possible way, we cannot hope to succeed. With it we can defeat Germany decisively and quickly. The object of this mission is to get men. We need them and we must get them.

"We want all the Britishers and Canadians we can get to serve in our armies. If they don't want to serve under our colors and fight for us then they owe a duty to some government, for they cannot be men without a country. If they refuse to join us, then they must fight for you. It is up to you to see that it is done. We are fighting this war together, and we need all the cooperation we can get. Remember, Britain, France and America are fighting for the one and same end—for the same aims and the same ultimate victory.

"This talk of airplanes winning the war amounts to nothing. The infantryman, the man who marches with the gun on his shoulder, the man actively engaged in this great war, is the only power that can really win it.

We need men; we must have them. The airplanes can help win the war; they can be a great asset, but they alone can never hope to win it. The infantryman is the only salvation."

Col. J. D. Murray, personal aid to Gen. White, said: "Our mission has not been as successful as we expected, and as it should have been. The main reason I think is the reluctance on the part of men to fight, because many men have dependent wives and children, and naturally are averse to leaving them behind without visible means of support.

SEP 12 1917

"Will you help send men to the front under our flags? Remember the men we recruit, although fighting under other than the Stars and Stripes, are fighting at the same time for you. If you do this the burden of honor will not be left on the shoulders of women and children left behind. It is up to you men to answer and act."

The speeches of Gen. White and Col. Murray were warmly received by the Chamber of Commerce. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, presided, and greetings from the city of Boston were extended by Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Flynn, representing Mayor Curley.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-13-1917

ONE HADDOCK FOR $15

Mayor Curley, as Auctioneer, Gets a Good Price for a Single Fish at Sale on Common in Behalf of Provincetown Sufferers—"O, Boy" Girls Help

SEP 13 1917

The Provincetown widows and children, whose husbands and fathers were lost at sea recently, would have been interested if they could have seen and heard the auction sale of cod and haddock in their behalf on Boston Common this afternoon.

It was a mixture of dripping fish, girls from the "O Boy" Company, playing at the Wilbur Theatre, Mayor Curley, Lieutenant Chevalier of the British Recruiting Station, Captain Santos, a Provinceton fisherman, and Joe Allen one of the "O Boy" principals, acting in turn as auctioneers. Mayor Curley said that the incident was historic, for never before, as far as is known, have fish been sold by auction on Boston Common.

A. F. Henry, formerly of Provincetown, arranged the sale for the benefit of the fund which he started more than a year ago, against some such disaster as occurred recently. He personally got the fish, which, by the way, were given by Provincetown fishermen, this morning. They were fresh from the water and there were several thousand pounds of them.

It was arranged that the chorus girls from the "O Boy" company should help in the sale, and that Mayor Curley should have a part. Therefore, soon after noon the chorus girls, with Patrolman P. J. Lahey from the mayor's office, acting as chief marshal, paraded to Boston Common and brought up at the Parkman Bandstand, where the fish, nicely iced and in a big motor truck, were waiting for the auctioneers.

The girls were in oilskins and sou'westers, and in those costumes, were another historic event.

Besides the girls, John E. Major, manager of the company, and Herbert E. Denton, stage director, helped in the selling; and the members of the company, moreover, were generous buyers.

Mayor Curley got to the bandstand shortly before one o'clock. After making an appeal for the Provincetown sufferers he bought a good-sized haddock for $5, and then auctioned one for $15. This was the high price of the day. This particular fish was bought by George C. Fitzpatrick of East Boston, a Standard Oil agent, who presented it to the mayor.

Then the auctioning and the buying became general. Prices stayed around a dollar for a single fish for a while, and then dropped rapidly to as low as two for a quarter, and even to ten cents each; and ten cents for a four-pound cod or haddock, dressed, was a bargain. The "O Boy" girls wrapped up the fish for buyers and peddled them in the crowd of perhaps 500 people who pressed around the bandstand.

It is a safe guess that the Henry fund for the Provincetown widows and children will receive a tidy sum from the sale; but, on the whole, the public did not come forward as the managers of the sale had hoped.

SEPT-11-1917.

WELCOME GENERAL WHITE

Head of British Recruiting Mission Escorted to His Hotel Headquarters by Several Organizations — Entertainments Planned

SEP 11 1917

Brigadier General W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission to the United States, arrived in Boston late yesterday, accompanied by his chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Murray, K. C., and his son and aide-de-camp, Lieutenant C. J. White. They were met at the South Station by officers of the Boston branch of the recruiting mission, a committee of business men and the British Army and Navy Veterans. Escorted by the pipers of the Highland Dress Association, two companies of State Guards and British veterans, they paraded to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where the general and staff are to be guests during their visit here. The general said that he was here to familiarize himself with recruiting conditions and that he hopes to arrange for a detachment of kilted Canadian Highlanders to visit Boston. General White thinks that such a detachment would stimulate recruiting for the British forces.

"We have proved that the best way to get recruits is to have military parades precede recruiting rallies, and I have every hope of getting a fairly large detachment of Canadians to Boston for that purpose," he said. "To date we have secured more than 6500 recruits for the various branches of the British service in this country, but this is not as many as we should have got. This is due to the fact that they have not yet caught the war spirit and that they are receiving such big wages in the United States. Every man of British birth has a duty, however, and if he is not willing to join us he should join the American forces and discharge his obligations to the country in which he lives.

"Of those we have secured so far, the large majority have entered the Canadian service. This is because of the higher pay given the men in the Canadian forces. Colonel Guthrie of the Kilties did good work here and got a large number of men, but there are more, and we are here to get them. In my opinion it is only a question of time before the Allies will make provision whereby their subjects in this country will be obliged to either join the army of the country of their birth or else that of the country of their adoption, and the sooner people realize this the better for them. I do not refer to the older, married men. I am after the young man who should have been in uniform long ago."

General White will remain in Boston until Thursday, when he will leave for Providence and later for Portland, Me. This evening the general will meet the members of the recruiting committee at a dinner at the Exchange Club, and the recruiting situation in New England will be thoroughly gone over. Tomorrow afternoon General White will be present at a recruiting rally to be held at the Parkman bandstand on the Common. He will be presented by Mayor Curley. General White was for twenty-six years an officer in the Connaught Rangers in Ireland.

SEPT-18-1917.

EDWARD P. BARRY MAY RUN

Former Lieutenant Governor is Likely to Oppose Mayor Curley "If the Right Type of Man Does Not Come Forward"

SEP 18 1917

The latest tentative candidate for mayor of Boston is former Lieutenant Governor Edward P. Barry. Mr. Barry has not fully decided to run, but he intimated that he will do so "if the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor James M. Curley." The assumption is that Mr. Barry does not consider Congressman Gallivan "the right type of man." Mr. Barry admits that it will require considerable self-sacrifice to take the post of mayor, for the man who administers the duties of the office impartially "makes a tremendous sacrifice." According to Mr. Barry's assertion, however he feels that it is time somebody takes the office who will give the city a business, and not a political, administration.

City Clerk Donovan denies absolutely that he is a mayoral candidate. "I am more than satisfied with the position of trust I now hold," says Mr. Donovan.

SEPT-18-1917.

SOCIALISTS ABANDON PARADE

Workmen's Council Gives Up Next Sunday's Demonstration But Will Hold Larger One Next Month

SEP 18 1917

The Workmen's Council, which is claimed to number among its members men who belong to the Boston Socialist Party Club, today withdrew its application for the right to hold a parade with 2500 in line and a meeting on the Common next Sunday afternoon. J. J. McEttrick, representing the Council, called at the office of the Street Commission and withdrew the petition, saying that he would call again next month, when it was planned to hold a larger demonstration. Some city officials feared that, although this event was being planned to celebrate the new Russian republic, it might turn into an anti-war demonstration.

The Council has requested the mayor's office to issue a permit for a mass meeting at the Parkman bandstand next Sunday, to protest against the execution of T. F. Mooney for participation in the bomb plot which caused the death of eight people during a preparedness parade in San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE

Fifty Citizens Are Named by the Governor to Entertain the Visitors

A committee of fifty citizens has been named by Governor McCall to entertain the Japanese mission during its two-day visit in Boston. The committee is composed of the following-named persons:

Anthony, Benjamin H., New Bedford.
Appleton, Francis H., Peabody.
Balch, William, Newburyport.

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"SPITE FENCE" DESTROYED, TO BE REBUILT

SEP 13 1917

Dorchester Man Wants to Stop Trespassing Until Street Is Finished.

The "spite fence" in Dorchester built on Levant street by Frederick J. Rockwell was destroyed while he was out of town last week, but at 10 o'clock this morning a new fence, 40 feet long and four feet high, will be erected. The builder will also offer a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons removing or destroying the barrier.

The trouble was started last July between Rockwell and another builder, Robert Hamilton, who have differed about the completion of Delano street, which runs off Levant. The fence was built to prevent people from traveling on the latter street, which has not been accepted by the city. The fence was destroyed and the posts stolen.

Hamilton said yesterday that he had a petition last spring, signed by everyone in the section save his opponent, urging the acceptance of the street, and that three weeks ago Mayor Curley assured him he would accept Levant street. He also claimed that the residents are greatly perturbed over the spite fence, as it prevents the delivery of household necessities. "The wires that supply Rockwell's house with light run across my house," he declared, "and if I were dirty in this matter I could have them removed and leave him in darkness."

Rockwell says that his only reason for stopping trespassers on his property is to get Hamilton to complete Delano street from its present dead end to Bowdoin street.

"Levant street," he said, "was built by me, and Delano street, as far as it is constructed, was built by Hamilton. If Hamilton will complete Delano street the city will accept both thoroughfares as public highways.

"I have built several houses on property developed by me, and Hamilton has constructed houses, but has not provided an exit from the buildings, and I am going to stop trespassing on my land until Delano street is completed."

The city refuses to accept the streets in their present condition. Levant street starts from Geneva avenue, and Rockwell wants the street made passable to Bowdoin street.

SEP-13-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The Mayor as a Fish Pedler

will make his debut on Boston Common this noon when he will auction a dock to the highest bidder, the receipts to be given to one of the funds for the families of fishermen lost at sea from Provincetown.

Military Guests at City Hall

yesterday included Brig. Gen. W. A. White and Lieut. Col. C. D. Murray of the British recruiting staff in Boston and Brig. Gen. John F. Johnston in command of the Department of the Northeast, the latter being accompanied by Lieut. Joseph O'Hare, who is in charge of the provost guard established in Boston a few months ago.

A $7,000 Hospital Contract

was yesterday awarded by Mayor Curley to John Bowen, the lowest of five bidders. The work involves the reconstruction of Wards A and E of the City Hospital, which were gutted by fire a few months ago.

These wards previously accommodated 80 beds, but when rebuilt they will be enlarged to handle 140 beds, thus relieving hospital congestion materially.

Two Enthusiastic "Flivverers"

wandered into City Hall yesterday to greet the mayor. They gave their names as Arthur G. Hardy and J. Henderson Evns of California, and declared they had driven a flivver from Omaha to Boston, a distance of 1850 miles, in four days and one hour, sleeping in the car alternately.

After they left the mayor took out his pencil, figured a little, and then shook his head reflectively.

SEP 13 1917

Prominent Italians of Boston

are planning a banquet and reception to those conscripts of Italian birth or parentage who are to start for Ayer in the first 40 per cent. Edward A. Scigliano yesterday conferred with Mayor Curley concerning the banquet, and secured the latter's consent to address the men on the night of the celebration.

The plans include a parade of automobiles to take the men to the cantonment.

SEP-15-1917

CONGRESSMAN GALLIVAN'S CANDIDACY

Whatever the motive may be that inspired Congressman James A. Gallivan in Washington yesterday to telegraph his announcement of candidacy for the office of mayor, it has started the local political ball rolling merrily.

The first candidate is seldom the ultimate candidate. There are many who feel that the congressman from the twelfth district has chosen a far from propitious time to throw his hat into the local ring. There are others, however, who firmly believe that the first man in the field has the upper hand during the period of political unification which is inevitable in campaigns for such a long term in such an important office.

SEP 15 1917

Congressman Gallivan is a candidate of sufficient strength, ability and initiative to be a potent factor in any municipal campaign into which he injects himself. Just how serious his rather unexpected announcement of candidacy will prove to be is still problematical. He may be in the battle until the bitter end, regardless of caliber of opponent or number of names on the ballot. He may be merely a stalking horse to sound out the so-called reform and gang elements of the community.

Whatever the outcome, however, the congressman from South Boston has started something. From now on, the mayoralty political pot will bubble merrily over many fires until finally the contents crystallize into a candidate acceptable to the majority, who feel the crying need for a man of integrity, common sense, high civic aim, and practical experience who can and will give Boston an administration of the sort it sorely needs.

SEP-14-1917

CURLEY TELLS SO. BOSTON TWO ROADWAYS PLANNED

Mayor Curley plans a $250,000 roadway from the Aquarium to and around South Boston, and another roadway from Marine Park to Dorchester Heights, sometime in the next two years, he told the South Boston Citizens' Association last night.

SEP 15 1917

The association took no action on a suggestion that next year's Evacuation day be abandoned because of the war.

SEP-3-1917

ASKS JAPANESE FLAG TO FLY TO HONOR MISSION

Gov. McCall yesterday issued a proclamation authorizing the display of Japanese flags upon State, county and municipal buildings during the visit of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues of the Japanese mission, Sept. 17.

"In addition," says the governor, "I urge that residents, merchants and business houses of all cities to be visited by the mission as far as in their power do honor to our distinguished guests during their stay in Massachusetts by displaying the flags of this country and the Japanese empire."

SEP 8 1917

SEP-10-1917.

UNION THANKS MAYOR

Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 149, at its meeting in Wells Memorial building yesterday, gave a vote of thanks to Mayor Curley for his recent action in eliminating contract men from municipal departments and [illegible] citizen labor.

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MONITOR - SEPT - 17-1917

ROSLINDALE PARK PROPOSAL

Boston City Council Members Studying Plans for Acquiring Area of About 30,000 Square Feet at Cost of $50,000

SEP 18 1917

Plans to establish a public park in Roslindale Square at an estimated expenditure of $50,000 are being considered by the members of the Boston City Council. Mayor Curley is urging the improvement for which 5000 residents of Roslindale have petitioned. The Boston City Planning Board has given the proposed improvement a great deal of study and it has presented to the Mayor a detailed report.

The City Council received from the Mayor an order for an appropriation of $50,000 for the Roslindale Park several weeks ago. The Council postponed consideration until the meeting last Monday when, if action of some sort had not been taken, the order for establishment of a park at a cost of $50,000 and the appropriation of that sum would have become law by default.

This the council did not desire and it was voted to negative the order without prejudice. This being done the order for an appropriation for a Public Park to be situated at Roslindale Square was immediately reintroduced. Several of the councilmen said that they had not given the order sufficient study and they desired this method to permit giving the plans examination.

The site for the park is bounded by Washington, South and Poplar streets and it includes that part of Ashland Street lying between the two lots. The entire area of the proposed park is about 30,000 square feet of land. It is made up now of the so-called "Library lot" of 11,000 square feet; the "Store lot" of nearly 15,000 square feet and the part of Ashland Street between them consisting of almost 5000 square feet. The assessed price of the two lots which it is proposed to purchase and turn into a park is $31,000.

The city planning board made several inspections personally of the site and the reasons for Roslindale's demands. The section of the city asking for this park has more than 20,000 residents. It is declared that it is the only district in Boston of that size without a public recreation reservation.

The planning board reported to the Mayor that in its opinion the city should acquire the two lots in Roslindale Square "immediately in order to secure an attractive public open space in the center of a rapidly growing district." It advised that that portion of Ashland Street lying between the library and store lots be closed and made part of the proposed park as that thoroughfare is but little used.

"The board of survey plans," says the report, "provide for the widening of Washington Street, in this vicinity, to 100 feet. Until such time as the city is in a position to carry out these plans, we recommend that the existing buildings be removed from these two triangles, the entire area rough graded and grassed, and the trees cared for. This recommendation is made with the idea of giving the people of the district immediate and entire use of the area as a recreation space, at a minimum expense.

"The two triangles, with that portion of Ashland Street lying between, comprising a total area of approximately 30,000 square feet, is not adapted for a high school site. The location is noisy; it does not afford opportunity for an appropriate setting for a public building; and it would not permit of any future development."

As available sites for the proposed Roslindale High School the planning board recommended the lot in the rear of the Summer School on the Lindall Street property, or that site between Hawthorne and Poplar streets adjacent to the Florence School property.

Then the board enlarges on its plan for the making of the park saying: "This plan provides for the widening of Washington Street to 100 feet, in accordance with the board of survey plans, with sidewalks and retaining wall against the central open space. It also provides for the widening of South Street along the area by throwing the present unpaved sidewalk into the street, and constructing a new sidewalk within the limits of the present library lot. There will still remain a park space of approximately 19,500 square feet, which is sufficient to permit of an effective arrangement of paths and planting, with a central feature, such as a decorative flagstaff or fountain. Such treatment will provide a restful and attractive open space in the center of the district, as well as give character and dignity to the entire surroundings."

SEPT - 14 - 1917

URGE EXTENDED MAIL TUBE USE

Congressional Committee at Chamber of Commerce Hears Business Men Argue Need of Pneumatic Service

SEP 14 1917

Retention of the present pneumatic mail tube system in Boston and its extension to other subpostal stations in the city were favored today by Boston merchants at a hearing of the Chamber of Commerce held by the special congressional committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of federal purchase of the tube system now in operation in the large cities of the United States.

It was claimed that continuance of the tube system would eliminate congestion caused by substitution of motor vehicles, and that the tubes permitted a continuous flow of mail compared with the somewhat uncertain delivery by motor wagon. Postmaster William F. Murray opposed the tube service and stated that, in his opinion, the ideal system for mail distribution was by motor vehicles.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts presided at the hearing and stated its object was to investigate and report to Congress on the pneumatic tubes and to determine if the service should be maintained and increased in order to add to the efficiency of the postal service of the country.

Those favoring the tubes were presented by Fred B. Rice, chairman of the committee on postal facilities of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rice said his committee two years ago made an investigation and decided to oppose any movement to restrict the tube service. This was after it was learned that the attitude of the Postoffice Department was against the tubes and in favor of motor trucks.

Mr. Rice said his committee reported in favor of retaining the tubes, on the ground of efficiency of service and less interruption with traffic in the city. This report he said was unanimously indorsed by the Chamber directors. No effort had been made to obtain an expression of views from individual members of the Chamber.

Frederick B. Fay, a business man with an office at Arlington and Boylston streets, and a director of the Chamber, favored the tube servce. He spoke particularly of a test he had made with two letters.

One was mailed from the general post office to his office on Oct. 26, 1916, when the delivery was from the Copley Square substation, which is at the end of the tube system in that direction. The time occupied in delivery of a special delivery letter was 45 minutes and of an ordinary letter one hour and 35 minutes.

When the delivery station was moved to the vicinity of Symphony Square, necessitating auto service from the end of the tube system to that station, the mail was considerably delayed. Dec. 5 delivery of a special delivery letter occupied two hours and 30 minutes, and of an ordinary letter three hours. Mr. Fay said, in his opinion the difference was due to the motor vehicle method of carrying the mail.

Mayor Curley spoke at length in favor of the tubes and said the streets of Boston were congested because of their narrowness. To overcome this, subways and tubes became imperative. He argued that a fast truck service which might be possible in other cities where broader streets obtained was not feasible in Boston. He pointed out that there are 35 one-way streets within a radius of a half mile from the central postoffice. Conditions near the South postal stations were bad and westward toward the Back Bay district even worse, he said.

Around the North station, conditions were against speedy service. In his opinion a pneumatic mail tube service was a necessity for the delivery of mail in Boston and he said the public not only demanded it but were quite will-

Continued on page —

(1) SEPT-14-1917

ing to pay any necessary increase in taxes.

Letters from members of the Boston Transit Commission were read favoring the tubes on account of congested conditions of the streets.

F. W Merrick, treasurer of the United Improvement Association, representing 25 minor associations in different parts of the city, opposed removal of the tubes. Mr. Merrick said the association believes the Government should own and operate the system. The tubes are operated now by employees of the Pneumatic Service Association. In Mr. Merrick's opinion the Government should first consider efficiency, next the cost, and the postmaster should have undivided control over the mails from the time they are received till they are delivered.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters Association, spoke of the congested districts and said fire apparatus in operation at a fire frequently block the street and interfere with motor vehicles. For that reason his association believe an underground system of distribution was better than one on the surface.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the chamber, opposed elimination of tubes, and pointed out that the general postoffice is located east of the congested district, which would have to be crossed by motor mail wagons at frequent intervals during the day.

Mr. Liggett said the shopping increase in Boston was 10 per cent annually without any increase in the area of the shopping district. The abolition of the mail tubes, in his opinion, would necessitate not only a large increase in the number of vehicles but in the number of their trips.

Extension of the tube service to Cambridge was advocated by Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge and by Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge Board of Trade. Mayor Rockwood said his city has speedy transit facilities, and while the mail service is fairly good, a tube system would improve things.

The South Boston section of the city was represented by Howard Coonley of the Walworth Manufacturing Company. He hoped for extension of tubes to South Boston.

Congressman Peter F. Tague spoke briefly for the tubes. Others who wished to be recorded in favor were Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank; Edgar N. Wrightington, vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company, and Thomas F. Anderson of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

Postmaster Murray, replied briefly to questions by the committee and favored motor trucks in place of tubes.

SEPT-11-1917

WASHINGTON ST. PLAN CONTINUES

By Order of Boston City Council the Existing Traffic Regulations Will Be in Operation Until After Jan. 15, 1918

The Boston City Council decided yesterday afternoon to make no change in the existing street traffic regulations in Washington Street, from Essex to Franklin streets, until after Jan. 15 next. An informal conference is to be held by the council, the street commissioners and Commissioner Stephen O'Meara of the Department of Police, with regard to the street commissioners' plan to cause vehicular traffic to move northward only and within the two street car tracks.

By a vote of 7 to 1, Councilman Francis J. W. Ford dissenting, the councilmen voted to keep the trolley cars off Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m., all week days, until next Jan. 15. After that the same or even more stringent traffic regulations may be adopted for Washington Street.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan introduced the order continuing the present street regulations in Washington Street. He introduced another order to remove the cars from that portion of Washington Street for all time, but the council was not ready for such action.

Councilman Daniel J. McDonald wanted the council to urge the Street Commission to remove all vehicles from Washington Street between Essex and Franklin for the same hours that the trolleys are kept from the rails. The other councilmen were not ready to go that length although several admitted that they would like to try the plan and see how Washington Street pedestrian traffic would benefit by making the street one wide sidewalk through the retail shopping district.

Councilman McDonald said the people who came to shop in automobiles are no more entitled to being driven to the doors of the stores they desire to patronize than are the women who had to come in the street cars to do their buying.

SEP 11 1917

Acting Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Board of Street Commissioners sat with the councilmen in executive session while they were debating the Washington Street traffic problem. He said he doubted if the board could close Washington Street altogether to vehicles. He could not say that automobiles must keep out of the street and allow horse-drawn vehicles to use it.

Mr. Goodwin said that if the police would enforce the plans of the street commissioners, causing vehicles to keep to the trolley tracks in the street, the public would have the balance of the street for walks. He said the street board had directed vehicles to move one way in Washington Street, from Essex to Franklin, and that it had ruled that the horse and slow-moving vehicles keep to the right track and the swifter-moving vehicles use the left track, and that all move in a northerly direction.

It was this remark that caused the proposition of a conference with Commissioner O'Meara of the police to be advanced by the councilmen.

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for repairing the Broadway, South Boston, bridge was again defeated by the councilmen on the ground that the money should come from funds raised by the taxes. They insisted on the work being done on the pay-as-you-go basis rather than from borrowed money.

Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell was sent for. He said there was practically no money in the treasury, that the reserve fund contained no more than $32,900, and that it would be all used before the next municipal year begins on Feb. 1, 1918. He said the soldiers' relief fund would need about $75,000 more this fiscal year, and that the overseers of the poor might have a $5000 or $7000 deficit in their department.

Councilman Ford said he thought the Public Works Department had money in appropriation which could be used to provide for the necessities of the city and for the Broadway bridge reconstruction. He made a motion that Mayor Curley be asked to draw up an order for the necessary bridge repairs and that it be paid for out of unexpended money in the Public Works Department appropriations.

The council rejected without prejudice an order for $50,000 for purchase of land for a park at South and Poplar streets, Roslindale. The order was then reintroduced and the members will investigate the proposition.

Council passed an order for $20,000 additional for widening and paving Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate East, for which $80,000 has already been appropriated but found to be insufficient for the development contemplated in the Shurtleff plans. The Park and Recreation Department has planned to pave the avenue with bitulithic, although sheet asphalt could be put down for $2000 less. The department prefers the bitulithic pavement, as the avenue from Massachusetts Avenue to Arlington Street is of bitulithic. It believes this material better adapted to Commonwealth Avenue, and that it will wear better. Columbia Road is mentioned as an example of bitulithic paving, and Columbia Road is admitted to be at least one of the best automobile driveways in Massachusetts.

Despite the fact that the Finance Commission in a message to the council urged that but $18,000 be added to the appropriation and sheet asphalt be laid in the Fenway, the council voted the full amount of money asked for.

AMERICAN SEPT 14-1917

MURRAY HINTS AT MAIL TUBE "PORK"

SEPT 14 1917

Postmaster William F. Murray precipitated a heated argument today at the hearing before the Congressional Commission investigating mail tube conditions here when he declared that the tubes were "unloaded on the government" and that they were not worth anything like the $116,000 a year the government was paying for them.

The postmaster brought prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce to their feet when he declared that "an honest investigation would convince members of the Chamber of Commerce that the cost of the tubes was all out of proportion to their value."

Fred R. Rice, chairman of the chamber's special committee on postal facilities, challenged the postmaster's use of the word "Honest."

The postmaster refused to withdraw the word.

"The members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee did not call at the postoffice," said Murray.

"We did call at several of the substations where the tubes are in use," explained Rice.

"In my estimation," continued Postmaster Murray, "the ten-inch tube system was unloaded on the government and is not worth what it is costing."

"What do you mean by the word unloaded?" interrupted Senator Weeks.

"I mean that it was built as a private enterprise," answered the postmaster. "It did not make good and the government gradually became the user."

Henry F. King asked Postmaster Murray if his opposition to the tubes was not coincident with the expressed hostility of Postmaster-General Burleson.

WOULD TAKE LOWER PRICE.

It came out during the heated discussion that the company owning the pneumatic tubes is willing to accept a lower price for their use if a long-term contract is assured.

Postmaster Murray said he would favor a retention of the service if the tubes could be obtained at a reasonable rate.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, made a strong appeal in favor of the tube service.

"I made a very comprehensive study of the traffic conditions in Boston," he said, "and any proposition to increase the traffic in Boston streets meets with my disfavor.

"Conditions in the mail service in Boston are very bad. This is not the fault of the postal service in the city but is due to the breakdown of the railroads.

"When it is known that it takes seven days to get an express package from New Haven to Boston, and that I am using motor trucks in my business between New York and Boston instead of railroads, you may gain some conditions of conditions in New England.

EXTENSION IS URGED.

"You add to our troubles if you make the postal service less efficient.

J. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association; J. J. O'Callahan, secretary of the Street Commission; Howard Coonley, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Congressman Peter Tague argued in favor of the retention of the pneumatic tubes.

Arguments not only for the retention of the tubes, but in favor of their extension to Cambridge, were made by Mayor Wendell R. Rockwood of Cambridge, Walter C. Wardwell, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade; J. J. Scully, chairman of the postal service committee of the Board of Trade.

J. W. Merrick, secretary of the United Improvement Associations of Boston, urged that the tubes be retained and that they be owned by the government.

Postmaster General Burleson has recommended that the tubes be abolished and that a fleet of motor trucks be substituted to do the work of the tubes.

FOUR OBJECTIONS FILED.

The chief arguments of the opposition today were:

1—Increase of traffic congestion in a city which has spent $56,000,000 on elevated structures and subways to relieve this congestion.

2—Serious menace to life and limb from a mail motor fleet on streets already over-crowded.

3—Impairment of mail service through slower delivery (with test cases cited).

4—Small cost of government purchase of the tube service in comparison with Boston's expenditures to relieve congestion.

The Congressional Commission has been authorized to take testimony relative to the advisability of extension, restriction or government purchase of the American Pneumatic Service Company.

NEARLY SEVEN MILES OF TUBE.

This corporation operates pneumatic mailing tube service in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

Boston has 6.8 miles of tubes, extending from the Central postoffice to the North, South and Essex postal stations, station A, Upham's Corner, Roxbury and the Back Bay.

The rental charge to the government for the Boston service is $17,000 a year per tube mile or a total of about $115,000 annually.

In summarizing his brief Mr. Rice said the Chamber of Commerce viewed with alarm anything tending to increase traffic congestion, such as a flock of swiftly-moving mail automobiles would surely do.

COST IS TRIFLING.

He declared that the million dollars for the government to buy the tubes in Boston would be a "mere picayune" to the millions the city is spending for easement of street traffic.

In addition, Mr. Rice emphasied the danger to life and limb from the proposed motor fleet.

SEPT 16-1917

Congressman James A. Gallivan certainly started something when he announced that he was a candidate for Mayor of Boston.

He set the Mayoralty pot a-boiling, and up to the present writing the bubbles are on the increase.

It was the first real broadside in the coming campaign. To be sure it came at an unusual time—but—this particular campaign is going to be an unusual fight.

The "dopesters" who for weeks have been absolutely on the fence, got busy along theoretical lines, until one found that opinions were about evenly divided about town late last night.

Naturally the chief question on everybodys lips is "will Jim Gallivan get the indorsement of the Good Government Association?"

ENIGMA OF THE G. G. A.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that "Smiling Jim" hasn't got a chance in a thousand of getting that indorsement and without it certain "wise ones" say the Congressman will quit in a month. However, listen to his own words in a telegram to his brother: **"I'm in the fight to stick, unflinchingly to the finish."**

If he really means that, and he usually does mean what he says, experts declare it also means that whoever is put forward by the G. G. A. THAT man will win in a walk.

With two Democratic elements working against each other it can't be helped, so even if Gallivan "hasn't a chance in a thousand," an end will be accomplished—namely the defeat

Meanwhile the Mayor is saying nothing but is very active. Some time ago he said: "The more candidates the better I'll like it."

In the meantime every politician in the city is waiting for Gallivan's statement which he says he will send from Washington in a day or so.

Gallivan's entrance does not hinder the bobbing-up of other candidates.

WATCHING KENNY.

Perhaps the most prominent of these is Thomas J. Kenny, defeated by Mayor Curley four years ago. One leading politician close to the Good Government Association said that if the Association endorsed "Tom" Kenny, he would take it immediately and "go after Curley."

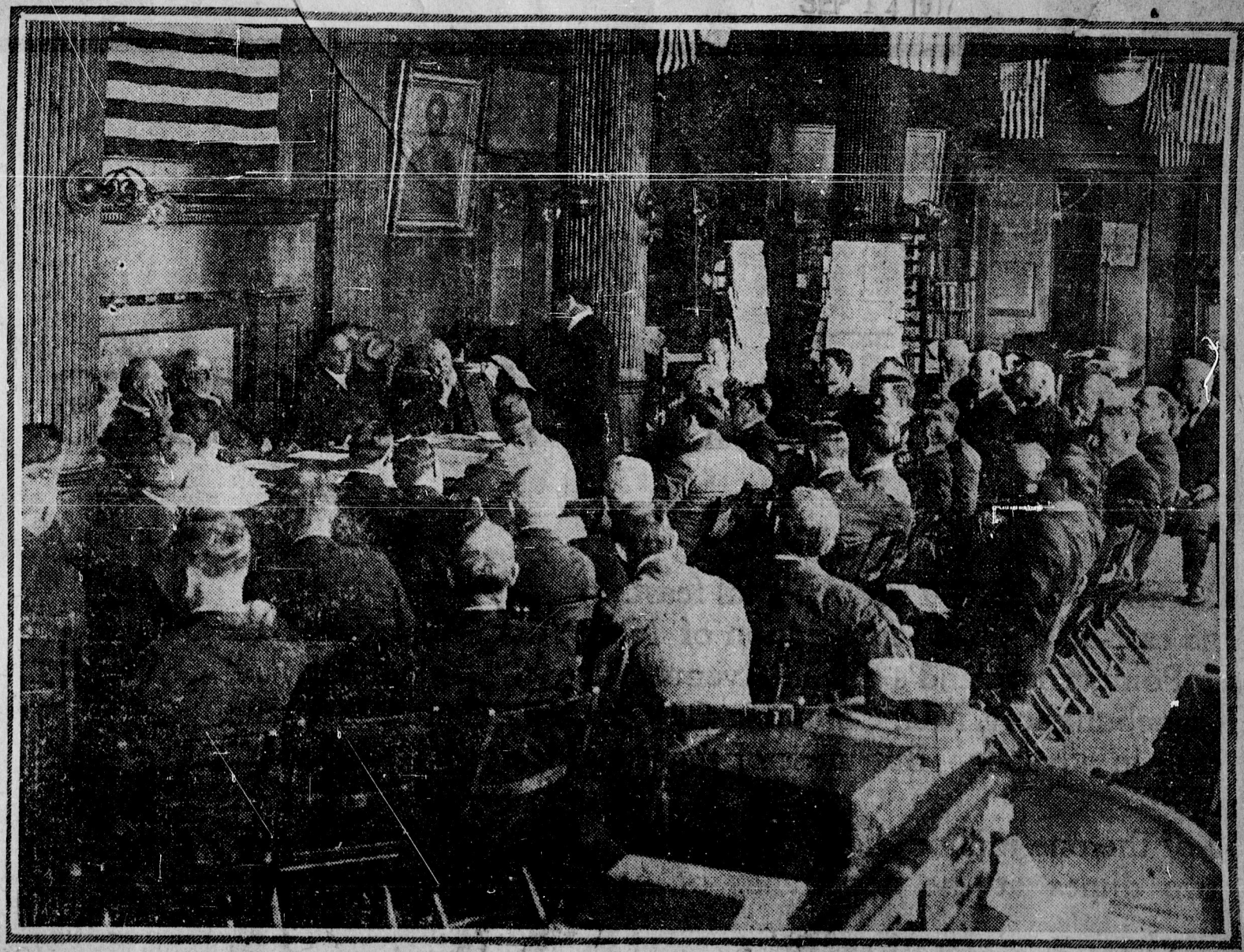
As a matter of fact, Kenny is being watched as closely as Gallivan. Kenny is being urged every day by hundreds to make a statement, but he absolutely refuses to commit himself.

Then there is W. T. A. Fitzgerald, who is liable to announce his campaign any day. Former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, it is known, will undoubtedly be backed by the Republican party. Another man with very strong backing is Sheriff Kelliher, close on his heels are Judge Michael J. Murray and Collector of the Port Billings.

At any rate, Gallivan started the ball rolling and this week will undoubtedly see a few more hats in the ring.

BUSINESS MEN DEMAND RETENTION OF PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES

SEP 14 1917



Scene at the Federal hearing at the Chamber of Commerce on the postal proposition to abolish mail tubes in Boston. City officials and business men were unanimous not only against abolition, but against any curtailment of the present service. Mayor Curley is seen, near the pillar, addressing members of the congressional committee. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Congressmen Steenerson of Minnesota, Bell of Georgia and Rouse of Kentucky are seen at the committee table.

AMERICAN SEPT 14-1917

HERALD - SEP-14-1917.

URGE MAIL TUBE SERVICE BE RETAINED

SEP 14 1917

Mayor Curley Speaks Before the Federal Commission at the Chamber of Commerce.

BOSTON BUSINESSMEN UNITE IN DESIRE TO RETAIN TUBES

Many men identified with Boston business interests attended the hearing at the Chamber of Commerce today to urge the retention of the pneumatic mail tubes in Boston. They testified before the special commission, headed by Senator Weeks, to investigate the tube service in the United States.

The commission also includes Congressmen Bell of Georgia, Roush of Kentucky and Steenerson of Minnesota, Senators Bankhead of Alabama and Hardwick of Georgia. The two latter were absent.

Mayor Curley, Fred B. Rice, chairman of the postal facilities committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Frederic H. Fay, a Back Bay business man, and Frank W. Merrick, representing the United Improvement Associations, the first witnesses, all expressed themselves unqualifiedly for retention of the tube service.

In a statement given out by the Chamber of Commerce it declares that its investigations show that the tubes are absolutely essential to the efficient handling of mail in Boston. It points out that the present attitude of the postoffice department indicates grave danger of the tubes being abolished and automobile trucks substituted.

Mayor Curley came out emphatically for continuance of the tube service. He said that substitution of trucks meant adding to the congestion of downtown streets, a problem which the city is already struggling to overcome, with not too much success.

"The shortest routes from the South station to the central postoffice are Federal and Congress streets and both are already congested; to and from the North station is even worse." He told of the expenditures by the city for street widening and improvement during recent years, all designed to remedy the congestion evil, he said.

"The tubes are an absolute and vital necessity," the mayor said in conclusion.

Fred B. Rice of the special chamber committee reviewed the investigations of the chamber which resulted in a unanimous report by the committee in favor of the tube service. This report was endorsed by the chamber of commerce directors.

Mr. Fay gave figures designed to show the delay incurred in the delivery of special delivery and regular mail through the introduction of auto service since the removal of the Back Bay post office from Copley square to outside Massachusetts avenue.

Frank W. Merritt said the improvement associations which he represented were all for a continuance of the tube service but believed that the government ought to run the tubes instead of a private corporation. He said there was no question about the advantage of the tubes over the auto truck service.

Letters from Josiah Quincy, George H. Stearns, president of the R. H. Stearns Company, and George H. Swain, were read. All were for a retention of the tube service and opposed the introduction of trucks to add to the great congestion which already exists.

SEP-15-1917

MAYOR NAMES TOOMEY

Mayor Curley has appointed John J. Toomey to be acting superintendent of the city printing plant during the absence at the front of Maj. William J. Casey. Mr. Toomey is chairman of the board of election commissioners.

SEP-15-1917

HIS OWN CANDIDATE

As we understand it, Representative James A. Gallivan of the 12th Massachusetts district is a candidate for mayor of Boston for the sole reason that he desires to be mayor. There is nothing in the preliminary announcement made in his behalf concerning the agonizing anxiety of his friends that he be a candidate, or the alleged pressure brought to bear by them on him to eradicate his reluctance.

And because of that Mr. Gallivan is to be heartily congratulated. So many candidates for high office foolishly try to conceal their laudable ambitions behind masks as transparent as plate glass, that it rejoices us now and then to record the candidacy of a citizen who does not resort to old-time and discredited methods of attempting to dodge his own responsibility for seeking office.

Mr. Gallivan has yet to make his formal statement as a candidate. Until he makes it there is no necessity for further comment than to say that, if the candidacy is carried to its logical conclusion, the present mayor of Boston will have something more than a faint idea of what real war is like. For the gentleman from South Boston has a trained vocabulary, and he cut his political eye teeth some years before Mr. Curley was permitted to serve old ward 17 in the Boston common council.

SEP-19-1917

SOUTH BOSTON AND THE CITY CONTEST

South Boston has yet to realize its laudable and long-cherished ambition to provide a mayor for the municipality of which it has been a part since 1804. At one time that section claimed the late Patrick A. Collins as her favorite son, but long before his election to the mayoralty he had moved to Mt. Ida in Dorchester, and throughout his term of service, which ended with his death, in September, 1905, had resided in the Corey hill section of Brighton.

Four years ago the reform forces selected Thomas J. Kenny, a man of marked ability and integrity, who had made an excellent record in the city council, to lead the opposition to James M. Curley. In that contest, a tradition carefully treasured through the years, that South Boston would be loyal to one of her own sons against any other candidate, was shattered. Mr. Curley carried the three South Boston wards by more than 500 votes, Mr. Kenny leading only in his home ward.

Political experts gave two reasons for that remarkable result. One was that the cause ably and consistently represented by Mr. Kenny did not attract South Boston's voters; the other was that he did not actually represent South Boston, because he was not a practical politician and did not know how to cater to the rank and file. How much of truth there was in either reason must always remain a matter of opinion. This year, according to present indications, there will be, in the preliminaries at least, no lack of South Boston candidates who are practical politicians, and who can meet the rank and file on easy and familiar terms.

SEP-15-1917

MR. GALLIVAN ENTERS

A decidedly interesting development of the mayoralty situation appears in the entrance of Congressman James A. Gallivan. He succeeded Mr. Curley as the representative of the twelfth congressional district, and all observers in Washington agree that his record has shown a great improvement over that of his predecessor. Were he again to succeed Mr. Curley, this time in the mayor's chair, we believe the city administration for the next four years would show a corresponding improvement.

SEP 15 1917

It is too early yet to know which of the various possibilities will be regarded as the most available by the force interested in bettering conditions at City Hall. But those who have followed Mr. Gallivan's career from the time he was a Harvard baseball star to his present position, surely see in his latest announcement undeniable significance.

RECORD - SEP-16-1917.

TUBE SYSTEM SHOULD STAY SAYS CURLEY

Objects at Hearing to Removal of Pneumatic Mail System

Opposition to removal of the pneumatic tube system of mail handling now in vogue here was strong at a public hearing held today in the Chamber of Commerce building by the special Congressional committee, appointed to inquire into advisability of the government's buying tube equipment and systems throughout various cities in the U. S.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts presided at the meeting.

The general sentiment seemed to prevail among local merchants that the tube system should not only be retained, but extended to many other sub-postal stations in the city's limits. Elimination of a congestion of vehicles, which would result if the tube system were removed, would follow retention of the tubes. The tubes would allow a practical continuous flow of mail compared to practically uncertain delivery by vehicles, it was pointed out.

Postmaster Murray opposed the tube service, claiming the ideal system for mail distribution was by motor vehicle.

Senator Weeks said the object of the meeting was to investigate the conditions and report to Congress on the pneumatic tube sustem, and also to determine whether it should be increased to add to the efficiency of the postal service of the country.

Fred B. Rice, chairman of the committee on Postal Facilities of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced those who favored the continuance of the tubes. He said his committee made an investigation of the tube system two years ago, and decided to oppose any movement to restrict the tube service after learning that the Postoffice Department were against the tubes and in favor of motor vehicles, for transporting mail.

Mayor Favors Retention

Mayor Curley favored the retention of the tubes, and spoke on the subject at great length. He pointed out that street congestion prevailed here, owing to the narrow thoroughfares. Because of this, he said, elevated roads, subways, and tubes became imperative. Fast truck service might be advisable in other cities where streets were wider, but not in Boston, said Mayor Curley, pointing out that there were 35 one way streets within a half mile of the general post office.

Boston is paying $800,000 a year for street widening, said Mayor Curley.

Letters were read from members of the Boston Transit Commission, favoring the tube system, owing to congested traffic.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association, said the city was congested with traffic, and that fire apparatus frequently blocked sections while at a fire, adding to the congestion.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber, and present president of the United Drug Co., said that shopping increased in Boston 10 p.c. annually, but there was no increase in the area of the shopping district. Removal of the tubes means increase in the number of vehicles, and thus more congestion.

Several from Cambridge appeared to favor the retention of the tubes, and their extension to Cambridge, including Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, Walter C. Wardwell, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, and J. J. Scully, chairman of the postal service committee of that Board of Trade.

SEP-4-1917

PLAYGROUND IS DEDICATED BY MAYOR CURLEY

SEP 4 1917

4000 Attend Exercises Held at New Mission Hill Recreation Park

The new $300,000 Mission Hill playground in Roxbury was dedicated yesetrday afternoon in the presence of 4000 men, women and children. Mayor Curley delivered an address, and there was music by the Mission Church Field Band.

The Stars and Stripes were unfurled by Miss Evelyn Reardon, daughter of Rep. Dennis Reardon, and Master William Connell, seven years old, costumed as Uncle Sam, made the acceptance speech in behalf of the children of the district. Master James M. Curley, jr., son of the Mayor, recited "Our Flag." Last evening there was a moving picture show and band concert on the playground.

Mayor Curley, who was introduced by John Mahoney, president of the St. Alphonsus Assn., declared that in the 18 years he has been in public office he never has failed to keep a promise, and went on to make the following pledge:—

"We have not the playground to which this neighborhood is entitled, and I promise you that before I am a year older we'll spend $200,000 more on this playground and extend it to Faxon st.

In connection with the exercises there were athletic games for boys and girls and a special three-mile cross-country run through the district, finishing at the playground, in which members of the St. Alphonsus Assn. and others competed. It was won by James Starr in 15m. 20c. He was awarded a gold watch, while a silver cup was given to George Burke, who finished second. The presentations were made by Councilman James A. Watson.

SEP-1-1917

The later reports of British casualties certainly do not bear out Mayor Curley's assumption that John Bull is shirking. But probably the Mayor didn't believe it, either.

SEP 1 1917

SEP-1-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley yesterday received word from Frank H. Jenkins of Bayview Stock Farm, West Barnstable, stating that a monster owl he captured in his "war garden" could be added to the wonderful collection at the Franklin Park Zoo, if he, the Mayor, would accept for the city of Boston. It is needless to say that the Mayor put the final O. K. on the valuable gift and within a few days the famous "night prowler" will find a welcome home in Curator McNeily's department.

SEP 1 1917

Supt. Kneeland of the Public Buildings Department has sent out invitations to 65 builders and contractors asking for sealed bids on the sale and removal of the lumber from the three grandstands—two on School st. and one on Tremont st. The bidders have to 12 o'clock (noon), Sept. 4, to decide whether or not they want the job. The one principal item in Supt. Kneeland's letter is, that the work be completed within 15 days.

The rumor is strong around City Hall that Councillor Timothy Buckley of Charlestown is going to be handed a good berth by Mayor Curley, but what the position is or where it is going to be seems to be the puzzle at the present time. Anyway, "Tim" is not a candidate for re-election to the Governor's Council and it is a sure bet that he did not pass up the annual "re-election announcement" without something in sight.

SEP 1 1917

Mayor Curley has approved the order of the Street Commissioners for the relocation and widening of Grove st., West Roxbury. The damage awarded will be $7,172.90, and the betterment assessments will be $12,395.72. The total estimated is about $60,000.

SEP 1 1917

If there is any doubt in the minds of the residents of Boston regarding the recent demonstration of friendship and loyalty to the Belgian people and the splendid reception tendered the Belgian mission, the following letter, received yesterday by Mayor Curley, should remove that feeling immediately:—

Aug. 29, 1917.

Hon. James M. Curley,
Mayor of Boston,
City Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—

Thank you very much for sending me the City Record with Mr. Bourke Cockran's magnificent speech. I am always glad to read anything that reminds me of those charming days I spent in Boston.

I will be glad to tell my government about the splendid reception that our mission got in Boston.

Thanks to you, the recollections I carry away from your city will be the best of all my trip in the United States.

Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor,
Very sincerely yours,
Baron Moncheur.

Signed:—

SEP 1 1917

Among the regular daily political gossip and draft news that reaches City Hall and finds so many welcome listeners is the following from a recent visitor from Washington:—

"That Congressman Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon represents the only Congressional district in the United States that was not called upon to furnish soldiers under the first selective draft. His is the 3d Oregon district and includes the city of Portland. So large had the volunteer enlistments been in his district that not one man was called by draft.

RECORD - SEP-14-1917

FISH AT $15 A POUND ON BOSTON COMMON

Fifteen dollars for a three-pound cod and the war scarcely begun.

That's what Mayor Curley succeeded in persuading George E. Fitzpatrick of East Boston to part with yesterday on Boston Common at the sale of 10,000 lbs. of fish for the benefit of the Provincetown sufferers. The Mayor was aided and abetted by 11 pretty members of the chorus of the "Oh, Boy" Co., now playing at the Wilbur Theatre, who donned slickers and sou'westers to help sell fish furnished by Cape Cod fishermen through the N. E. Fish Exchange.

Jack Merritt of the "Oh, Boy" Co. got excited and paid a five-spot for one of the fish, as did Mayor Curley when he arrived.

SEP 14 1917

The "Oh Boy" girls "put on the war paint" and motored to the City Hall to ask Mayor Curley to aid them, but when he dared them to parade through the streets back to the Common, they did.

The girls of the company who helped were Irene Haisman, Stella St. Audrie, Alice Gordon, Marion Browne, Bessie Sessions, Rena Brown, Lillian Fermoyle, Helene Wallace, Roberta Renys, Dolly Tosbell and Cora Ayers.

SEP-10-1917.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Judge Michael J. Murray of the Boston Municipal Court is again being strongly mentioned as a mayoralty candidate this fall. It is said on excellent authority in City Hall circles that the Goo Goos would jump at the chance to endorse him, but the judge declines to talk. Judge Murray is an orator, and would undoubtedly make an interesting campaigner.

Latest reports from the White Mountains this morning indicate that Mayor Curley and his family will return home tonight or tomorrow. City Clerk Smiling Jim Donovan has been acting Mayor during his absence, as President Storrow of the City Council has been in Washington. For more than an hour Saturday Acting Mayor Donovan was busy signing municipal documents which required the signature of the Mayor or acting Mayor that day.

SEP 10 1917

Why Former Mayor Fitzgerald has ceased knocking Mayor Curley in the former's weekly publication "The Republic" is a mystery at City Hall. For the five or six weeks the former municipal chief has not even mentioned Curley's name, and so far as can be learned they have not buried the hatchet nor has Curley started any libel proceedings.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald's announcement that he probably will be a mayoralty candidate this fall is not being taken seriously at City Hall. Despite the genial register's pleasing personality and popularity, it must be said that the odds are not in his favor, according to City Hall gossip.

SEP-13-1917

BOSTON READY FOR RECEPTION TO JAP ENVOYS

McCall Names Men to Do Honors for Foreign Guests

Mayor Curley yesterday was informed by Third Asst. Sec. of State Long that all arrangements for the visit of the Japanese Mission and escort to Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday have been completed. The visitors are as follows:—

His Excellency Hon. Aimaro Sato, Ambassador to the United States from Japan; Mr. Iwate, attache of the Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador.

Imperial Japanese War Mission—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary; Vice Adm. Takeshita, Imperial Japanese Navy; Maj.-Gen. Sugano, Imperial Japanese Army; Masano Hanihara, Consus General at San Francisco; Matso Nagai, secretary of the Foreign Office; Commander Ando, Imperial Japanese Navy; Lieut.-Col. Tanikawa, Imperial Japanese Army; Tandanao Imai, vice consul.

Escort of the United States Government—Hon. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Brig.-Gen. James A. Irons, U. S. A.; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Ruddock, secretary of Embassy, detailed from the Department of State; J. M. Nye, Department of State.

Mr. Owaku, Japanese secretary to the Mission; John Russell Kennedy, publicity agent of the Mission.

The following persons have been named by Gov. McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese mission: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton; Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Eastabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton; Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marshand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

Continued on next page

SEP-8-1917.

A Hint for Boston

SEP 8 1917

There is a breath as of inspiration in the campaign planned in New York to Americanize the foreign-speaking elements of the population of that city, 80 p.c. of the total. And it is a thing which is rich in suggestion for Boston and other cities which have large "foreign" populations.

A winter campaign of immigrant education calculated to weld people of foreign ideas and foreign customs into true Americans, such as is contemplated in Gotham, is not only almost necessary under present war time conditions, but a process which should be permanent. It need not—nay, must not—be conducted in a "holier than thou" spirit which can see nothing good in foreign ideas and ideals. It must not interfere with fundamental concepts of truth, of right and of wrong which are, or should be, alike everywhere, but should concern itself with eliminating what is hostile to genuine Americanism and to the best welfare of foreigners in our midst, and inculcating true American ideals which can use and develop what is good and dismiss what is bad in the foreigners' conceptions.

In these days, when the United States is taking a leading—perhaps the leading—part in striving for a better world in the midst of war, a broad, sane, fair campaign to press the American message home to people who have forsaken foreign lands for the brighter hope that shines here is right in order for any city. Boston has a large "foreign" population fertile in great good for its community. A proper campaign, which would not assume a patronizing air, but would meet the immigrant on a footing of brotherhood and appreciation and help him to make the best use of what he already has, as well as what he can be given, would fit in nicely with the Hub's leadership in Americanism. It could learn some things from the immigrant, as well as teach him, and should be fruitful in good for all concerned.

German in Schools

SEP-8— 1917

Boston schools will not drop the study of German. Why should they?

Since the war started, there has been altogether too much excess in many places in the manifestation of hostility to things merely because of their enemy nationality, things aside from the weapons used in war. For British royalty to drop German titles is all right, even if it does show a peculiar relation of royalty in one country to that in another. But to drop the study of German, to bar German opera or German music, or to sidestep German hymns or other things, merely because they are German, is, of course, absurd.

It may be another matter where the study of German is found to be compulsory in certain places, as was

SEP-8-1917

(1)

revealed in some instances recently. If this is so for any sinister purpose, it is not well. To enforce the study of German to steep students in a merely German atmosphere in philosophy, politics or ideals, may be a gross abuse. Perhaps there has been too much subserviency to German ideals in education and thought in some of our halls of learning, too much fondness for certain German ideas and ideals, some of which are showing themselves in action today.

But merely to bar the study of the German language in our schools simply because we are at war with Germany is too preposterous a thing to be seriously considered, especially here in the Hub of the Universe. Many a good and useful thing has been written in German, and who shall doubt that more and better will be written in German after that nation is purged of its egomania?

SEP-12-1917

EDWARDS SCORES ARMY "POLITICS"

Won't Stand for Any in His Division—No Use for "Pet" Soldiers

SEP 12 1917

REFERS TO CERTAIN PLATTSBURGERS ALSO

"If I find any politics in the 26th Division of the United States Army it will be eliminated faster than anything that ever happened in France."

This statement comes from Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who yesterday took a crack at "old politics" that so long has been a prominent factor in many of the former National Guard Regiments in this State, now in the U. S. service and assigned to the 26th Division of the United States Army, of which he is in command.

Gen. Edwards, who is a soldier from head to foot, was well prepared for any emergency that might arise in the work of transferring the National Guard regiments to the U. S. service, and of the so-called "favorites and pets" that are always scattered throughout the companies of a National Guard outfit.

He had no sooner taken over active charge of the Northeastern Department, which comprises the New England States, than he began to notice the lack of discipline, especially at the heads of certain regiments.

Immediately he decided to drive politics out of the regiments of which he is in command.

Many special visits from superior officers of the old National Guard to Gen. Edwards' headquarters, at the invitation of the General, had a telling effect. One unexpected but official visit by the General to a certain camp and a "clean-out" of the guard house, the same day, while some of the officers were "somewhere in Boston," was one feature of the General's drive against politics.

Gen. Edwards yesterday afternoon also criticised a certain group of Plattsburg graduates, who have intimated that they would prefer to take another course at Plattsburg before shouldering the responsibility of leading the way "over the top" somewhere in France.

When asked if he thought it to be a case of "cold feet," the divisional commander only smiled, but an instant later thrust his firm chin out just a trifle and, with a grim look on his florid face, declared, as he thumped the desk, that every man-jack of them would either accept their assignments and go wherever ordered, or immediately hand in their resignations.

"If there are any Plattsburg men assigned to the 26th Division who feel that they want to leave, I want to get rid of them," he said. "Every man should regard it as an honor to be numbered in the 26th Division—the best in New England are to be found in it."

Mayor Curley made an official call on Maj.-Gen. Edwards yesterday to bid him Godspeed and wish him every kind of success in his great adventure "over there." According to Maj.-Gen. Edwards, the meeting was only of a personal nature and no official business was transacted.

The New England commander said yesterday he would, if possible, attend the farewell review of the 104th Infantry, formerly the old 2d, 8th and 6th Regiments, in Springfield tomorrow.

SEP-13-1917

DRAFTED MEN TO SWELL 5TH REGT.

Only Logical Thing to Do, Says 26th Division Commander

SEP 13 1917

OTHERS MAY BE ADDED TO IN SAME WAY

The report that drafted men at Ayer will be used to swell the ranks of the depleted Fifth Regiment, now composed of 500 men encamped at Framingham, was confirmed by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edawrds, commander of the New England 26th Division, yesterday.

"It would be the only logical thing to do," he said, "and I have made recommendations to the War Department to fill up the former Fifth and Eighth National Guard Regiments for the purpose of forming a depot brigade."

Maj.-Gen. Edwards pointed out that not only the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments, but the First New Hampshire and First Vermont Regiments might be added to in the same way. Whether these regiments would be enlarged to their former war strength, 2005, or to the new European form, 3606, was not indicated.

Most of these organizations are already supplied with a skeleton framework of officers, clerks, cooks and equipment, and their reformation has been urged in order that they might not lose their identity.

Maj.-Gen. Edwards referred again yesterday to the Plattsburg men who expressed their desire to be transferred to Ayer instead of leaving for France with the 26th Division. He said that on the whole he was more than delighted with the young men that have been allotted to him. "They are just the leavening I want," he said. "They have the national point of view, having been trained by regular Army officers and the National Guard and National Army will doubtless be improved by their presence. But those who do not realize their opportunity and wish to remain behind had better get out entirely."

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston yesterday announced that he had not completed his plans for an official trip to inspect the army corps along the Maine coast, but would first finish the inspection of the locations in the vicinity of Boston. He stated that he would visit some of the high points in Dorchester, Quincy and Milton some time this week.

One of the places around Boston that will surely receive a visit from the general is the Blue Hills, which command a wonderful view of Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay. His recent trip along the North Shore was announced as very satisfactory from a military standpoint.

Brig.-Gen. Johnston is expecting his wife here this evening from New York. Mrs. Johnston will stay at the Vendome.

Gen. Johnston took part yesterday in a conference at the State House with Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley relative to the parade which will be held either Sept. 18 or 19, of drafted men with regulars, to the number of 4500 in all, in honor of the Japanese Mission, who will visit Boston that day.

SEP-8-1917

The fish auction on Boston Common rounded out a summer such as has not come to this historic Boston spot in many a year. Enlistments, recruiting rallies, mercy and other campaigns, and the striking things of the wartime spring and summer have placed a new historic mark on the famous open space. The use made of the Common along these lines is another argument, if any be needed, against the idea of turning the Common into building lots. It came in extremely handy even for practical purposes this year.

SEP-18-1917

4000 IN DORCHESTER AT PUBLIC MARKET

A crowd of more than 4000 women and children, with baby carriages, baskets and trucks, descended upon the community market at Dorchester ave. and Park st., Dorchester, this morning, and before 9 a. m. the 20 farmers who had taken stations there were sold out and on their way home.

It was the most successful demonstration of the value of the community market that the district has seen. Some of the farmers were on the lot selling their product at 6 a. m.

JOURNAL - SEP-14-1917.

SEP-13-1917.

CURLEY TOLD WAR LIKELY TO END IN 90 DAYS

Mayor Assures British Recruiting Mission of Every Assistance.

SEP 14 1917

"I have been told at Washington by army and navy officers that the war is likely to end within 90 days," said Mayor Curley yesterday at the luncheon given in his honor at the Copley-Plaza by the officers of the British-Canadian recruiting mission.

"But I fear that it is not, and I agree that we must go ahead with the idea that the war is to be a long one. I am going to devote every second I can spare to aid you in carrying on your work."

The mayor also stated that he is satisfied from information coming to him from Washington, that within the next 60 days the allied nations will be permitted to draft all their citizens now residing in the United States and eligible for military service. The machinery of the British and Canadian governments is all ready to begin this work, he said.

It was announced by Lieut. Col. John S. Dennis, in charge of the New England district of the recruiting mission, that a platoon of the Fifth Royal Scots of Canada and two bands will arrive in Boston within two weeks to take part in the vigorous campaign to encourage voluntary enlistments.

Through their efforts and with the aid of the mayor, who has promised to assign Grand Army men and Spanish War Veterans employed by the city to work with the recruiting officers, and who will personally appear at dozens of recruiting rallies in various sections of Greater Boston, Col. Dennis believes that within the next month fully 5000 men will have been forwarded to the army depots in Canada and England.

Of the 26 men accepted for service yesterday, 12 volunteered after hearing the speakers in front of the British-Canadian tent on the Common. The speakers were Corp. T. Street of the Tenth Canadian Regiment, a two years' veteran who was wounded at Ypres; Kenneth C. McDonald; Private E. J. Lessel of the Second Division, Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, now recovering from wounds; Benton McCurdy of Somerville; Ignatius McNulty, and Lieut. Pierre Chevalier of the Canadian forces.

SEP-15-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

SEP 15 1917

A petition for better lights along Washington street, from Hanover to State street, was presented to Mayor Curley yesterday by Joseph F. Sylva, one of 50 business men who signed it.

At present there are but five lights along this important business stretch, which is also used as a pedestrian thoroughfare to the North Station and for night workers in reaching Adams square, the "owl car" center.

The famous Deer Island pigs are still valuable, judging from the prices bid at City Hall yesterday by the Blackstone Supply Company, which offered 22 cents a pound for roasting pigs and 19 cents a pound for shoats. At this price 300 pigs are to be sold, of which 170 will be roasters.

This is not the record price for pork on the hoof from the House of Correction piggery, however, as 24 cents was paid not long ago.

SEP 15 1917

Iron castings are expensive, according to a remark made by Mayor Curley yesterday as he looked over the prices in years gone by. Last year the city was paying 2.664 cents a pound.

This year the city will pay 5.326 cents a pound for 300,000 pounds of castings from the Central Foundry Company, this foundry being the only one that submited an offer at any price for the annual supply of iron castings.

The Municipal Printing Plant will be in charge of Chairman John J. Toomey of the Boston Election Commission until the end of the war. Supt. William J. Casey, the head of the printing plant, is a major in the One Hundred and First Regiment, and under the law every department of the city must have a head.

Toomey will hold both positions, but will draw his regular salary of $4000 a year for doing the work of both jobs.

SEP-13-1917

ARMY OFFICER TO SPEAK FOR FUND

Lieut. T. H. Cummings Will Address K. of C. Rally at Noon Today.

SEP 13 1917

Lieut. Thomas Harrison Cummings of the National Army, will be the principal speaker at the noon rally today at the Knights of Columbus tent on Boston Common, to aid in raising the K. of C. $3,000,000 War Camp Fund for the establishment of recreation centers at the concentration camps and with the United States troops in France. Sherman L. Whipple was scheduled to appear this noon, but matters at the Constitutional Convention will detain him from being present.

George J. Weller, advocate of the Teutonia Council, was the speaker at the rally yesterday noon. State Deputy Daniel J. Gallagher, who is also assistant district attorney of Suffolk county and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the 12th congressional district, and Mayor Curley are expected to be among the speakers at rallies this week.

The Teutonia Council is the only German council, composed entirely of Germans and those of German descent in Massachusetts. They are working to demonstrate their affection and devotion to this country, through doing something to raise Boston's quota of the K. of C. $3,000,000 campaign, all of which will be spent on American soldiers at the camps.

PLANS TO RAISE 25,000 BRITISH RECRUITS HERE

Lieut. Col. Dennis Arrives to Conduct 3 Months' Campaign.

SEP 13 1917

Lieut. Col. John S. Dennis, for nearly 40 years closely connected with military affairs in Canada, reached Boston yesterday afternoon to assume charge of the British-Canadian recruiting mission in New England. He will remain here several months, and expects to raise 25,000 men.

Col. Dennis hopes to have a platoon of the Fifth Regiment Royal Scots Canadian Highlanders, kin to the famous fighting "Black Watch" Rangers of Scotland, in this city within two weeks, for a parade with United States troops through the streets of Boston as a stimulant for recruiting. He also plans public meetings and rallies on an extensive scale.

"This voluntary system of obtaining recruits for the British and Canadian armies will continue for some time," he said. "When it is ended, perhaps in three months, those who refuse to come forward and enlist will be forced into the ranks by conscription.

"Legislation has passed in Britain and similar legislation is now before your Congress, providing a means whereby these British and Canadians, now in the States, may be conscripted into the British or Canadian armies or the American forces, whichever they choose.

"If we do not secure more than 25,000 recruits in New England after three months, then I shall feel that we have failed miserably. I think that in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut there are more than 2,500,000 Canadians and British. Seventy-five per cent. will be shipped to the Canadian armies for service whether the recruit is British or Canadian.

"Canada has had a $30,000,000 patriotic fund providing for the care of dependents of the soldiers fighting in the Canadian forces. Here in New England we have started a similar fund, and the dependents of the men who will go from New England to the Canadian forces will be amply cared for."

Col. Dennis will dine this noon with Mayor Curley as his guest at the Copley-Plaza. Others who will be present are Brig. Gen. White, Col. Murray and Lieut. White, son and aide to the general.

POST - SEP-14-1917.

Mayor to Aid British Recruiting in Boston

SEP 14 1917.



BRITISH RECRUITING COMMISSION AND MAYOR CURLEY.
The British officers who have been mobilized in Boston to put "pep" into the British recruiting. In the group are (left to right) Major D. Walkley, Lieutenant Cyril White, Brigadier-General W. A. White, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Murray, Mayor Curley and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dennis.

Mayor Curley pledged his personal support and that of the city of Boston yesterday to the aid of British and Canadian recruiting. "The city and all its facilities are at your disposal, and I am going to devote every second I can spare from my official duties to aiding you in carrying on your work," declared the Mayor during a luncheon given in his honor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by officers of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

EXPECTS LONG WAR

"I have been told at Washington by army and navy officers that the war is liable to end within 90 days. I pray that that is true, but I feel that it is not, and agree with you British and Canadian officers that we must go ahead with the idea that the war is to be a long one. I know that you need men, and we here in Boston are going to do everything within our power to help you."

The Mayor also declared that he is satisfied, from information which has come to him from Washington, that the allied nations will be permitted within 60 days to draft all their citizens now residing in the United States and eligible for military service. He promised to assign Grand Army and Spanish war veterans in the employ of the city to work with the recruiting officers and appear himself at many rallies throughout Greater Boston.

In the meantime, the British and Canadian recruiting mission will carry on a vigorous campaign to encourage voluntary enlistments, and Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Dennis, now in charge of the New England district, believes that within the next month fully 5000 men will have been forwarded to the army depots in Canada and England.

SEP-1-1917

TO ENTERTAIN JAPAN MISSION

Citizens to Make Plans at City Hall Today

SEP 1 - 1917

Plans for the reception to the Japanese War Mission will be discussed at a conference of 100 prominent citizens to be held at City Hall this morning. Mayor Curley, who will preside, announced last night that Japanese Consul Yadda sent a telegram from New York stating that he would be present at the conference.

SEP-14-1917.

WON'T GO TO AYER UNTIL SEPT. 23D

Date for Departure of Boston Increment Changed

SEP 14 1917

It was learned yesterday that army authorities have definitely decided that the 40 per cent of Boston's draft army quota will leave for Ayer cantonment on Sunday, Sept. 23, at 3 p. m.

Announcement to this effect was given out yesterday by Colonel Thomas Barrell, in charge of the mobilization in a command to the local boards.

RAILROADS TOO BUSY

While the date of the departure of the next increment of the first draft was scheduled to leave for Ayer on Sept. 19, the New England Association of Railroads, in charge of the routings, had to make arrangements for the transporting of the men at a later date, so as not to interfere with the traffic from the other parts of the State.

In addition to those 440 men already chosen from City Districts 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 25, drafted men of the 40 per cent quotas from Newton, Brookline, State Divisions 25 and 31, comprising Revere and Winthrop, and Belmont, Lexington and Watertown, will be sent to Framingham almost immediately to fill the ranks of the Fifth Regiment.

New Law on Aliens

Division 4 reported that many aliens had failed to come up for examination. There were so many of these cases that they were turned back to the local board for adjustment.

The passage of the alien military bill is expected to make considerable difficulty for the local boards, which have in many cases exempted men of foreign birth who were otherwise eligible.

Two hundred men were called yesterday for examination at Division 4, with headquarters at City Hall, and but 14 men were secured for service. The board will examine 200 men today and 200 tomorrow. A call was issued today for an additional 600 men to answer for examination on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

Division 8 Selective Draft Board received its certified list of men in the 40 per cent to go to camp on Sept. 19 from the district board last evening. Five men who failed to call for examination and who were rounded up by the police have been examined and accepted and their names have been certified.

POST-SEP-14-1917

OPPOSE CAR REMOVAL PLAN

South Boston Folks Organize for Fight

Plans to enroll the assistance of every citizen of South Boston in a fight for street cars on Washington street, were formulated last night, at a meeting of the South Boston Citizens' Association, held in Columbus Hall, Boston.

Mayor Curley spoke on the needed improvements of South Boston. He explained the work now being done on the Strandway saying that he felt sorry that it would not be completed by Columbus Day as had been originally planned. He also assured the members that he would back the new roadway to Castle Island.

AUG-30-1917

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN WILD RIOT

Leaders Arrested After 5000 Clash With N. Y. Police

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The most serious street disturbances this city has experienced since "soap box" oratory became an issue between the authorities and critics of the government occurred tonight at an open-air meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom. Several men and women were arrested. The police had to fight their way through a turbulent crowd in order to get their prisoners to the night court, where the uproar increased to such proportions that police reserves had to be summoned to disperse the mobs.

LEADERS ARRESTED

Stephen Johnson, organizer of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and John D. Moore, ex-secretary, were among those arrested. The Friends of Irish Freedom have been holding nightly meetings at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street, but tonight when Moore and a number of other speakers reached the corner they found a recruiting meeting in progress, and they moved down to the Thirty-fifth street corner.

The crowd which had assembled at Thirty-seventh street to hear the "Friends" paid little heed to appeals from the young officers for recruits, and when Moore and the others of the party appeared they followed him to the new meeting place.

Meantime the crowd had grown until the police estimated that fully 5000 persons were packed in the street. Johnson arose to speak. He referred to the recruiting party as an "Anglo-Saxon plot of Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Magistrates to throttle free speech," and defied the police to stop the meeting.

A policeman walked quietly up to the platform and whispered to Johnson that he was under arrest, and Johnson quickly shouted the fact to the crowd. He urged them to keep quiet.

Shaun Conway, another speaker, talked only a few minutes when he was arrested. When Conway was removed from the platform Moore is said to have arisen, and waving an American flag, began his speech, paying particular attention to Great Britain. He was arrested and the crowd grew boisterous. A woman leaped to the platform and tossing aside her hat, launched into an impassioned plea for free speech.

Another woman, who gave her name to the police as Margaret Curley, took the platform and immediately the crowd began to jeer the police. Miss Curley tried to speak, but her voice was drowned by the crowd. She was finally escorted from the stand and placed under arrest.

The crowd became so turbulent that a call was sent for police reserves and men from two police stations soon joined the hundred or more already there. Their appearance was greeted by further cheering. Drawing their night sticks, they charged the crowd.

AUG-31-1917.

City Employees Jolted

Many industr[illegible] were taken up yesterday, bu[illegible] few were granted exemption. In most cases there was not sufficient evidence that the man was indispensable. Where sufficient evidence was given, as in the case of one man employed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, the claims were allowed.

AUG 31 1917

City employees were given a jolt yesterday when it was learned that under the act of 1917, Chapter 254, they will not be allowed the difference between their soldiers' pay and the amount they are now receiving, if they are conscripted. Under the act, those who volunteered will not suffer, for they will be allowed the difference. Only those who are conscripted will be the losers.

Among the local division boards there was a general speeding up yesterday, and Division 2, Chelsea, announced that it had completed its quota of 141 men.

AUG-31-1917.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS AFTER NEXT TUESDAY

AUG 31 1917

Notification was sent the police department by Mayor Curley yesterday that the hot weather privilege of citizens to take their rest on the grass in the parks and to wade in the ponds and fountains will terminate next Tuesday.

AUG-30-1917

WOULD CELEBRATE NAMING OF BOSTON

In the event of the Japanese war mission making a visit to Bos[illegible] Mayor Curley will endeavor to have an observance of the 287th anniversary of the changing of the name of the city from Trimountain linked with the celebration of their coming.

The Mayor pointed out yesterday that Monday, Sept. 17, will mark the 287th anniversary of the changing of the name.

AUG-28-1917.

MAJOR O'KEEFE AS CHAIRMAN

AUG 28 1917

Succeeds Admiral Bowles as Head of Public Safety



MAJOR PATRICK F. O'KEEFE,
Newly elected chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee. He succeeds Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, resigned.

AUG 28 1917

Major Patrick F. O'Keefe was yesterday elected chairman of the Boston Public Safety Commitee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles. Admiral Bowles was called to Washington for service on the Federal Shipping Board.

Major O'Keefe for years has been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Boston. He is head of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency. He served as a member of the staff of former Governor Douglas.

AUG-29-1917.

To the Observer and Citizen Editor:

Dear Sir—Under your column of Aug. 25, referring to the oldest and youngest in the G. A. R. parade on Aug. 21, kindly take note. Master William Paul Kimball of 107 Marlboro street, Chelsea, aged 5, son of Past Commander George William Kimball of Camp 81, Sons of Veterans, marched the entire route of parade and, from School street to beyond Park square, carried a huge bouquet, presented him by [illegible] Mayor James M. Curley.

He is the camp's "mascot" and, in the full uniform of a "son of a veteran," received continuous applause along the line of march. G. W. K.

Edwin Vincent Payson of Beverly, the great-grandson of a veteran, was another five-year-old marcher in the parade.

AUG 29 1917

POST - SEP-15-1917.

A PUBLIC DEMAND

From the hearing at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the members of the congressional committee on postoffices and postroads must have gained a pretty clear idea of the vigor of the sentiment opposed to a discontinuance of the mail tube service in Boston and its suburbs. The attendance was large and remarkably strong as representative of the substantial business interests of this section.

These Congressmen will return to Washington well informed of the fact that it is a popular demand which is met by the pneumatic tubes, not a fanciful luxury; that it concerns not only the better despatch of commercial affairs, but the relief of street traffic from further complications. In fact, the removal of the tubes, as planned by the Postmaster-General, would be surely detrimental in the increase it would cause in the burdens of transit and communication in this city.

SEP-16-1917

ASKS ACTION IN MURDER CASE

Mayor Wires Kentucky Governor Request

Mayor Curley last night telegraphed Governor Stanley of Kentucky a request for immediate action regarding the murder of James B. McGinniss of Boston at Lexington, Ky.

McGinniss was the brother of Joseph McGinniss, a prominent Boston architect, and the Mayor interested himself in the case after relatives had vainly endeavored to gain information from the municipal authorities at Lexington.

The body of McGinniss was found early Thursday morning in an alley behind the Y. M. C. A. building.

SEP-12-1917

I met John K. M. L. Farquhar, member of Boston's park commission and a noted authority on seeds, at Horticultural Hall recently. He informed me that seeds of vegetables will probably be very scarce next year and that already two foreign countries seek to get from him any vegetable seeds he may throw to one side in sorting. They are anxious to obtain anything obtainable in the seed line for next year's plantings, even those that are condemned for use here.

SEP-11-1917

FAVOR $20,000 FOR BACK BAY PAVING

Although the Finance Commission asked that only $13,000 be appropriated, the City Council passed to a first reading yesterday Mayor Curley's order for the expenditure of $20,000 for the com-

SEP-8-1917

WOMAN MAYOR IN HUB

Mrs. Horwitz of Florida Also Runs 3000-Acre Farm



MRS. GEORGE QUINTARD HORWITZ, Mayor of Moore Haven, Florida. She visited friends here yesterday.

Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz, Mayor of Moore Haven, Fla., and by the same token the only woman major in the United States, did not call on Mayor Curley when she came to town yesterday for a few days' visit, because she "knows nothing of suffrage" and little of municipal management, having been Mayor only two months. The next time she comes North, however, Mayor Horwitz expects to swap ideas with Mayor Curley or his successor.

HAS 3000-ACRE FARM

Mrs. Horwitz is not only Mayor but also a major on the staff of Governor Katz of Florida. She owns a farm of 3000 acres in Moore Haven, which is in the upper Everglades. Mrs. Horwitz has marketed 100 carloads of potatoes and has 600 acres of peanuts ready for the harvest. Other crops include 400 acres of castor oil beans and 1200 acres of Florida flint corn. Just as soon as she returns South Mrs. Horwitz will superintend the harvesting of this crop, which is expected to yield 65 bushels to the acre.

Because Governor Katz wished to send Mrs. Horwitz to Washington as a member of a special commission on food conservation and State defence, he gave her the title of major. Mrs. Katz wears no uniform, but she has her major's commission signed, sealed and delivered just the same.

"How many more votes did you have than your opponent in your fight for Mayor?" asked the reporter.

Mayor Horwitz, who was prominent in Philadelphia social circles before going South, paused for a moment in thought.

Didn't Know Her Vote

"Really, I don't know," she replied, as she gazed from her window in the Parker House at the building where Mayor Curley was busily engaged in conducting Boston's municipal affairs. "I know that I was elected and that when the fight started I had two men against me. One dropped out of the race and I won the office."

Mayor Horwitz is also a judge. She sits on cases involving not over $100. She can and has sent offenders against the law to jail for 30 days, or "on the road" for 60 days.

"I also have the authority to marry persons, but I have not had that pleasure as yet," she laughed.

Just to prove to the folks down home that she does not take the honor of being Mayor of Moore Haven lightly, Mayor Horwitz has already made arrangements to send an entire canning establishment to her city. The plant will can all the fruits and vegetables not otherwise disposed of.

SEP-11-1917

WANTS SCHOOL BOYS TO AID IN HARVEST

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I write this letter to suggest that the newspapers take up the question of either closing the high schools until the first of October, so that the older boys could be let loose upon the farms, which are crying for help, or, that the school committees in the different communities throughout New England be appealed to to call for volunteers in the high schools for this work.

I understand that there is a great paucity of labor at the present time all over New England. In fact I understand that hay has been abandoned right and left in many places and that unless the young men of school age come forward hundreds of tons of garden produce will be abandoned.

At a time like this it seems that special effort should be made to gather every bit of food that is being raised and it seems to me that no particular harm would come to the schoolboys who would volunteer for this work for the next few weeks. In every other country that is fighting young men of 18 and over are drafted for military purposes. Why not draft from the ranks of our young men over 18 those who are needed for the gathering of the tremendous harvest now coming into fruition? It is certainly a paradox to call upon everyone to stint themselves at the table, while millions of dollars of food products will be wasted because of the misapplication of man power.

I hope this letter will serve the purpose of bringing full discussion of the farm labor situation in New England and while it can be helped by school co-operation. Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. FITZGERALD.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1917.

HERALD - SEP-15-1917

Announcement of Gallivan's Candidacy a Bolt from the Blue

SEP 15 1917

City Politics Begin to Sizzle–In Fight Unflinchingly to the Finish–May Have the Support of Fitzgerald.

Congressman James A. Gallivan's announcement that he is a candidate for mayor of Boston "unflinchingly to the finish" fell as a sudden bolt into mayoralty politics today and made the city's political leaders generally reluctant to express an opinion.

"There is no occasion for any statement; there is no necessity to say anything," said Mayor Curley when asked for his opinion.

"I first learned of it through the newspapers; it took me by surprise," said former Mayor Fitzgerald. "I have no statement to make."

Gallivan is an experienced campaigner, a straight-from-the-shoulder and ready fighter, and he will go through to the finish in whirlwind style, in the opinion of his friends. They say that his announcement is made partly for the purpose of "getting the jump" on the dozen or so others who have frequently been mentioned as candidates.

It was learned today that Gallivan had been advised by some of his friends to delay any announcement until after Congress and the war department have decided upon a program for conscripting alien slackers. It is no secret that some of the congressman's friends have been worried by the muttering in certain quarters against his vote for the selective conscription bill and believed he would be in a better political position after the conscription of aliens had been attended to.

Other friends of Gallivan, who admitted that they have no idea as to his platform, ventured the guess today, however, that Gallivan is too much of a fighter to temporize because of any submarine propaganda against him on account of his vote for conscription and that his announcement of candidacy may be accepted as his answer and defiance to such politics. They predicted that Gallivan would be found on a "straight American" platform from start to finish.

Potential candidates for mayor, such as Postmaster William F. Murray, Judge Michael J. Murray, William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds, and Sheriff John A. Keliher, will be more or less worried by Congressman Gallivan's announcement, as it will speed them to a decision one way or the other.

Whether Gallivan will be given the Good Government Association indorsement is one of the big questions interesting his supporters. If he should be the only candidate opposing Mayor Curley, the indorsement probably would be his for the asking.

But it is taken for granted that there will be more than one candidate against the mayor. The real choice of the Good Government Association is believed to be Andrew J. Peters, former Democratic congressman and former assistant secretary of the treasury. With Gallivan and Curley mixing things up, many politicians believe that Peters could romp through a comfortable winner. For that reason, many believed today that one effect of Gallivan's announcement would be to bring renewed pressure upon Peters from his friends who think that he would have the support of many leaders not in the charmed circle of the G. G. A., including possibly even former Mayor Fitzgerald.

So far as can be learned Mr. Fitzgerald is not committed to anybody's candidacy so far. He is friendly to both Gallivan and Peters. He believes, it is understood, that Mayor Curley will be defeated whoever runs. As to the chances that he himself might be a candidate, this possibly seems very remote at present.

The next mayor of Boston will not be elected until Dec. 18, and for this reason the political leaders who are not candidates themselves are liable to let the news of Gallivan's candidacy simmer a while and observe how it is received.

The announcement came through the congressman's brother, Joseph C. Gallivan. Congressman Gallivan sent him a telegram last night requesting him to make his candidacy public. In the message he said he was in the fight "unflinchingly to the finish."

Joseph C. Gallivan said the congressman would make a statement within a few days in which he would explain to the voters his reasons for seeking the place.

Congressman Gallivan has had long political experience. His record includes two terms as state representative from the former ward 13, and two terms in the upper branch of the state Legislature. He served 13 years on the board of street commissioners, resigning in 1914, when Mayor Curley took office. He was immediately elected to Congress to occupy the seat vacated by Mayor Curley. After serving this unexpired term, he was re-elected by a large majority.

He is a native of South Boston and went through the grammar schools of that district. He continued through the Boston Latin school, winning the Franklin medal, and was graduated from Harvard in 1888. He was rated as a star athlete and excelled especially in baseball. He was a newspaperman up to the time of his election to the state Legislature the first time.

SEP-23-1917

MAYOR INCREASES PAY OF CITY HOSPITAL HELP

Mayor Curley announced last night increases of pay of $2 a week for 54 persons employed at the City Hospital and now receiving less than $12 a week. Some time ago the hospital authorities requested that there be no transfers of their employes to other institutions because of scarcity of help.

The mayor also sanctioned the employment of 50 more laborers in the public works department, in addition to 60 engaged a week ago. The new men will be used on patch paving.

SEP-23-1917

BOSTON'S QUOTA IS TO START TODAY

Sept 3 1917

Every Division Plans for Send-off to the Selected Men of the City.

BOSTON THEATRE MEETING

Boston's quota of 2209 men will leave for Ayer this afternoon. With solemn ritual and inspiring addresses fresh in their minds, with the sound of blaring bands and hoarse cheers ringing in their ears, they will march staunchly away from mothers and sweethearts, desk and bench, towards the stern realities of war.

Program for Departure.

Yesterday the men received their last instructions from their local exemption boards. This morning every division will do its utmost to start them on their way with the pride of race and of country tingling in their veins. Banquets, receptions and mass meetings figure in the different programs, which have been in preparation for weeks.

The central demonstration in the day's varied program is the mass meeting in the Boston Theatre, where the men from each division will gather at 2 o'clock. Mayor Curley, who planned the exercises, has invited as speakers Gov. McCall, Cardinal O'Connell, Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Hughes, Rabbis A. Novak and Harry Levi, and Brig.-Gen. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern department. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and from 1:30 to 2 the Coast Artillery band will give a concert.

Following the exercises in the theatre the men will march to the North station, escorted by bands, state guards and exemption board officials.

SEP-25-1917.

ALL PARADES NOW NEED PERMIT

Henceforth, there can be no parades nor processions in Boston streets, whether with or without music, unless a permit has been obtained from the street commissioners.

The old regulation required a permit for a parade "accompanied by music," or 200 or more persons (except the army or navy or state forces, or fire or police department), and under it, if bands did not take part, no permit at all was needed.

The street commissioners have now stricken out the word "accompanied" by music, so that any procession of 100 or more, whether with music or not, is unlawful without a permit.

The power of the police to break up parades is therefore increased.

AMERICAN SEPT 15-1917

GALLIVAN WILL FIGHT CURLEY FOR MAYOR

SEP 15 1917

Congressman James A. Gallivan has announced himself a candidate for Mayor.

His decision was made known in a telegram to his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, who said: "The Congressman, my brother, authorizes me to make the announcement that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly and to the finish."

"A clear, concise statement of his attitude and the reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days."

By thus early announcing his candidacy, Congressman Gallivan has pre-empted the field. He is the first announced candidate against Mayor Curley.

SEPT 18-1917

BIG PARADE OF SOCIALISTS IN OCTOBER

SEP 18 1917

Plans are being made for a parade of the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston, embracing members of the Socialist party throughout the State. An application for a parade permit was filed at City Hall today.

It was first planned to have 2,500 accompanied by three bands, in a parade next Sunday, but today John J. McEttrick, representing the Workmen's Council told members of the Street Commissioners Board that a much larger demonstration with 5,000 in line some Sunday in October.

He informed the board that the invitation to parade would extend all over Massachusetts.

After a conference with the Street Commissioners, McEttrick applied to Licensing Clerk Casey for a permit to hold a mass meeting at the Parkman grandstand next Sunday. He explained that it would be in the form of a protest meeting in connection with the Thomas J. Mooney case of San Francisco. Mooney has been convicted and execution ordered as a result of his alleged part in the notorious bomb-throwing incident during the great Preparedness Parade in San Francisco, at which time eight people were killed.

Nothing definite could be assured McEttrick as the Mayor was away from the Hall, but owing to his attitude in the past it is believed that the permit will be granted.

SEPT-16-1917

Tammany Enemy Invades Ward With Perfume Candy



John Slattery Launches Boom for "Smiling Jim" Donovan for Mayor, and Startles Curley's Henchmen.

Armed with boxes of candy and plenty of campaign material, John Slattery of North avenue, Roxbury, a leading business man of the South End, invaded the domain of the old Ward 17 Tammany Club with a boom for City Clerk James Donovan for Mayor.

The boom, according to Slattery, was launched at Nantasket Beach last Sunday by "old time friends of Donovan" and has found favor, it is stated, in all parts of the city.

"Smiling Jim" Donovan, as the city clerk is known to the politicians, stands in strong with the Good Government Association and Dame Rumor is authority for the statement that Donovan will receive the backing and financial aid of that organization in one of the greatest mayoralty campaigns in the history of the city.

But that information tends to divert from the subject of this story, John Slattery, and his boxes of candy and campaign material. Let it be said at the outset that Slattery is a bosom friend of Donovan. As proud as a Cross de Guerre man and haughty as a stateman parading Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, Slattery strolled down Dudley street buttonholing city employes and business men to tell them of the fine qualities of "Smiling Jim" Donovan, and what a splendid man he will be in the Mayor's chair.

PRESENCE OF ENEMY.

Tammany scouts scented Slattery and when he passed a box of chocolates to an anti-Tammany ward leader and whispered something in his ear about a meeting which is to be held in a down town hotel this week to map out a plan of action for Donovan's mayoralty campaign, they hurried to the wigwam to warn the powers-that-be of presence of an enemy in the ward. Slattery was quizzed by a scout on the meeting at Nantasket Beach last Sunday.

Slattery was some surprised when the Tammany man sprung this meeting on him. He launched into a tirade of condemnation of certain men who are now in the public eye and who got there through the influence of "Jim" Donovan and forgot him in his hour of need.

"And now 'Jim' Donovan is the man of the hour," said Slattery, as he passed several bars of chocolate and a box of perfumed candy to a voter.

"How do you make that out?" queried the Tammany man, who had a number of henchmen at his back to find out if it was really candy or "dope" Slattery was passing out.

"Easily," said Slattery. "'Jim' Donovan is the next Mayor of Boston. That makes him the man of the hour."

"Say, the Big Fellow will lick Donovan to a frazzle," interjected the Tammany man.

By this time Slattery was surrounded by a flock of scouts and Tammany men, one of whom wanted to know if it was true that "Jim" Donovan engineered the secret meeting in the ward the Sunday before last when an attempt was made to get six of the twelve candidates for the Democratic nomination for the House out of the way to make it easy sledding for two strong anti-Tammany candidates to put the organization slate in the also ran class.

"I'll admit we have the nucleus of a James Donovan Mayoral Club in Ward 12," said Slattery, as he sauntered off to another group near East Cottage and Dudley streets.

By this time an "S.O.S." call had been sent out by the Tammany scouts to the leaders of the organization, and toward evening sentiment chasers were spread along Dudley street to get a line on the effect of Slattery's propaganda.

BRENNAN INTERVIEWED.

Street Commissioner Francis Brennan was interview on Dudley street, near Adams street, and when told of the Donovan boom for Mayor in the ward, tilted his hat and shifted a cigar in his mouth to let go of a number of expletives dealing with the mayoralty situation in general.

"Donovan" blurted Brennan. "He hasn't a look in. He's as dead as the proverbial door nail, politically. I heard that Judge Michael J. Murray turned down an offer of the backing of the Good Government Association for Mayor. He wouldn't run against Jim."

"Jim who?" queried the reporter.

"Jim Curley, of course," added Brennan.

"Oh, I thought you meant Jim Donovan," chirped the reporter.

A member of the Mud Larks, the latest political organization to be started in Ward 12, happened along, and hearing the name of "Jim" Vegan singing that old-time refrain:

"Oh, lucky Jim, how I envy him."

"Which Jim do you mean?" he was asked.

"Jim Donovan, of course," he remarked with a merry twinkle in his eye. "Didn't Jim's friends open a barrel down on the prairie last week?"

"Friends of what Jim?" he was asked.

"Ask the Mud Larks," piped the spokesman.

RECORD - SEP-15-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Jim Timilty and Louie Sullivan, the opponents for the Democratic nomination for candidate for the Governor's Council, are daily visitors at City Hall but Mayor Curley apparently still declines to take sides in the contest. Both are waging individual fights with the betting about even.

Sculptor Paola's bust of Mayor Curley is nearly completed, despite the inability of the city's chief executive to pose for more than one minute at a time since his return from a short vacation last Tuesday. Arrangements have been completed for the newspapermen to photograph the likeness today for publication Sunday. Mrs. Curley is especially pleased with the bust.

Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald is still seriously considering the mayoralty contest, according to City Hall gossip. In fact, he has been seen in City Hall several times during the last few days, and City Clerk "Smiling" Jim Donovan, appears to be one of the groomers.

A political parody on an old Irish song, boosting Mayor Curley, was sung last night in a local burlesque house, and, according to all reports, it was a hit with the audience. Bob Carey of the Public Works Dept. is the composer. Even the Mayor himself approved the parody, so it must be good.

SEP 15 1917

The young lady with the high heel shoes, who tripped on the main stairway in City Hall several days ago and slightly injured herself, returned to the scene of the accident yesterday with two lawyers, who carefully questioned her and examined the stairway. The young lady still declined to disclose her identity. There is a question in the minds of city officials whether or not any person can file suit for damages against the city on such grounds.

The Function of Kings

From a Speech by Venizelos.

"Kings are not responsible to God, but to their people, whose will keeps them on their thrones. We want kings who, bowing to this principle, are willing to give an account of their actions in this world and not in the next. If they also have special account to settle with God, they can do so after their death if they reach Heaven. If kings are to succeed in remaining and reigning after the present maelstrom that is visiting the world has passed they will do so only if they respect and meekly submit to the will of the people over whom they reign. Kings nowadays are but presidents of republics who, instead of being elected every four or five years, receive their offices hereditarily."

SEP - 5 - 1917

Rep. Joseph Oakhem of Ward 12 is a candidate for the House once more. He is again the anti-Curley candidate and since this is Curley's former home ward he ought to win in a walk.

SEP 5 1917

SEP - [illegible] - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

These are quiet days around the Mayor's Gate with Mayor Curley and his family enjoying their summer vacation in the White Mountains. The scores of "friends" who are looking for something nearly every day are not falling over each other this week trying to push their way through the Gate.

SEP 7 1917

J. Joseph Downey, recording secretary of the Kearsarge Club, which is really the Ward 13 Democratic Club, is working day and night as campaign manager of Rep. George E. Curran, who is making a hard fight for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the sixth district, comprising Wards 13, 14 and 15. Downey has the advantage of standing in with Mayor Curley, according to his own friends.

Boston was apparently mayorless for a few hours lest Wednesday. Mayor Curley was in the White Mountains, President Storrow of the City Council was in Washington, City Clerk Donovan was accompanying the City Council on its official inspection of Rainsford Island, and Asst. City Clerk Doyle was out of the city.

Another one of Boston's famous thoroughfares has been marked for the benefit of strangers, and perhaps Bostonians. It is City Hall ave., and for the first time in the history of Boston it is designated from the School st. entrance by two large street signs affixed to the corner stone column in front of City Hall.

Pat Bowen is still anxiously awaiting Mayor Curley's decision regarding his petition for a permit to open his new $50,000 movie house in Codman sq., against which scores of residents protested several weeks ago at a hearing given by the Mayor. If the question was left to a vote of the residents there is no doubt that Pat would not get his permit.

The election to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of office of Councillors Wellington, Ballantyne and Hagan this year is in the minds of the City Hall folk. Al Wellington has already announced his candidacy, and if he were only as popular throughout the entire city as he is in East Boston, it would be a cinch for him. Walter Ballantyne and Henry Hagan are not yet fully decided, but it is believed that Ballantyne will surely drop out.

SEP - 11 - 1917

KEEP CARS OFF WASHINGTON ST. UNTIL JAN. 15

SEP 11 1917

City Council Votes to Continue Present Traffic Plan

After a long debate yesterday, the City Council voted to continue until Jan. 15, 1918, the present traffic arrangement on Washington st., between Essex and Franklin sts., by which the surface cars cease to operate between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days.

It was expected that the Council would place itself on record either as firmly opposed to or favoring a permanent arrangement of traffic conditions, as a result of the hearing given by them last week on this question. The Boston Chamber of Commerce favored the removal of the tracks and poles, and residents of South Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester opposed this proposition.

SEP 11 1917

In an effort, however, to meet their demands in part, the City Council yesterday sent an informal request to the Street Commissioners that, if possible, they formulate rules compelling vehicles to remain on the trolley tracks and thus permit pedestrians to use either side of the street as a sidewalk. The Street Commissioners will confer with Police Commr. O'Meara on the subject.

The only member who voted against the continuance of the present arrangement was Councillor Ford of South Boston, where the residents are bitterly opposed to cars being removed from the street. It is believed, however, that car service for this section of the city will be materially improved with the opening of the Andrew sq. tunnel, but it is not yet known when this tunnel will be placed in operation.

For the second time, Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for reconstruction of the steel flooring of the Broadway Extension bridge over the railroad tracks was turned down. A majority of the members still believe that the money should be raised from taxes and not borrowed, as they contend the work is not a construction, but a repair. Councillor Ford then introduced an order asking the Mayor to offer an order providing that the money be taken from the Public Works Dept. fund, and after a long debate the order was passed.

SEP 11 1917

Mayor Curley's loan order for $50,000 for a new park at Washington, South and Poplar sts., Roslindale, was first rejected without prejudice, but after a short debate was reintroduced for the purpose of obtaining additional information on the subject.

RECORD - SEP 15-1917

WARM WORDS PASS IN TUBE WRANGLE

Hearing on Pneumatic Postal System Is Marked by Sharp Arguments

MURRAY DENOUNCES COMMISSION'S VIEW

Favors Retention of Present Method if Operated "Reasonably"

SEP 15 1917

The hearing on the pneumatic postal tube system in Boston at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday developed several warm passages at arms as the result of Postmaster Murray's vigorous denouncement of the system as being too costly.

The fact that the commission had investigated the system without even calling at the main post office, but had visited several sub-stations, he characterized as being discourteous to him.

Postmaster Murray said that an honest investigation by the Chamber of Commerce would prove his contention that the tube system was too costly. Chairman Rice of the Chamber commission objected to the postmaster's use of the word "honest," saying that it implied that the commission was not honest.

Postmaster Murray stood by his guns, however, and said that at least the commission could have visited the central post office.

Later when he charged that the system including Dorchester, Roxbury, South End and Back Bay stations was "unloaded" on Uncle Sam, Senator Weeks, who presided, objected to his use of the term "unloaded." The postmaster replied by saying that it was his honest belief that the system was unloaded on the government, which paid more for it than it should.

In reply to questions from Congressman Steenerson, Postmaster Murray favored the retention of the tube system if they could be kept at a reasonable cost, but he said that the rental of $116,000 annually was altogether too much for the service performed.

Henry F. King, representing Bradstreet's Agency, asked the Postmaster if his opposition was not co-incidental with Postmaster-Gen. Burleson's opposition.

Postmaster Murray replied that he was opposed to the tubes before the Postmaster-General. In fact, he said he brought the abolition of the tube system to the attention of the Washington authorities as to one way to economize.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts presided at the meeting.

The general sentiment seemed to prevail among local merchants that the tube system should not only be retained, but extended to many other sub-postal stations in the city's limits. Elimination of a congestion of vehicles, which would result if the tube system were removed, would follow retention of the tubes. The tubes would allow a practical continuous flow of mail compared to practically uncertain delivery by vehicles, it was pointed out.

Senator Weeks said the object of the meeting was to investigate the conditions and report to Congress on the pneumatic tube system, and also to determine whether it should be increased to add to the efficiency of the postal service of the country.

Fred B. Rice, chairman of the committee on Postal Facilities of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced those who favored the continuance of the tubes. He said his committee made an investigation of the tube system two years ago, and decided to oppose any movement to restrict the tube service after learning that the Postoffice Department were against the tubes and in favor of motor vehicles, for transporting mail.

Mayor Curley favored the retention of the tubes, and spoke on the subject at great length. He pointed out that street congestion prevailed here, owing to the narrow thoroughfares. Because of this, he said, elevated roads, subways, and tubes became imperative. Fast truck service might be advisable in other cities where streets were wider, but not in Boston, said Mayor Curley, pointing out that there were 35 one way streets within a half mile of the general post office.

Boston is paying $800,000 a year for street widening, said Mayor Curley.

Letters were read from members of the Boston Transit Commission, favoring the tube system, owing to congested traffic.

F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association, said the city was congested with traffic, and that fire apparatus frequently blocked sections while at a fire, adding to the congestion.

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber, and present president of the United Drug Co., said that shopping increased in Boston 10 p.c. annually, but there was no increase in the area of the shopping district. Removal of the tubes means increase in the number of vehicles, and thus more congestion.

Several from Cambridge appeared to favor the retention of the tubes, and their extension to Cambridge, including Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, Walter C. Wardwell, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, and J. J. Scully, chairman of the postal service committee of that Board of Trade.

SEP-18-1917

BARRY NOW OUT TO BEAT CURLEY

Will Announce His Candidacy Before End of This Week

Political circles in Boston buzzed yesterday with a report that former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry of South Boston, is to be a candidate for Mayor. He will make the announcement of his candidacy within the next 48 hours, according to one of his close political friends.

When Mayor Curley was elected Mayor four years ago, it was through the support of Lieut.-Gov. Barry in South Boston that split that district, Councillor Kenny's home, wide open and enabled Mayor Curley to come through with a substantial victory.

Whether the former lieutenant governor is breaking from the ranks of Curley supporters to further his own candidacy, or it is a move on the part of the Mayor to nullify Congressman Gallivan's candidacy, is a question still unanswered, according to Barry's friends.

SEP-18--1917.

The Japanese Mission

The presence in Boston today of representatives of the Japanese government emphasizes an Oriental paradox—Japan herself, most progressive, most like ourselves, most constructive and most apt of all the Eastern nations, yet radically different from us in form of government. Yet Japan, holding with a firm and impressive grasp to the trappings of imperial pomp, deep set in veneration for form, solemn in regard for royalty, finds herself in this war arrayed on the side of democracy, lending her aid and arms to the mighty task of crushing for all time the doctrine of might and the prerogatives of unrestrained royalty.

This paradox is more seeming than significant—more superficial than basic. For while Japan, which has prospered under imperial programs, which remembers with affection and veneration a great Emperor passed and regards with esteem and confidence an Emperor now in power, adheres to the forms and professions of great royalty, she hastens powerfully and effectively along the paths of progress for the people. There is much ferment in Japan; governmental ideas, professions of freedom are listened to and bear results, and modern ideas of development are in the ascendant. Despite adherence to old forms, Japan is a vast and modern nation, filled with restless, eager, ambitious, able people, well equipped and ready to take and hold their great place in the march of civilization towards the goal. So it is fitting that she should be aligned as she is in this war; and it is appropriate that a mission of her able men should come to this country in these days.

The affairs of Japan and of the United States rub elbows often, and will do so more often in years to come. The great problem of China is unsolved; and our interest in it is intimate, practical and sentimental at once. Japan has a claim that must be heeded. Much of the future of the world depends on the relations and understandings between Japan and the United States. The present mission is concerned with it.

POST - SEP-15-1917

CARMEN WILL VISIT BOSTON

Consider Barring Women From Street Car Work

SEP 15 1917

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, being held here, will leave tomorrow morning for Boston, where they will be guests of Boston carmen. After a sightseeing trip about the city they will board a boat for Nantasket Beach as the guests of Mayor Curley. Numerous diversions will be enjoyed at the beach, culminating with a banquet under the auspices of Boston carmen. They will leave Boston for Providence at 10:30 tomorrow night.

Delegates from Calgary, Alberta, today introduced resolutions barring women conductors and motormen from membership in the association. Several delegates expressed themselves as opposed to the measure, on the ground that it was unpatriotic in war time, when women are being sought to take places of men fit for service. Exclusion from membership in the association would effect a bar from employment, it is claimed. The resolution will be voted upon later.

One-man cars are also frowned upon in a resolution, which declares them dangerous for the operator and a menace to his health.

SEP - 12 - 1917.

APPEALS FOR COAL RELIEF

Only 10 Days' Supply for Schools, Says Mayor

SEP 12 1917

For the second time, Mayor Curley yesterday appealed to Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington for relief from the coal situation in Boston.

At present there is only a 10 day supply in the bins of the schools and the Mayor is anxious to obtain the winter supply at once.

Two Boston coal dealers assured the Mayor that they would keep the schools supplied with coal, but they fixed their price at $9.25 per ton, plus 50 cents for delivering the coal.

"I consider $9.75 a pretty stiff price per ton," commented the Mayor. Then he wired to Administrator Garfield asking for action. A previous request sent by the Mayor was not answered.

SEP - 8 - 1917

M'CALL ASKS STATE TO FLY JAP FLAGS

Governor McCall yesterday issued a proclamation calling for a display of Japanese flags on the State, county and municipal buildings during the coming visit to this State of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues of the Japanese mission.

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DRAFTED MEN TO PARADE

To Feature Japanese Reception in Hub Next Week

SEP 12 1917

Boston's first parade of men who have answered the draft will be held Sept. 19, according to plans that are being formulated by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

A 40 per cent quota of drafted men from Boston, comprising nearly 1500, have been ordered to report at Camp Devens at Ayer on Sept. 19, and inasmuch as this date will mark the second day of the celebration of the reception to the Japanese war mission, the Governor and Mayor decided that a parade would be most appropriate. The farewell by the public to the drafted men will be made a feature of the second day's programme of the Japanese reception.

PLAN BIG SEND-OFF

Both the Governor and the Mayor have announced their intention of turning out with "the boys," and it is expected that the Japanese visitors will also be in the procession.

In commenting on the arrangements for the send-off, the Mayor said that both the Governor and himself regretted exceedingly that it had been impossible to give Boston's first quota of drafted men the same recognition.

It was announced last night that Aimaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, will accompany the mission to Boston. He is a foremost diplomat of Japan and took part in the Portsmouth Peace Conference in 1905, when the Russo-Japanese war was settled.

The Japanese Mission will arrive in Boston at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18, and will leave the following day about midnight.

The reception to the Japanese Mission will be more of a citizens' affair than have the past greetings to foreign envoys, for the Mayor announced that contributions for the reception fund were being received by Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the entertainment committee. Dr. Prince yesterday notified the Mayor that the citizens have been generous in their contributions for the event.

SEP-14-1917.

SELL FISH ON THE COMMON

Actresses Aid Provincetown Fund

SEP 14 1917

Boston Common, Scollay Square and Tremont street mall were converted into a gigantic fish market yesterday when 20 actors and actresses from the "Oh, Boy" company invaded the precincts with three tons of fresh groundfish which they sold to anyone and everyone. The money is to be used for the fund for the dependents of fishermen lost at sea.

Mayor Curley opened the sale, which started as an auction at 12:30 at the Parkman bandstand on the Common. A huge truck, loaded with show girls and fish, appeared before the stand at the scheduled hour. The first fish sold was a monster cod. Mayor Curley said it met with an accident—that it had collided with a sharp hook. He sold it to Mrs. Anna Shipman of the Wilbur Theatre for $6. A few more fish brought large prices. The Mayor bought one from a pretty chorus girl for $5, and then gave it back to be resold without refund.

The sales on the Common were too slow for the young salesladies, clad in oilskins and sou'westers and so the big truck moved to Boylston and Tremont streets. Here they had better luck and better prices were received.

The fund was enriched by $521.30 as a result of the sale in the streets yesterday. The fish was contributed by captains of fishing vessels arriving at the South Boston pier yesterday and was distributed by the New England Fish Exchange.

SEP-13-1917

DRAFT PARADE ON WEDNESDAY

Boston's Second Quota to Be Reviewed by Japanese

SEP 13 1917

Headed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, 2200 drafted men, Boston's 40 per cent quota for the Ayer camp, will march in review before the Japanese War Mission Wednesday at noon. This plan was announced by Mayor Curley yesterday.

The Japanese visitors will review the parade either from the State House or City Hall. More than 5000 will be in line, as 3500 members of the Massachusetts State Guard will escort the drafted Bostonians over the route of parade.

The farewell to the men who are going to Camp Devens will be a feature of the reception programme arranged in honor of the visit to be paid Boston by the Japanese statesmen next Tuesday and Wednesday.

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TRANSCRIPT - SEPT - 15 - 1917

ALL READY FOR JAPANESE

Boston's Welcome to the Mission Headed by Viscount Ishii Will Include a Greeting from 5000 Children Waving Japanese Flags—Programme Completed

Five thousand school children are expected to be assembled along the Charles street mall of the Common next Tuesday and to wave flags that will be distributed to them by Boy Scouts, as the members of the Japanese Mission headed by Viscount Ishii pass with their escort on the way from the South Station to the State House. The small Japanese flags also will be given to spectators at this point.

It is worthy of note that the money to defray the expenses connected with the entertainment of the distinguished visitors from the Flowery Kingdom has been raised by voluntary contributions by Boston residents. The national, State and city governments are coöperating with a committee of leading men and everything possible is being done to make the occasion noteworthy, on account of its great international importance.

The Mission is due to arrive from Newport at 10.30 A. M. and will be met at the station by Japanese living here, Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, United States Army, with a detail of troops; Mayor Curley and members of the entertainment committee. State troops also are to be in line. It is expected that there will be a great crowd at the station and on the sidewalks along the route to the State House: Dewey square, Federal street, Post Office square, Congress street, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets. At the State House gate a detail of Marines, headed by the Marine Band, will be drawn up. Captain William R. Rush, U. S. N., retired, will there receive the members of the Mission and they will be escorted to the Executive Chamber to be greeted by Governor McCall and the Executive Council.

At 11.15 the mission will be escorted to the Constitutional Convention, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address. At 11.40 the visitors will hold a reception in the Hall of Flags. Next will come a visit to the Public Library, where the mission will be received by the mayor and trustees, shown the Sargent, Abbey and Chauvannes decorations and some of the library's literary treasures.

At one o'clock a luncheon will be served at the home of Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan, in Brookline.

At 2.30 the mission will drive to the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be received by President Morris Gray and the trustees, and shown the finest and largest collection of Japanese pictures, prints, sculptures, metal work, pottery and craftsmanship possessed by any museum in the world. In fact, the collection is so vast that only a small part of it can be exhibited. The whole of it, properly exhibited, would require a building as large as the entire museum. At 4.15 the visitors will be received by President Maclaurin and the faculty of the Institute of Technology, and shown the new buildings. The 500 military men studying aviation at Tech will be reviewed in the yard. At 5.15 the mission will leave for the Hotel Somerset for a reception by the Japanese residents of Greater Boston.

Then will come a rest before the dinner at the Copley-Plaza, which will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever held in the city. First will come a reception with Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, members of the committee and the mission in line. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is expected. Mayor Curley will present Viscount Ishii with a special gold medal, designed for the occasion. There will be covers for six hundred and the hall will be decorated with American and Japanese flags.

Wednesday the mission will breakfast privately and leave for Harvard at 9.20. The visitors will inspect the freshmen dormitories, the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the boat houses. Then the visitors will be taken to University Hall, after which President Lowell and the members of the Corporation will receive the mission in the Widener Library. They will visit Memorial Hall, and will witness the presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the United States Signal Corps studying aviation at Harvard.

The Mission will be entertained at luncheon at the Boston City Club, by President James J. Storrow and several hundred members. Later will come a trip to Ayer and inspection of Camp Devens. The Japanese will be received by Major General Hodges Leaving Ayer for Boston at 4.30, the Mission will arrive at the Copley-Plaza at six o'clock and entrain for Washington an hour later.

SEPT - 26 - 1917

BOSTON MUST STAND BY

Kenney Appeals for City's $50,000 Apportionment

Towards Libraries for Soldiers and Sailors

Money Is Not Coming as Fast as It Should

People Are Giving; Call Is to the Rich

The following appeal is made by William F. Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and chairman of the Boston War Library Council, which is participating in the campaign to raise $1,000,000 to buy books for soldiers and sailors of the United States forces:

Boston has pledged itself to raise $50,000 this week, to purchase books for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. The money is not coming in as it should. Large contributions are lacking. Boston is the home of public libraries, and must stand by this movement. It would be a disgrace to the intellectual pride of our city should this worthy cause suffer through our negligence.

The amount is small, and everyone says: "You will get that sum easily," but that is the trouble, we are not getting the money.

The patriotic and generous wealthy men and women of this city must come forward with large contributions. I have told the War Department that Boston, which has never failed, will not fail now.

Send your checks to William A. Gaston, treasurer, Boston War Library Fund, National Shawmut Bank. Give generously. You never gave to a better cause. An energetic campaign committee under the leadership of James D. Henderson is working hard among the people. The wealthy men and women must back them up.

President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker Governor McCall, General Johnston and Mayor Curley all urge you to contribute.

Send your checks to Mr. Gaston at once, and stimulate the men and women and school children who are all working to help this glorious cause.

Stores to Have War Books Booths

The first public demonstration of the Soldiers' War Libraries Week was held this afternoon when Mayor Curley and W. F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Public Library, spoke on the Common. Booths are to be placed in all the department stores, and the stores will carry window displays of books during this week, to awaken as much interest as possible.

SEPT - 26 - 1917.

Distribution of Ripe Fruit and to Get Safely Away With a Bunch Many Found It No Easy Proposition Hundreds Besieged the United Fruit

RUNNING the gauntlet was the game today at Long Wharf, where the United Fruit Company continued to give away ripe bananas cut of the cargo of approximately 30,000 bunches of the fruit brought to port by the steamer lying at the wharf. Some came out winners in the game, but many more were losers. The wharf, and the section of Atlantic avenue in the immediate vicinity, was the slipperiest place in the city, and "watch your step" and "look out for soft ones" were popular slogans. The wharf pavement was covered with a coating of crushed banana slush which in some places was inches deep, making walking dangerous. And while observing the necessity of watching your step it was also necessory to keep an eye out to avoid being hit by flying fruit and banana peels.

After continuing the free distribution of bananas until 10.45 o'clock last night, the company opened the wharf to all comers at 7.30 this morning. There was a crowd waiting. A little later there was a bigger crowd, and before noon there appeared to be more than a thousand crowding around the fruit terminal. Efforts were made to keep order, several policemen, one mounted, augmenting the company's special officers, but a certain element of the crowd appeared to be intent upon having its fun.

Long lines of men, women and boys, from various parts of the city—North and West End folks were much in evidence—were formed outside the pier shed, to be let in a few at a time for the fruit. That part of it was all right, but getting away from the wharf with the bananas was an entirely different matter. It was necessary for each to pass through the crowd which was massed near the point of exit. As a man or boy appeared with a bunch of bananas, the crowd would lay hold, and generally only the stem remained when the melee was over. For the most part women were allowed to carry away their fruit without trouble, although occasionally mischievous boys were seen to pluck handfuls of the bananas from the bearer's bunch. Frequently, those in the crowd would throw the bananas or the peelings at each other, carrying on sharp fusilades. Some were hit in the face, or had their hats knocked off, while others went away bespattered. There was a larger crowd that apparently came to get some of the fruit, but gave up the idea under the conditions.

Once or twice fights started. In one instance a negro who tried to squeeze a middle-aged woman out of her place in the line was given a lesson in chivalry by a white teamster, and after receiving his drubbing was forced by a policeman to take a place at the end of the line. The chivalrous teamster and the woman resumed their original places.

Many who waded through the slippery mess commented on what a job it would be to clean the place up after the excitement is over. "Mess" was certainly descriptive.

While the distribution of the fruit was proceeding on the land side, hundreds of bunches were being placed aboard a Navy Yard lighter on the water-side of the steamer. The dock was almost yellow with floating bananas, and youngsters on the float at Driscoll's Landing fished them out of the water. An automobile belonging to the fire department came to the wharf and went away with a load of fruit for distribution among the firemen.

Fred Field, division manager of the Fruit company, said that about 15,000 bunches of bananas remained in the steamer's hold when the distribution started this morning

JOURNAL - SEP-[illegible]-1917.

GALLIVAN TO RUN AGAINST CURLEY

Congressman Announces His Candidacy for Mayor.

SEP 5 1917

Congressman James Ambrose Gallivan of South Boston, for many years an aggressive figure in local politics, yesterday announced himself as a candidate for mayor.

For nearly two weeks Congressman Gallivan has been endeavoring to commit himself to the public as a candidate, but until yesterday afternoon prominent politicians and intimate friends succeeded in inducing him to defer the announcement by various arguments, theories and pretexts.

Pressure was brought to bear from Boston from various angles, some of which are said to have surprised even the congressman himself, but yesterday, rather unexpectedly, he forwarded a telegram to "Brother Joe," a South Boston undertaker, instructing him immediately to announce his candidacy through the Saturday morning papers.

The announcement, as it ultimately reached the newspaper offices from the hands of "Brother Joe" himself, read in full as follows:

His Statement

"Congressman James A. Gallivan is a candidate for mayor.

"His hat went into the ring last night, when his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan, received a telegram from Washington, D. C., containing the announcement of the 12th district congressman's candidacy.

"The congressman authorized his brother to make the announcement through the press that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly, to the finish.

"A clear, concise statement of attitude and reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself, above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days."

Various Theories

Various theories were advanced last night in political circles as to Congressman Gallivan's decision to announce his candidacy at this particular time. One story was that Gallivan's main desire has been to become the first man in the field as an opponent to Mayor Curley.

Another story was to the effect that he is anxious to force the hand of the Good Government Association by either receiving assurances of an indorsement or enlightenment as to his rejection by this organization.

One Good Government Association leader last night, after learning of the Gallivan candidacy, stated bluntly that in his judgment Gallivan has not even a remote chance of being indorsed by the G. G. A. In the circles of organized Democracy, Gallivan's announcement of his candidacy was characterized as ill-timed and occasioned by a desire to get in on the ground floor on the organization of the anti-Curley forces later in the campaign.



(Photo copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)

CONG. JAMES A GALLIVAN
Who yesterday announced that he would run for mayor.

SEP-10-1917.

LABOR CONVENTION WILL OPEN TODAY

Many Union Men Leave Boston for Sessions in Lawrence.

There was a general exodus of labor men from Boston last night to attend the opening session of the 32d annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., in Lawrence City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union, accompanied by members of the executive board of the central body and other men prominent in the labor movement of this city, left last evening for Lawrence to be in time for the meeting of the resolution committee at the Franklin Hotel. Other delegates will leave early this morning for the convention city.

It is estimated that the convention will be in session for at least four days and efforts will be made to have President Gompers of the A. F. of L. address the delegates some time during its sessions. Today, the first day of the convention, will largely be given over to the reading of the reports of the president, secretary-treasurer, legislative committee and executive council.

SEP-18-1917.

CITY HALL NOTES

City Messenger Edward Leary is in the market for a large American flag of the finest bunting and the most permanent of colors, as the result of a message forwarded to him by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon. A new Japanese flag had just been hung from the lower staff at City Hall in honor of the visit of the Japanese War Mission, and the large American flag hanging from the main staff of the building revealed its age so obviously that the mayor immediately emitted a howl.

There will be a new flag hanging from City Hall today, according to Leary, even if he has to dig down in his own jeans for the money.

SEP 18 1917

The Hyde Park police station problem has been definitely settled by Mayor Curley's decision yesterday to send in a loan order for $100,000 to the City Council next Monday, to provide an entirely new building. The rumors that the old police station is to be remodeled are thus dispelled, and Mayor Curley yesterday expressed himself as unable to understand why so many Hyde Park residents imagined that he had decided to remodel.

"Plans have already been drawn for a new building," he said. "It will be located near the present station on land now owned by the city, and will be a model structure."

Beacon street will be wider from Somerset street up to the Hotel Bellevue, as the result of an order passed by the street commissioners yesterday and immediately approved by Mayor Curley. The widening for this short distance will be approximately 10 feet, and will be accomplished by running the present sidewalk through the front yard of the old City Club at the corner, the order for this land taking having been passed some time ago by the street commissioners.

JOURNAL - SEP-15-1917 -

PLAN ELABORATE RECEPTION FOR JAPAN'S ENVOYS

Mission Will Be Feted During Visit to Boston Next Week.

SEP 15 1917

The co-operation of the city, State and national governments promises to make the reception to the Imperial Japanese Mission, next Tuesday and Wednesday, one that will even surpass any similar entertainment in the past.

Probably no reception to the represenattives of a foreign nation in Boston has been arranged with so much studied care as that for the entertainment of Viscount Ishii and other members of the mission, whose visit at this time is regarded as an event of singular national importance and on whom the proverbial keys of the city will be figuratively thrust. The entertainment will be in the way of emphasizing the kindly spirit of the United States toward the Japanese people and is made possible by the voluntary private subscriptions of Boston citizens.

Escorted Through City

The members of the mission will arrive at the South Station from Newport, R. I., at 10.13 Tuesday morning, and will be accorded a reception in the trainshed by Mayor Curley and the committee on arrangements. Gen. Johnston, representing the government, with United States troops, together with a delegation of Japanese residents, including students and professors, will be present.

Leaving the station, the mission will be escorted through the down-town section of the city, through Federal street to Postoffice square, through Congress street to State, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston streets to Charles street, where 5000 school children, waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. At the State House the mission will be received by Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and will be escorted to the executive chamber, where they will be received by Gov. McCall and the Council. From then on the program for Tuesday will be as follows:

A visit will be made at 11.15 to the Constitutional Convention, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address, and at 11.40 a reception in the Hall of Flags will be followed by a visit to the Public Library. A luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock at the Brookline home of Larz Anderson, formerly United States ambassador to Japan, and then the members of the mission will be shown through the Museum of Fine Arts. Shortly after 4 o'clock the visitors will be received at Tech by President Maclaurin and the faculty and shown the laboratories, afterward reviewing the 500 aviation students in the yard. A reception to Japanese residents of Boston and vicinity is planned at the Hotel Somerset for 5 o'clock.

Guests at Harvard

The dinner at the Copley-Plaza in the evening will be elaborate. Covers will be laid for 600, and Mayor Curley during the evening will present Viscount Ishii with a special gold medal.

On Wednesday the visitors will have an equally busy day, during which they will visit Harvard, the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the boat houses. President Lowell will receive the mission in the Widener Library, after which they will witness the presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the United States Signal Corps studying aviation at Harvard. At luncheon the mission will be the guests of President James J. Storrow at the City Club, after which they will journey to Ayer for a brief inspection of Camp Devens. They will entrain for Washington at 7 in the evening.

The executive committee appointed by Mayor Curley and having entire charge of arrangements is headed by Gov. McCall, ex-officio, Mayor Curley, ex-officio, and Dr. Morton Prince, chairman.

"To this great conflict we as a nation are devoted heart and soul. We commit these sacred emblems of our country to your hands, assured that they will never see defeat and that wherever borne they will ever be an inspiration to noble effort and sacrifice."

The standards were accepted by Col. George W. Bunnell, the new commander of the regiment. Prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins of Salem, brother of Lieut. Col. Holten B. Perkins of the regiment. The engineers, after passing in review before Gen. Edwards, marched to Camp Wentworth.

Later in the afternoon Gens. Edwards and Johnston and other officers were guests of the veterans' association at a luncheon in the Somerset Club.

Col. Bunnell, the new commander of the old First Corps, is a West Point man, having graduated in 1899. He was a lieutenant colonel of engineers in the New York National Guard from 1906 to 1912.

SEP-15-1917.

PRESENT COLORS TO ENGINEERS ON THE COMMON

SEP 15 1917

Old First Corps Cadets Received Gift From Veteran Association.

The First Motor Corps of the State Guard, the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets, and the One Hundred and First Regiment, United States Engineers, assembled on the old parade grounds of Boston Common yesterday afternoon for the presentation to the latter organization of national and regimental colors.

The military ceremony was witnessed by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Twenty-sixth Division, of which the engineers, once the First Corps Cadets, will be a part. Others present were Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast; Maj. Gen. Butler Ames of the Massachusetts State Guard, Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Mayor Curley.

The regiment, with the veteran association which gave the colors, marched to the parade grounds from the Columbus avenue armory. The 125 cars of the motor corps, which is made up of former First Corps men, were drawn up in line near the armory.

Color Sergt. William B. Clarke of the Motor Corps carried the national flag upon the field, while Sergt. Leonard S. King brought the regimental flag of scarlet, with the engineers' castle and "101st Regiment" worked in white silk.

The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired. He said: "In your strength and vigor you go forth to battle for the noblest cause that ever won the admiration of man. You carry with you memories of association with those gallant gentlemen and soldiers of France who in this country rendered such noble and generous service in the cause for which we then fought, and whose white uniform, the distinctive uniform of the corps, was adopted in their honor.

SEP-15-1917

HIGHLANDERS DUE IN BOSTON SEPT. 24

Fifth Royals Visit New England to Aid Recruiting Campaign.

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The Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada, kin to the famous Black Watch of Scotland, will arrive in Boston Monday, Sept. 24, to aid in recruiting British and Canandians of New England for the Canadian and British armies. While in this city the Highlanders will parade, escorted by troops of the State and National Guard.

Besides Boston, the Highlanders will visit Portland, New Bedford, Providence, Hartford, Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill, Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee and other New England cities and will parade in all of them.

Arrangements are in the hands of committees of British and Canadian organizations of Boston, assisted by Mayor Curley and his secretaries, Col. J. Payson Bradley of the G. A. R., and other prominent G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans.

As a result of the meeting yesterday on the Common, 27 recruits were enrolled.

SEP-17-1917.

MAYOR PRESENTS MEDAL TO GIRL LIFE SAVER

Fifteen-year-old Angelina Velando of 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, who rescued her two sisters from their home during a fire last May, was presented with a gold medal by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon, in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, East Boston.

After a brief address on the bravery which the girl showed, the mayor presented her with the medal while 2000 people sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

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MAIL TUBES "UNLOADED" ON U. S. ASSERTS MURRAY

Postmaster Also Tells Congress Committee "Honest"

Inquiry Would Show System Too Costly—Mayor and Many Business Men Favor Retention.

"An honest investigation by the Chamber of Commerce would prove that the tube system is too costly."

"In my estimation the 10-inch tube system was unloaded on the government and it is not worth what it is costing."

These statements by Postmaster William F. Murray yesterday at the hearing of the congressional investigation committee on tube service held in the Chamber of Commerce brought forth heated arguments and proved to be the enlivening feature of the day's session. Mr. Murray's use of the word "honest" was challenged by members of the chamber's special committee.

The postmaster, however, refused to withdraw the objectionable word. He declared also that the committee "might at least" have visited the central postoffice during its rounds of investigation."

Weeks Presides

United States Senator John W. Weeks presided at the hearing in the big reading room of the chamber, where many prominent Boston business men appeared and spoke in favor of the retention of the tubes as a time-saving and, therefore, absolutely beneficial adjunct to the government's mail service in this city. Postmaster Murray practically alone voiced opposition to the present service. It was hinted by some speakers that the postmaster's antagonism to these tubes was based on the opposition of Postmaster General Burleson.

"These tubes were unloaded on the government and they are not worth anything like the $116,000 a year which the government is now paying," said Mr. Murray, "and many things might be done by the government which would be of more benefit to the city than buying and operating the pneumatic tubes. There are decided limitations to this part of the mail-handling system, such as the size, standards, area covered and the volume of business that they can take care of."

Senator Weeks took exceptions to Mr. Murray's statement that the tubes were "unloaded" on the government.

"I honestly believe it," said the postmaster, "and I would like to see mail carried to Cambridge on the tunnel trains from the South Station, and I am in favor of an elevated spur track into this station, so that mail could be carried also on the overhead lines, as is done now with success through the East Boston tunnel."

J. Henry Neal, auditor of the Boston Elevated Railway, answered the Cambridge tunnel part of the postmaster's remarks. In his opinion, he declared, it would be a very serious mistake to have mail carried on the Cambridge tunnel trains. It would mean serious and expensive delays to many passengers, and he was strong for the retention of the tubes.

J. J. Scully of the postal committee of the Cambridge Board of Trade pointed out that there were many days during the course of a winter when he would not be willing to take auto trucks out on the streets.

"For the government to increase its mail autos would be a radical mistake," he concluded.

Liggett for Tubes

Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and president of the United Drug Company, referred to the fact that he had made a comprehensive study of traffic conditions in Boston and declared that "any proposition that tends to increase the traffic in the streets of this city" meets with his unqualified disfavor.

"Conditions in the mail service here are very bad," he said, "but this is not the fault of the postal service, but is due to the breakdown of the railroads. When it takes seven days to get an express package from New Haven to Boston, and when you stop to think that I am now using motor trucks in my own business between Boston and New York you may get some idea of the conditions in New England. You simply add to our troubles when you make the postal service less efficient.

"Shopping increases 10 per cent. annually in Boston, but there is no increase in the area of the shopping district. The removal of the tubes means an increase in the number of vehicles, and consequently, an increase in congestion in the downtown streets."

At one point in the discussion, Henry F. King of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency inquired whether Mr. Murray, when in Congress some years ago, had not favored pneumatic tubes and was not taking his orders to oppose them from his superior, Postmaster General Burleson.

Has Changed Mind

Mr. Murray explained again that his mind changed in the winter of 1915, when he made a thorough study of the cost of the system in Boston. He learned, in his opinion, it was far too costly a service for the work it was performing.

"Well, what do you think if its value to the city of Boston?" inquired Senator Weeks.

"The nearest that I have been able to come is that the tube system hastens the delivery of some special delivery letters, say those to the Back Bay. I do not believe, however, that this happens as many times as Uncle Sam pays dollars a year for the service. In other words, I don't think that it happens any 116,000 times a year."

Fred B. Rice, chairman of the Chamber's postal service committee, handled the hearing for the people who favored retention and, in some instances, the extension of the tube system.

He pointed out that the company had expressed itself as willing to make concessions in regard to the rental, and that it would be satisfied with 6 per cent. on its investment, which Mr. Rice thought was perfectly fair.

J. W. Merrick, treasurer of the United Improvement Association, came out for government ownership and operation of the tubes. He said that the federal authorities should consider service first, then cost. If the pneumatic system which he had inspected under the direction of the postmaster could be perfected it would make an absolutely unrivaled system of handling mails quickly and efficiently.

F. E. Cabot, secrstary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, told of the difficulties of getting fire apparatus through the congested streets at present, and said that putting on mail automobile trucks, making frequent and fast trips, would cause more confusion. He said that it takes three times as long to make the run from the Fort Hill square fire station to the market district in the daytime as it does at night, when the streets are clear.

Mayor W. D. Rockwood of Cambridge urged the retention of the tubes and declared that, although the Cambridge postal service had been improved within a year or two, there was room for much more improvement.

Mayor Curley spoke at great length of the crowded condition of the downtown Boston streets and submitted statistics regarding traffic movements which had been prepared at his request by the Street Commission.

He was strongly opposed to any move for the abandonment of the tubes. He said that congestion was growing worse, despite the heavy expenditures by the city in widening streets and accepting new ways.

Last winter, he pointed out, there was ice on some streets for four months continuously and this impeded traffic. Boston, he declared, needs a belt-line railroad and a teaming thoroughfare between the North and South Stations.

Streets Congested

Howard Coonley, vice president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, said that because of inadequate railroad facilities for transferring freight across the city, Boston had more teaming than other cities, and that the streets were more congested. This congestion should not be made worse.

Former Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge told how he had noticed notes being passed around the committee table, moving slowly from one man to another, and that then he saw Postmaster Murray snap a note straight across to Senator Weeks.

"That's the kind of postal service we want," he said, amidst laughter, "quick and direct."

Others who were recorded as in favor of the retention of the tubes were A. E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; J. J. Walsh of the Boston City Planning Board, Henry F. King of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; E. M. Hodgdon, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Charles F. Jones of the Shepard Norwell Company, Congressmen Tague, Gallivan and Tinkham; F. H. Fay, formerly Boston city engineer and now an officer of the chamber; Frank W. Stearns of the R. H. Stearns Company; J. J. O'Callahan, secretary of the Street Commission; J. H. Devlin, who appeared for Police Commissioner O'Meara; George F. Swain and Josiah Quincy of the Boston Transit Commission.

Mr. Swain wrote a letter saying that the street congestion already is so great that it is difficult to handle it and that to add many more postal trucks or wagons would be harmful.

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BETTER PAVING TO BE DEMANDED

Public Works Commissioner Orders Part of McKinley Square Work Redone in Plan for Higher Standard

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Higher standards for street paving in Boston than those which have formerly prevailed are to be insisted upon by Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works. Commissioner Murphy, in serving notice on contractors for street paving that they must conform more closely to specifications than they have been accustomed to in the past in Boston, has notified Bernard E. Grant that the grouted granite block laid in front of the Custom House in McKinley Square this summer will have to be taken up and relaid.

From 400 to 600 square yards of the pavement directly in front of the Custom House is as rough and noisy as though it had been laid 20 years or more ago. This was the result of advice given to the street paving division of the Public Works Department by one of its engineers whereby Contractor Grant was authorized to relay the old granite block in front of the Custom House, while in the rear of that structure new and smooth granite was used in the paving.

What should have been a "show piece of city paving," directly in front of the only sky-scraper Boston has, is really an example of how grouted granite can be mislaid. The "grout," or sand and cement which is mixed with water and then poured between the granite blocks after they are placed in a cushion of sand on the eight-inch concrete base, has disappeared from the tops of the rounded old blocks in front of the Custom House to a depth in some instances of more than an inch.

Commissioner Murphy declares that the contractor will have to repave anywhere from 200 to 500 square yards of granite block in McKinley Square in front of the Custom House, and the question now is whether he will have the contractor lay new granite block there and cart away the old and worn block to a suburban street where his own street paving force can lay it in concrete.

The commissioner points out that much old granite has been laid in McKinley Square where the grouted filler between the blocks has hardened with the result that the surface is as smooth as any pavement could be desired. He is inclined to think that some wagons were driven over the pavement before the cement "set," thus ruining that part. It is possible that the mixers failed to get the sand and cement in proper proportions at times and that the city inspectors overlooked that fact.

Commissioner Murphy, to prove that old granite block, block well worn and rounded on the ends, can be laid in cement grout and worked into smooth, attractive granite highways, has had his own paving force construct a roadway in Adams Street, Dorchester, from Dorchester Avenue to the railroad bridge. So good is the pavement already laid there that the commissioner has ordered the work to be continued to Dickens Street.

James Doherty, a city street-paving contractor, is laying the same kind of pavement in Peabody Square, only in this instance the blocks are split in two pieces and the new ends placed at the top. These old half-blocks are laid firmly planted in a hard-rolled gravel base. This paving contract is to extend from Peabody Square to Dorchester Lower Mills. The commissioner believes that the hard rolled gravel on a macadam base will prove entirely satisfactory, as the short, smooth half-blocks are placed evenly and then a strong cement-sand grout poured between and upon them which, when it hardens, makes an even-surfaced rigid road.

The Commissioner of Public Works takes more pride, however, in the long mile stretch of paving in Dorchester Avenue from Savin Hill Avenue to Freeport Street, and which is to be extended to Park Street. Bernard E. Grant is the contractor. The granite used in this long, broad sweep of street is the old block cut in two and reshaped by 22 paving cutters, who handle about 250 each per day of the old stone, thus fashioning for the pavers 500 blocks each for which they receive wages of 1 cent the block.

Contractor Grant's men are said to be doing good work in Dorchester Avenue. The Boston Elevated contractor did an exceptionally good job between the rails. The city contractor, however, in the strip between the rails which under a poor law the city has to pave, did what appears to be crude paving. Commissioner Murphy tries to explain it away by saying that the strip was paved last December in unfit weather in order that the street could be open for traffic. The traffic sides of the street, the paving of which is this year's work, are smooth and thoroughly satisfactory. The avenue as it is being made of the recut granite will cost the city only about one-third of what it would were new granite block to be used.

SEPT-18-1917

BOSTON LIBRARY COMMITTEE

A Boston library committee to raise $50,000 as Boston's share of the $1,000,000 expected to be raised for the war libraries is to be named soon, according to a meeting of interested officials at the Boston Public Library yesterday. W. F. Kenney, president of the library trustees, presided. Among those who were present were Brig.-Gen. W. H. Devine, Col. Sidney Hodges, Mrs. L. J. Logan, Dr. L. H. Murlin, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., the Rev. Arthur E. Connelly, A. F. Estabrook, S. Hooper Hooper, Ashton L. Carr and Louis Cadieux.

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VICTOR A. HEATH NEW PUBLIC SAFETY HEAD

SEP 18 1917

Victor A. Heath of Roxbury today accepted the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Public Safety Committee, to which he was elected Monday afternoon. He succeeds Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, who resigned because of the pressure of personal business. He held the place only a few weeks, having succeeded Francis T. Bowles, who has taken up work with the Federal Shipping Board.

Mr. Heath announced at noon that he would maintain office hours at the committee's headquarters at City Hall from 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily. He is vice-president of the Roxbury Board of Trade, president of the Roxbury Boys Club and of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers Association. He served in the United States Army in the fourth cavalry during the Philippine campaign. He has been active in raising four companies of the state guard in Roxbury and also Battery C, One Hundred and First United States Regiment. He lives at 6 Wayne Street, Roxbury.

SEPT-17-1917

BRITISH MISSION PLANNING PARADE

Plans were formulated today by the executive committee of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission for a parade and rally next Monday, upon the arrival in Boston of the fifth royal scots who are being brought here in the big drive being made for 25,000 recruits.

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There will be two bands, one composed entirely of pipers, and in the evening a rally will be held, this plan to be followed during the stay of the Scots in Boston. Once each day one of the bands and probably a part of the soldier platoon will visit some suburban town or city to aid in getting recruits.

The Arena has been secured for one of the biggest rallies, and it is expected Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and possibly Lord Northcliffe will make addresses.

At today's rally ,held on the Common, several recruits were secured. Tomorrow noon, Edward McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, will be the speaker.

The committee in charge of the daily parades includes: Col. W. P. Menzies, Maj. J. R. Smith, George S. Mitchell, president Highland Dress Association, Hugh Bancroft, Esq., Capt. W. S. Pepperell, Col. J. S. Barrows, George W. Bentley.

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OPPOSITION TO MAYOR CURLEY IS ANNOUNCED

SEP 15 1917

Congressman James A. Gallivan to Be Candidate in Coming Boston Campaign

Opposition to Mayor Curley's candidacy for reelection as Mayor of Boston is announced by James Ambrose Gallivan, member of the national House of Representatives from the Twelfth Congressional District, that formerly represented by James M. Curley.

Announcement of the first outspoken opposition candidate to Mayor Curley was made yesterday evening by Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, a brother of the Congressman, who received a telegram from Washington asking him to announce his brother's candidacy for the mayoralty. The telegram authorized the statement that the new candidate was in the race "unflinchingly to the finish."

In political circles it was said this morning that Mr. Gallivan's candidacy might be interpreted as springing from his desire to succeed himself in the House of Representatives in Washington. William O'Brien of the twelfth district is being openly spoken of as a formidable personage to be reckoned with and it is hinted that Mr. Gallivan might be able to clear himself of rivals in his candidacy for the lower house of Congress were he to announce his candidacy for Mayor of Boston and thus have this local asset to bargain with for a clear field for himself for Congress.

As chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, Mr. Gallivan made a good municipal official. He served on that board for 13 years after serving for two years as state representative from old Ward 13. He has a good following politically and ever since the campaign for mayoralty began to loom up his name has had to be reckoned with as among the men who would make formidable candidates for Mayor should they press their claims.

Mr. Gallivan will probably be aided by the following of former Mayor Fitzgerald who, while he has not been anxious to run himself for Mayor against Mr. Curley, has shown his hostility and his determination to have the field entered by a man friendly to the one time Mayor.

The Good Government Association, it is said, will not be at all enthusiastic over the new candidacy, and will continue its efforts to select a man upon whom all the reform civic forces can combine and who will make a strong candidate against the merely political elements of the community. That man so far is held to be Andrew J. Peters with Judge Michael J. Murray of the municipal court as a second choice.

SEPT-15-1917

BOSTON READY FOR JAPANESE

SEP 15 1917

Program for Entertainment of Imperial Mission Practically Completed and Is Announced by Committee

Plans for the entertainment of the Imperial Japanese Mission, which is to spend next Tuesday and Wednesday in Boston as guests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the city of Boston, are practically completed. The program, as announced last night by the committee on entertainment, is as follows:

Tuesday, 10:13 — Mission arrives from Newport at South Station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese Mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles Street Mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the State Constitutional Convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 Noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Larz Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon Street, Brookline.

2:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night, dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese Mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the Viscount with a gold medal.

The Wednesday program is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman, Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Prof. Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Col. George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Frank Leveront, John W. Lodge, Gen. W. E. Lombard, A. Lawrence Lowell, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Capt. W. R. Rush, U. S. N., John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer Jr., David I. Walsh, and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

The expense of the entertainment of the Japanese Mission is being defrayed by voluntary subscription by Boston citizens.

On Tuesday morning after the visitors are met and formally welcomed at the South Station by the Mayor and the reception committee, preceded by a body of mounted police, the mission will be taken through the downtown section of the city, through Federal Street to Postoffice Square, through Congress Street to State, through Washington Street to School, to Tremont, and Boylston Street to Charles Street, when the 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. Boy Scouts will distribute 5000 small Japanese flags among the spectators at this point.

The visit to the State House and the other arrangements as detailed in the official program follow.

SEPT-15-1917

VETERANS GIVE COLORS TO CADETS

On Boston Common this afternoon the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets presented a stand of heavy silk national and regimental colors to the one hundred and first regiment of United States Engineers, until recently known as the First Corps Cadets. The presentation was made by Maj.-Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired, president of the Veterans Association. Col. George W. Bunnell, regimental commander, received the colors.

Among those present were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge attended by Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and his staff, and Mayor Curley. Immediately following the presentation, which took place on the parade grounds on the Common, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth United States Division, reviewed the engineers.

SEPT.-18-1917

BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

At a special meeting of the Boston School Committee last evening Michael J. Downey, appointed last Thursday to the position of director of evening schools, was placed on the second year of his salary, $3300. The annual increment is $170 until the maximum of $3780 is reached. John L. Flanagan, Philip M. McArdle and Michael J. Redding were appointed temporary attendance officers.

Cooking teachers will be granted a hearing on the question of a two-hour lesson period. The period has been reduced to 1½ hours. They contend that this is not enough to give the instruction necessary. It was stated by the superintendent that school enrollments would probably fall considerably below the total of last year.

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GALLIVAN COMES OUT FOR MAYOR

Congressman First to Enter Field Against Curley

ANNOUNCES DECISION IN WIRE TO BROTHER

Will Issue Personal Statement Within Few Days

Congressman James A. Gallivan definitely announced his candidacy for Mayor last night.

His decision to make the fight "unflinchingly and to the finish" was contained in a telegram sent to his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, who said: "The Congressman, my brother, authorizes me to make the announcement through the press that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly and to the finish."

FIRST AGAINST CURLEY

"A clear, concise statement of the attitude and the reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself, above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days."

By thus early announcing his candidacy, Congressman Gallivan has preempted the field. He is the first announced candidate against Mayor Curley.

The reform forces have taken no stand as yet, although it is known that strong pressure has been brought to bear upon former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters to make the fight. Whether or not Mr. Gallivan will receive this indorsement is doubtful.

In any event, his announcement starts the ball rolling. There are any number of prospective candidates who have been waiting to see "how the cat will jump." Necessarily, the Good Government Association indorsement will be the strong factor in the fight, and all of the candidates have been sparring for this support.

Other Possibilities

Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald is almost a candidate. The Republican machine forces have been urging ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis. Sheriff John A. Keliher has strong backing, and Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the Superior Court would like to make the running.

Judge Michael Murray and Collector of the Port Billings are among those considered. And last, but not least, there are many who say that John F. Fitzgerald is the one man who can "clean up" Mayor Curley.

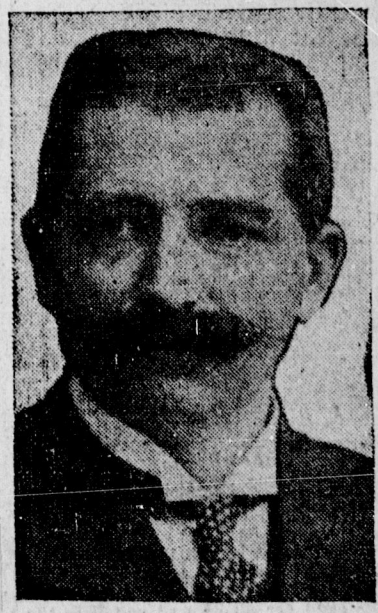
Congressman Gallivan has many strong friends on the reform end. He is an excellent campaigner and very popular throughout the city.

There is a very bitter personal and political feeling in existence between Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Curley, and should the contest narrow down to these two men it would be interesting and hard fought.

SEPT - 21 - 1917

MAYOR NAMES NOTED BELGIAN

Dr. Van de Velde to Be in Health Department



DR. HONORE VAN DE VELDE.

The promotion of Dr. Philip Castleman to the position of deputy health commissioner and the appointment of Dr. Honore Van de Velde as assistant director of bacteriological laboratories in the health department were announced by Mayor Curley yesterday. Dr. Castleman receives an increase from $2500 to $3000 in salary. He will continue as head of the division of laboratories.

Dr. Van de Velde is a noted Belgian scientists and bacteriologist. Forced by the war to leave Belgium, he came to Boston in 1915 and established his residence at 72 Huntington avenue. His salary as assistant bacteriologist will be $2000.

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, regards Dr. Van de Velde as a rare acquisition to the health department. On learning last night that Dr. Van de Velde had accepted the appointment, Commissioner Mahoney expressed his elation.

Dr. Van de Velde is a graduate of the University of Louvain. He won first place in 1896 in a competition in pathological sciences among the four universities of Belgium. In 1900 he became director of the bacteriological laboratory of the Province of Antwerp, and in 1905 he was delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene in Paris.

SEPT - 20 - 1917

MAYOR WRITES WILSON

Gives Senator Lodge's Views on Drafting of Aliens

SEP 20 1917

Mayor Curley yesterday made public a recommendation regarding the alien draft question made to him by Senator Lodge and which the Mayor forwarded to President Wilson, in letter form, three weeks ago. The Mayor placed copies of his Washington correspondence before the City Hall newspaper men after he had learned that the letter he had sent to President Wilson eventually had found its way from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War.

GAVE NO OPINION

The Mayor made no expression of opinion regarding his expectations at the time he sent the letter regarding the aliens to the President, but it is known that he believed the drafting of English, Italian and French subjects in this country would be made possible through the ambassadors of these countries.

The Mayor's letter to the President is as follows:

"On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed by him that the matter has been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that if your excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring 12 months' written notice.

Lodge With President

"Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration.

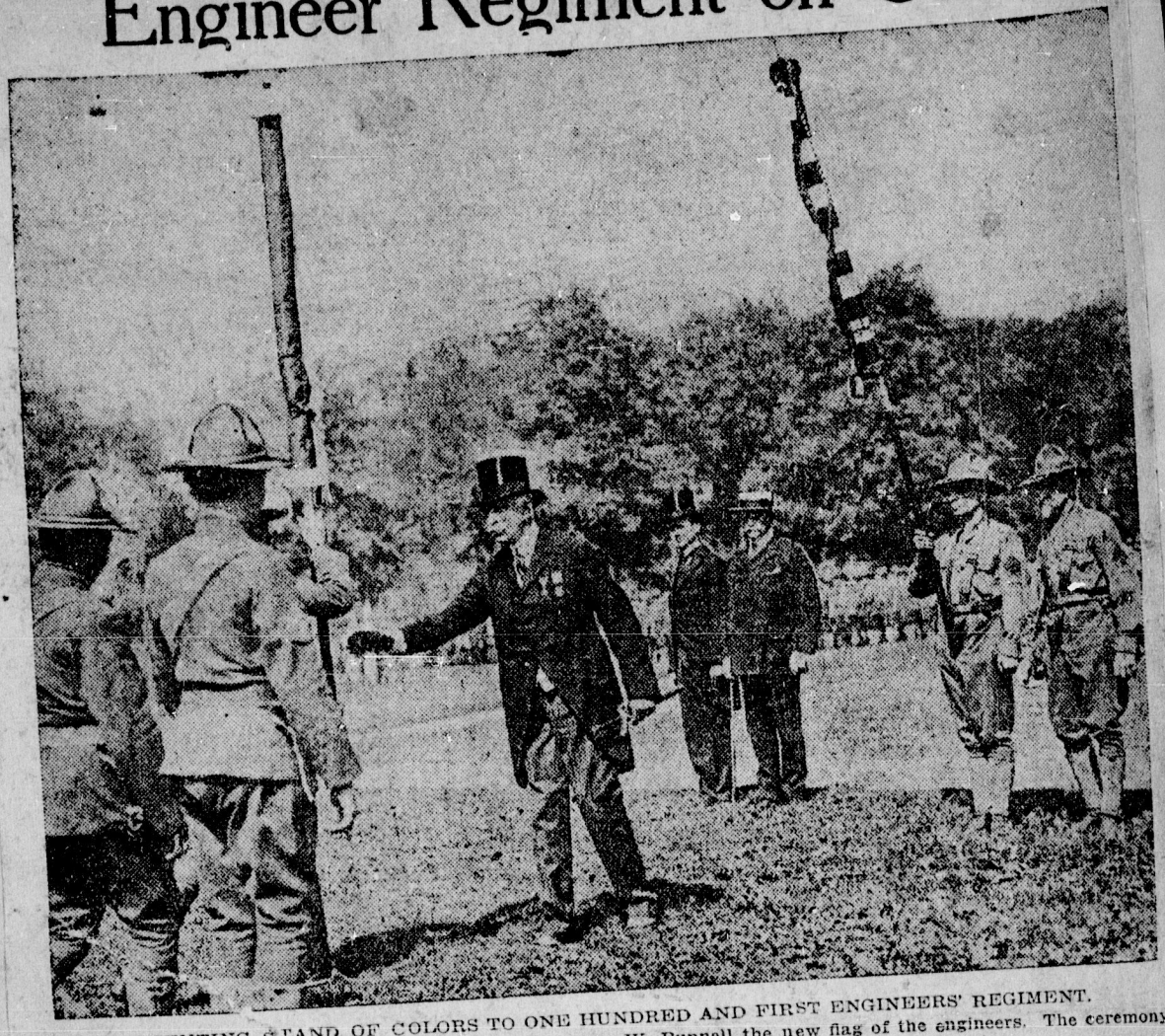
"Personally I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure, and I sincerely trust you will so regard it."

In answer to his communication to the President the Mayor received the following letter from the President's secretary:

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 29 relative to the drafting of aliens and to say that I shall bring it to the President's attention."

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5000 See Colors Presented Engineer Regiment on Common



PRESENTING STAND OF COLORS TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ENGINEERS' REGIMENT. General Francis H. Appleton has just handed Colonel George W. Bunnell the new flag of the engineers. The ceremony took place on Boston Common yesterday.

In the presence of Mayor Curley, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, representing Governor McCall, Major-General Edwards, army officers of high rank, and a gathering of 5000 citizens, the 101st Regiment of Engineers (First Corps Cadets) was presented a stand of national and regimental colors on Boston Common yesterday afternoon by the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets.

The veteran association was escorted to the Common by the First Motor Corps, M. S. G., comanded by Colonel John W. Dewcrow. They took places to the right, and members of the veteran association at the left, while the 101st Regiment was drawn up in platoon formation on the parade ground.

Immediately after the presentation of the colors, the engineer regiment was reviewed by General Edwards, Mayor Curley, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, General Johnston and others. As each company passed in review the crowds on the side lines cheered lustily.

The colors were dedicated by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins of the engineer regiment. The presentation was made by General Francis H. Appleton.

SEPT - 24 - 1917

TO UNIONIZE EMPLOYEES OF BOSTON

Meeting Set for Nov. 4—Has Mayor's Approval

A mass meeting for the unionizing of all city employees will be held on Sunday, Nov. 4, according to announcements made yesterday at the meeting of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 149. The meeting will be held with the approval of Mayor Curley. At the present time it is said that not more than 10 per cent of the city's employees are wearers of union buttons.

THANKS OF MAYOR

Thomas J. Hannon of the local declared yesterday that it was the intention at this meeting to lay the foundation for the enrolling of employees in unions identified with their respective occupations. Several conferences with the Mayor and heads of municipal departments will be held to arrange for the meeting, and the bringing about of the desired end.

A communication from the Mayor's office was read at the meeting thanking the organization for their recent action in indorsing the Mayor's action in eliminating the contract system, in so far as it previously applied to city street and collection work.

POST-SEP-16-1917.

BOSTON BEGGING FOR COAL

Mayor Notifies Washington City Needs 75,000 Tons

SEP 17

A detailed statement showing the various municipal departments to be in need of about 75,000 tons of coal will be forwarded to Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington by Mayor Curley in an effort to have that official force the Boston wholesale coal dealers to furnish coal at lower prices than they are now demanding. Including the coal needed for the schools, the city requires 52,311 tons of bituminous and 21,700 of anthracite.

CITY'S BINS EMPTY

The serious position in which the city finds itself because of the empty coal bins is shown in a report filed with the Mayor yesterday by Patrick O'Hearn, acting purchasing agent. In transmitting Mr. O'Hearn's report to Washington the Mayor will urge that measures of relief be instituted at once, so that the city will be assured of a supply before the cold weather makes itself felt.

Although various coal dealers promised the Mayor recently that they would undertake the responsibility of keeping the municipal departments supplied, the price fixed for the large amounts required was practically the same that would prevail if any person gave an order for one or several tons.

After one concern offered to supply the city with coal at $9.25 per ton, plus 50 cents for placing the fuel in the bin, the Mayor promptly decided that no relief could be looked for from the Boston coal dealers. He then turned to Washington. In answering the Mayor's appeal for action that would force the coal dealers to lower their rates, Mr. Garfield requested detailed information in regard to the amounts required, the prices that prevailed in past years, and the firms with which the city had done business.

No Bids Received

Five times the city advertised for estimates for supplying the departments with soft coal. But no bids were received.

The report of Mr. O'Hearn shows that the city is facing a shortage of 52,311 tons of bituminous, including 13,800 for the schools, and 21,700 tons of anthracite, including 4700 for the schools.

Of the bituminous coal, the City Hospital is in need of 9038 tons, the house of correction at Deer Island needs 4556 tons, while the pumping station at Calf Pasture and the Long Island almshouse and hospital are respectively in need of 4902 and 1599 tons. The police and fire boats need 3000 tons, and the bins of the various public buildings will require 10,000 tons.

In his report Mr. O'Hearn incloses a statement filed by William T. Keough, business agent of the school committee. Mr. Keough states that, aside from the existing shortage, the department has purchased short tons of anthracite and bituminous coal at market prices from 12 Boston dealers. The short ton of 2000 pounds is a shrinkage from the customary long ton of 2200 pounds.

Of the total of 17,337 tons of bituminous and 7813 tons of anthracite thus far purchased by the school committee, 8100 tons of bituminous and 3970 of anthracite were obtained from 12 Boston dealers at $9.25 for bituminous, plus 50 cents for putting in bin, and $9.50 for anthracite, plus 50 cents for the bin delivery. The one exception was in West Roxbury, where the price for anthracite was $9.25 per ton, plus 40 cents for delivery.

SEP-9-1917

CHILDREN MUST BE HEALTHY

Dr. Mahoney Issues Warning Before School Opens

SEP 9 1917

Careful consideration by parents of the physical condition of their children is urged by Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner of Boston, as one of the essential steps in connection with the reopening of the public schools tomorrow.

CAN AVOID ILLNESS

Commissioner Mahoney declares that many cases of absence from school are directly traceable to illness that in a number of instances could have been avoided. So he calls upon the parents to appreciate their responsibility by endeavoring through the family physician or the hospitals to remedy any form of ailment that children scheduled to return to school many be suffering from.

Dr. Mahoney yesterday issued the following statement:

"Absence on the part of the child from school is due invariably these days to illness or some ailment that in most cases is unwarranted. This absence leads to backwardness on the part of the child, keeps it from promotion, stifles ambition, leads to embarrassment, causes loss of interest in school work, and it entertains the daily hope of getting out of school as quickly as possible and in any manner.

Parents Responsible

"While the school teacher, the nurse and the physician may be of great service in the school, the parents of the child must shoulder some responsibility in co-operation with the authorities in their efforts to assist the child at the opening of the school term. Instruction and advice of the school physicians should be followed to the letter, and if the child needs treatment it is the duty of the parents to provide it. Only in this way may proper inspection and examination be carried out to advantage to the pupil and to the community.

"As school is soon to open, a word or two to parents at this time may not be amiss. See to it if possible that your child is in good physical condition and free from any communicable disease. If there is the least suspicion on your part, take the child to the physician and have him treated and defects corrected before he enters school. This is not only a protection and an advantage to the child, but is also a safeguard to all other pupils in the room.

Must Be Vaccinated

"All children physically fit are obliged to present sufficient evidence of vaccination before entering school, and this should be done before the opening of the school term. Children who have been stopping at widely separated localities, a good many from the country, free from close contact with children who may have a communicable disease, gather in the school. The outdoor life has changed to an indoor one and all are brought together again in one common environment. The change is a radical one and it is a condition that is more conducive to the spread of disease than the outdoor country life that many children enjoy during the summer months.

"There are some simple rules that parents might encourage their children to follow and also to follow themselves, simple common sense, decency and cleanliness that will ward off many diseases that often prove fatal.

"Children should be warned about putting the fingers into their mouths or nostrils.

Must Not Be Kissed

"Kissing of children should be avoided.

"When sneezing or coughing a handkerchief should be held over the mouth. This is quite important.

"The law against spitting should be rigidly enforced.

"All food should be carefully protected and not exposed to contamination.

"Thorough cleanliness of all floors, woodwork, bedding and utensils should be carried out.

"Avoidance of dust should be insisted upon. Sweeping of floors should be done only after they have been sprinkled with moist sawdust or tea leaves.

Swat the fly. Every householder should be made to realize that the presence of flies in the house may mean death to his children, as well as a general public menace.

"Garbage cans should be so placed and kept covered that they do not become a menace to the community. The premises about the house should be kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times.

"Stray dogs and cats should be destroyed and all sick animals excluded from the home.

"Let us enforce cleanliness as a public safety measure."

SEP-9-1917

BUYS 1500 TONS OF COAL AT $8.25 A TON

Commissioner Patrick A. O'Hearn, acting purchasing agent of the city, yesterday announced that he had purchased 1500 tons of New River coal for the penal institutions department at a price of $8.25 per ton. This is the lowest rate within a year. The city last week purchased the same amount of coal and paid $8.35 per ton.

AMERICAN SEPT 16-1917

BOSTON PLANS BIG WELCOME TO JAPANESE

Mikado's War Envoys Will Arrive in Boston Tuesday Morning and Remain Until Wednesday Night

City and State Plan an Elaborate Program of Entertainment for Viscount Ishii and Associates

Latchstrings are out for the Imperial Japanese Mission which is scheduled to arrive in Boston from Newport at 10:15 Tuesday morning.

The guests from the Orient are headed by Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, said to be one of the world's greatest diplomats.

Ambassador Sato was the Mikado's representative at the Courts of St. James, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna and wears the coveted Japanese decoration, the Sacred Treasury Crown, bestowed by the Emperor.

The city and the State are going to do themselves proud as hosts. Details for the reception and entertainment of the members of the mission during their stay of two days, have been completed.

There will be a rousing welcome at the South Station, a parade and escort, a salute on the mall of Boston Common by 5,000 Boston school children carrying Japanese flags, receptions, luncheons and sightseeing tours.

Japanese students and citizens will take a prominent part in the program. **One of the most significant features of the demonstration is the fact that the chief expense will be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions of Boston citizens, a signal honor to the imperial visitors.**

No foreign representatives ever received a warmer reception than that planned for Ambassador Sato and his fellow members of the mission. Their coming is looked upon as an event of great international importance.

EXPRESS FRIENDSHIP.

That accounts for the care exercised by the committee appointed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley. Every effort has been made adequately to express the friendly spirit that exists between the United States and Japan.

Mayor Curley and the members of the committee will greet the guests at the South Station. The reception party will be enlarged by Japanese citizens, students and professors.

Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeast Department, will be present at the head of the United States troops. The First Motor Corps of the Home Guard will be on hand with a flying squadron of cars to transport the members of the Imperial Mission and the City and State officials.

Here is the official program:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

10:15 a. m.—Arrive at South Station, followed by a parade through Federal street, Post Office square, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles, Beacon streets, to State House.
11 a. m.—Reception by Governor McCall.
11:15 a. m.—Viscount Ishii addresses convention.
11:40 a. m.—Reception in Hall of Flags.
12 m.—Visit Library.
12:15 p. m.—Inspection of Sargent paintings.
1 p. m.—Luncheon with the Larz Andersons.
2:30 p. m.—Visit Museum of Fine Arts.
3 p. m.—Inspection of Japanese collection.
4:15 p. m.—Arrive Massachusetts Technology for inspection.
5:15 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.
5:45 p. m.—Leave for Copley-Plaza.
7 p. m.—Reception and banquet at Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

8:20 a. m.—Informal breakfast.
9:20 a. m.—Leave for Harvard University.
11:10 a. m.—Leave for Groton, via Lexington Green and Concord Bridge.
1 p. m.—Arrive at Groton; luncheon by Mayor Curley.
2:30 p. m.—Arrive at Ayer; inspection of Camp Devens.
3:30 p. m.—Leave Ayer for Boston.
5:30 p. m.—Arrive in Boston.
7 p. m.—Dinner and addresses at City Club to 600 guests.
12:30 p. m.—Leave Boston for Washington.

With mounted police in advance the column will proceed through Federal street, Postoffice square, Congress to State, Washington to School, to Tremont, Boylston to Charles. The school children will be massed along the Charles street mall. Boy scouts will distribute 5,000 small Japanese flags among the spectators at that point.

The procession will swing up Beacon Hill past the State House. At the State House gate the mission will be received by Captain William R. Rush, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, with a detachment of marines and the Marine Band. The mission will then be escorted to the executive chamber, where they will be received by Governor McCall, staff and Council.

At 11:15 the guests will be escorted into the Constitutional Convention in the House of Representatives, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address. A reception in the Hall of Flags will follow. The mission will next visit the Public Library, where they will be formally received by Mayor Curley and shown the Sargent, Abbey and Chauvannes decorations and some of the literary treasures.

Luncheon will be served at the home of Mrs. Lars Anderson in Brookline. As Mr. Anderson was formerly United States Ambassador to Japan, this luncheon will be a meeting of old friends.

VISIT ART MUSEUM.

At 2:30 the mission will leave the Anderson mansion and drive to the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be received by President Morris Gray of the trustees and shown over the museum where is assembled one of the costliest collection of Japanese art and craftmanship in the world.

The visit to the Institute of Technology will follow. There, President Maclaurin and the faculty will welcome the visitors. The 500 United States military and naval students in aviation will be reviewed in the yard. A reception will be held by the Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset at 5:15.

They will rest an hour for the sumptuous dinner to be given in their honor at the Copley Plaza. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, the members of the commitee and the Imperial Mission will form a reception line. United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is expected. Mayor Curley will present Viscount Ishii a gold medal specially designed by the committee as a memento of the occasion.

Covers will be spread for 600. The colors of the United States and Japan will be intertwined.

AT HARVARD WEDNESDAY.

At 9:20 Wednesday morning the visitors will be conveyed to Harvard College and view the campus and Stadium and dormitories. They will be received by President Lowell in University Hall, and the members of the corporation will receive the members of the mission in Widener Library.

After a visit to Memorial Hall the guests will witness the presentation of flags to the 1,500 members of the United States Signal Corps studying at Harvard.

President James J. Storrow and the members of the Boston City Club will entrain the mission on their return to Boston. Then will follow an inspection of Camp Devens at Ayer, where Major-General Hodges will receive them. The mission will leave Ayer at 4:30, will hurry to the Copley-Plaza and depart for Washington at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

The executive committee appointed by Mayor Curley and having entire charge of arrangements, consists of Governor W. McCall and Mayor Curley, ex-officio, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman; Addison H. Winship, secretary; F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, Frank Leveroni, John E. Lodge, General W. E. Lombard, Professor A. Lawrence Lowell, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Professor Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, Joseph J. C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Captain W. R. Rush, Dr. John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John F. Thayer, Jr., ex-Governor David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEPT 18-1917

Mayor Gives Medal to Girl Heroine

Angelina Velando, a fifteen-year-old girl of No. 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, was presented a gold heroine medal by Mayor Curley in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel in the presence of a throng of admirers.

The medal was given the girl by the Ralstone Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis for bravery displayed by the girl last May, when she saved the lives of her two little sisters by struggling through the flames of her burning home clad only in her night dress.

AMERICAN SEPT 16-1917

CITY'S COAL SHORTAGE IS 62,000 TONS

Mayor Rushes Detailed Reports to Washington; Pins Faith on Garfield for Relief

Some Fuel Available at Prevailing High Figures, But Mayor Is to Wait Government Relief

If Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator at Washington, and members of his Board, have the authority to do real dictating with reference to prices and deliveries of coal, he and his advisors will be compelled to take immediate action on the local situation after they examine the detailed coal reports sent to them by Mayor Curley yesterday.

Mayor Curley has received from Patrick O'Hearn, Acting Superintendent of Supplies, and William T. Keough, business agent of the School Committee detailed reports on the situation.

The reports handed the Mayor are startling.

The City has never been in such a serious condition before.

Each report shows deficit after deficit. Although somewhat relieved during the past week, the schools are still in need of 6,500 tons of coal.

Outside of the schools, the city needs nearly 56,000 tons of coal. It is useless to advertise for bids. The coal dealers are not taking any chances. Consequently the city has to go into the mraket and pay prevailing high prices.

The Mayor is hopeful, however, that if Dr. Garfield and his board knows the conditions here they will compel the dealers to supply the city with coal **and at much lower prices than they now ask.**

HOPES FOR RELIEF.

The Mayor has great faith in Dr. Garfield. So much so that he refuses to buy coal at $9.25 a ton, with an extra 50 cents for putting it in. This price was offered the other day for coal in the schools. While the Mayor has really nothing to do with the buying for schools, he stated emphatically: "Nothing doing on that price. I'll stick to Garfield. I think his board will come through."

Naturally, with the report now on its way to Washington, all hands are anxious to see just what power Garfield has and just how far he can go.

Following is an extract of Commissioner O'Hearn's report to the Mayor.

"The city of Boston has been obliged to buy coal in the open market for the Long Island Hospital at $10.26 per gross ton, for the City Hospital at $9 per short ton delivered, for New River coal.

"Since then the city has purchased about 14,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal and is still trying to purchase 38,000 tons for the remainder of the fiscal year. The city has been obliged to pay from $8.25 to $12.06 per gross ton for New River and from $8.25 to $10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania coal.

AT MERCY OF DEALERS.

"The soft coal proposition is more serious, considering that after five public advertisements we have been unable to contract for the remainder of the year's supply, and we are forced to buy in the open market and pay whatever price dealers care to charge in order to keep the various institutions supplied with the coal necessary to heat their plants."

BUSINESS AGENT'S REPORT.

School Business Agent Keough's report follows:

"During the financial year, 1916-17, the following quantities of coal were purchased: Bituminous, 20,263 tons; anthracite, 7,560 tons.

"The amount of coal purchased up to September 1, 1917 is as follows, during the current financial year: Bituminous, 9,237 tons; anthracite, 3,843 tons.

"The estimated amount of coal needed for the balance of the current financial year is as follows: Bituminous, 13,800 tons; of which 8,100 tons has been ordered, and anthracite, 4,700 tons; of which 3,970 tons has been ordered.

"To date the School Committee has advertised for bids twice, on April 28 and on August 11. No bids were received on either date.

"Twelve coal dealers have offered 3,970 tons of anthracite and 8,100 tons of bituminous.

"Orders have been placed for the above quantities of coal at $9.25 for bituminous and $9.50 for anthracite."

Tug Owners Called to Meet on Tuesday

The United States Shipping Board has called a meeting of owners of barges, sea-going tugs and others interested in the transportation of coal to New England points, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, at Room No. 167, at the State House.

The Committee of Maritime Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has sent out notices to the interests affected and it is expected the meeting will be largely attended.

Transportation companies in Boston would have the shipping board control the operation of all the ocean tugs on the North Atlantic coast.

Representatives of the shipping board who have talked with local shipping men say the control of coal shipments by the government will result in greater efficiency of service and uniform rates of carriage and demurrage.

SEPT 19-1917

CITY SCHOOLS READY FOR RED CROSS WORK

By ELIZABETH ELLAM.

Plans for the formation of Boston's Junior Red Cross are waiting only the sanction and approval of the School Committee before they become effective. Thus will be put into operation the plan advocated by President Wilson of, allowing the children to co-operate in the Red Cross movement for the relief of the boys at the front and their families at home.

Boston's plan follows the line of the American Red Cross Society and embraces all children of school age, of any public, private or parochial school. The dues will be twenty-five cents for a membership of one year, but this idea does not mean that each child must pay that sum.

Any public-spirited citizen may subscribe the entire membership fee for one school, a woman's club may contribute it, or an entertainment, in which all the children take part, may be responsible for raising the amount.

ALL MAY DO SOME WORK.

The various activities of the children, in the line of manual training, will be diverted into Red Cross channels, and the money raised by the organization fees will be used only for the purchase of the materials with which to work. Teachers will direct the energies of the children, who may sew, knit, pack materials, assist in shipping or do any number of kindred tasks.

Conservation, too, is to be one of the important factors in the work of the Red Cross Junior. For example, if a child can manage by care to make three pairs of shoes last the same time that he formerly used four pairs, he may release one pair to cover some barefooted little child in Europe, who might otherwise be obliged to do without.

Making what little you have go a very long way, in order that there may be enough for some one else, is to form the basis of the spirit of conservation. Taking care of what you have is the way this will be taught the children.

PRINCIPALS IN CHARGE.

"Boston children are most anxious to help in any way that they can for the betterment of the soldiers," was the statement made at the Red Cross headquarters. "It is for this purpose that we plan to incorporate them all into the Junior Red Cross membership. The work is optional with the schools, as well as the hours in which they work. No schedule is to be adopted for additional work out of school hours, as this, too, is to be left to the discretion of principals."

POST - SEPT - 16 - 1917

GALLIVAN STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

Announcement of Candidacy for Mayor Means Others Must Come Out or Quit the Race

SEP 7 1917

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

The announcement of the candidacy of Congressman James A. Gallivan for Mayor of Boston started something in a dull political season. There is nothing very definite, however, to be said about the situation, since this is the period in the campaign where the gentlemen interested are concerned in the usual pre-election sparring match.

Nothing of a specially startling nature is contained in the announcement of Mr. Gallivan. For many months he has entertained a very strong political and personal grudge against the Mayor which has been a matter of common knowledge to those who are politically wise. His candidacy was not unexpected, therefore.

MAYOR NOT SURPRISED

The announcement apparently did not jar the Mayor. The enmity between the Congressman from South Boston and the Mayor has been apparent for several years. Neither has sought to hide his antipathy, which came prominently to the front at the big meeting at Tremont Temple a year ago, when Mr. Gallivan led the cheers for John F. Fitzgerald at a time when the relations between the Mayor and the ex-Mayor were badly strained.

Mr. Gallivan has made known his enmity to the Mayor whenever he has had a respite from his duties in Washington. He claims that the Mayor is responsible for a number of stories which reflect on his personal character. On the other side, the Mayor has not been hesitant in expressing his opinion about the Congressman from South Boston.

Bitter Personal Fight

It is a very bitter personal fight and this is mainly the cause of Mr. Gallivan's candidacy. His announcement was made without consultation of leaders. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was not consulted and neither were any of the ward leaders who are generally "in on the know." The plan of the Gallivan campaign is clear. It is to pre-empt the field and to force the hand of the Good Government Association. The Congressman has many friends among the opposition to Mayor Curley, but it is an undecided question as to whether or not he could get the straight-out indorsement and financial backing of this element.

But in any event, he gains some advantage by announcing his candidacy at this time.

Mr. Gallivan is in the position of calling the hand. The question is whether or not he will stay if a third party comes in. That's about where the mayoralty situation stands. Mr. Curley has undoubtedly built up his political strength since the disastrous recall vote.

Both Have Strength

Mr. Gallivan has undoubtedly many elements of strength in which Mr. Curley is lacking. But the Mayor is par-excellence a last ditch fighter, and if his enemies have not learned to love him they surely have learned to respect him.

Mr. Curley is vulnerable in many respects, but at the same time there are commendable features in his administration which will prove a strong asset in the coming fight. The Mayor has attracted to his standard a number of men who opposed him four years ago Some of the strongest individual political factors who opposed him four years ago are now supporting him. The thing that counts strongest with Mr. Curley is his reputation of "going through with his friends."

Sullivan Aid to Curley

He undoubtedly deserves this reputation, however doubtful it may appear when closely analyzed. But the fact remains that Mayor Curley is by no means a negative opponent. On the contrary, he is the sort of a man who has made strong enemies and strong friends and there are many acts of his administration which are debatable. He has the weakness of the professional politician as indicated in his approval of the one day off in three for firemen, and he has also the strength in a city strongly persuaded by political considerations.

SEP-20-1917

THE FISH

The fish that Mayor Curley sold at auction on Boston Common, recently, which brought the sum of $15, has been given the city and possibly may be mounted and placed in City Hall as the first fish ever sold on Boston Common. Readers will recall that the sale was made for the benefit of the Provincetown sufferers.

SEP-21-1917

SOCIALIST OUT FOR MAYOR

SEP 8 1917

Oneal, Party's Secretary, Enters Contest

For the first time under the new city charter Boston is to have a Socialist candidate for Mayor. James Oneal of Dorchester has consented to enter the contest as Socialist candidate.

Oneal is State secretary of the Socialist party and a substantial campaign is being planned in his interest, with Joseph Bearak acting as campaign manager. The party is also planning to enter Mrs. Eva Hoffman of the West End and Dr. George W. Galvin in the school committe fight. Lewis Henderson of the Cigarmakers' Union is the trade unionist entry in the City Council campaign.

The platform on which Oneal, Henderson and others will work will be peace, the abolition of the poll tax and the abolition of non-partisan elections. The first meeting of the campaign committee will be held in the Pemberton building at 3 o'clock Saturday.

SEP-10-1917

REGISTER OF DEEDS MAY RUN

Fitzgerald Near Point of Coming Out for Mayor

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds of Suffolk county, will, in all probability, be a candidate for Mayor against James M. Curley. He said, yesterday:

TIME TO START FIGHT

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty. I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley and it's about time to start an active fight.

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real programme of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage.

"I believe that Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

POST - SEPT-16-1917

READY TO GREET THE JAPANESE

City and State Will Entertain the Mission



Plans for the entertainment of the imperial Japanese mission, which is to spend Tuesday and Wednesday in Boston as guests of the city and State, were practically completed last night. Two busy days, crowded with events, have been arranged for the visitors.

TO ARRIVE TUESDAY

The mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, will arrive Tuesday morning from Newport, where they are guests today, and where an event of historic interest will take place tomorrow when Viscount Ishii places a wreath on the monument of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the man who opened the way for Americans in Japan.

The distinguished visitors will be given a reception at the State House by Governor McCall Tuesday forenoon, and Viscount Ishii will address the Constitutional Convention. A reception in the Hall of Flags will follow.

The visitors later will be guests at a luncheon at the home of Larz Anderson, former ambassador from the United States to Japan. An afternoon crowded with visits to points of interest, receptions and similar events will be followed by a state banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in the evening.

The principal event on Wednesday's programme will be a visit to the big army cantonment at Ayer. The crowning event of the two days' entertainment will be a banquet at the City Club in the evening.

On Tuesday morning, after the mission is met and formally welcomed at the South station by Mayor Curley and the reception committee, the visitors, escorted by Brigadier-General Johnston and troops, will be taken in motor cars through the downtown section of the city, through Federal street to Postoffice square, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston street to the Charles street mall of the Common, where 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet them.

The complete programme as announced by the reception committee is as follows:

Official Programme

Tuesday, 10:13—Mission arrives from Newport at South station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles street mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the constitutional convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon street, Brookline.

2:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night—Dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese Mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the viscount with a gold medal.

The Wednesday programme is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman; Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank J. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul; W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, General John A. Johnston, Judge Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, General W. E. Lombard, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Professor Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. N.; John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer, Jr., former Governor David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEPT - 20 - 1917.

BY HERBERT L. BALDWIN

Staff Correspondent of the Post

CAMP DEVENS, Sept. 19.—Proudly waving the flag of their country which they have been selected to defend, 2123 men of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island marched into this cantonment this afternoon, the first ranks of drafted men to come into camp behind the colors for which they are to fight.

In solid ranks they came, lines stretching far down the assembly field, far differently than came the first 2000 men that straggled into camp in five days two weeks ago. Today's arrivals had more than doubled the assembled force of New England's national army tonight. Even then they were but the vanguard of the many thousands—18,000, to be exact in figures—that New England is to assemble here before next Sunday night.

SEP 20 1917

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Despatches from all parts of the country indicated that mobilization was being carried forward smoothly and amid scenes of popular enthusiasm. The national army men were given a tremendous send-off as they trooped to their trains. Almost the entire 45 per cent of the first call force of 687,000 men will be under military control and training by Saturday.

Every essential for the health and comfort of the men has been provided for.

There are busy days ahead at the cantonments. Not only must the men be examined by military doctors and finally accepted for army service, but they must be organized immediately into provisional companies for administrative purposes and to make possible their final assignments to the infantry, cavalry or artillery or to the special corps of the army.

The qualifications of each man are to be noted and his ultimate duty as far as practicable will bear some relations to the training he has received in civil life and his own inclinations.

Cheerful and Hilarious

A proud, hilarious, happy lot of men were today's arrivals at Camp Devens, as in large squads they swung off special coaches and trains that had brought them from where cheering thousands in home cities and towns had bade them good luck and good-bye, to this great training camp, where they are to become fighting men.

Proud were the Vermont men from Bennington County, the first of today's arrivals, as they marched in through the cantonment gates with American flags flying at the head of their column. Prouder still were the cheering and singing soldier boys to be from the hills of New Hampshire, whose huge white banner "From Berlin, N. H., to Berlin, Germany, via Ayer," had flaunted in the faces of Japan's mission as the drafted men's train coach stretched across the street at Ayer Junction while they were being shifted to the detraining siding. But just as proud were the 884 Rhode Island men who came swinging into the cantonment—a long line of them in squads of four, with white arm bands, with a flaming red "R. I." on every man of them.

Every recruit that came today talked of just one thing. The good-bye and the constant reception en route. Everywhere, the men said, the roaring farewell that commenced in their home cities and towns was continued. It seemed as if everyone was watching for the recruits trains, and as they passed factories' whistles blew and operatives left their machines, as they sped through a railroad station waiting passengers cheered them, as their train stopped for signal or switching everyone in sight cheered them. And when they got into this town they were cheering, too.

POST-SEPT-16-1917

BY PAULA PATTERSON

SEP 16 1917

"Books for the soldiers sailors, airmen," wherever the forces of the United States government may be in service, is the slogan which will launch a campaign for a book und. to be directed by generals of organization, finance, law and literature and also of "the fourth estate." A graduate of the last named, formerly a newspaper editor and writer, now president of the National City Bank of New York, Frank A. Vanderlip, has been chosen chairman of the library war council

In a recent interview, Mr. Vanderlip stated that when the United States troops were mobilized at the Mexican border last year it was discovered that no provision had been made against one of the most pressing needs of the men. Not a book, not a pamphlet, not a magazine had been provided, and the soldiers clamored at every train halting at camp begging periodicals, newspapers, any scrap of reading matter available. The error will not be repeated at the draft cantonments or in France. The library war council has undertaken to supply reading matter to break the tedium of military life.

The movement for the cantonment libraries, which movement is planned also to include all stations wherever the United States forces are in service, is credited to the American Library Association, including trustees and librarians of the country. The association war finance committee is directed by Dr. Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library, who was the principal speaker at the meeting of the conference to arouse enthusiasm for the cause held at the Boston Public Library Tuesday.

Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, presided, with Mr. William F. Kenney, president of the trustees, ex-officio. Dr. Hill's plan for raising $1,000,000 for war libraries included a central building of appropriate proportions and a system of alternate supply, the books, properly catalogued, to be conveyed from the central libraries and to be in charge of experienced librarians for the 32 cantonments in the United States as well as the sections "over there." Means were discussed as to the provision of these libraries in detail, even to the ultimate disposal after war duration, all of which were ably defined by Dr. Hill. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of Boston Public Library, and A. A. Protzman of Pittsburg, division and field campaign director, respectively, gave interesting statistics, all statements showing what a great amount of good would be the net result to the man in service.

"Remember that books are companions, and of the most intimate sort," is an oft quoted phrase from Archbishop Keane's sketch, "Home," and the kind of books to be furnished will be the big problem easily solved by masters of book distribution, who have received suggestions from men in all branches of the war service, from the greatest of generals to the privates at the training camps.

Mr. Vanderlip, whose home library contains about 8000 volumes, says that choosing these books is a difficult task, as the men, especially in the cantonments, are all young, and they have arrived at that period of life when the mind is most impressionable. This condition is further emphasized by the circumstances which throw many of them suddenly into wider associations with their fellowmen. The things that are put in their minds now will stick there, and it seems the time of all times to give them the best there is in literature. These young men are not starting on a junket; it is going to be serious business, and the volumes should be selected especially because their substance will lead their readers to a better understanding of the principles for which they are to go out to fight, many of them to lay down their lives for democracy, and they should go filled with American ideals.

While the technicalities of the plan were discussed at the library meeting, at the luncheon numbering 400 covers at the Copley-Plaza, the plan was indorsed by officials of State, city and army. Under the scholarly chairmanship of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Massachusetts member of the library war council, appointed by the Secretary of War, the programme scintillated with the brilliancy reflected by the enthusiastic speeches of the leaders in public welfare.

Governor McCall emphasized the pride of Boston as a book centre and the fact that the present librarian of the congressional library, Mr. Putnam, a life-long friend of the Governor, was chosen from this city. He heartily co-operated with any movement to furnish reading for the men and announced that his proclamation would follow within the octave.

Brigadier-General Johnston, whose aide was Lieutenant Joseph O'Hare of Charlestown, stated that reading was a savior for the soldier, and while advocating that appropriate books for many minds and manner of men should be supplied, reiterated that the great forces of the United States were the newspaper reading public; that to the men in service the "home paper" was eagerly anticipated, and that the news item with the personal touch seemed like a friend from the inner circle. General Johnston's tribute to the local papers should inspire editors and writers to renewed energy, for, as he stated, the daily chroniclings of his intimates in the pleasantries of life received in foreign locations equalled the arrival of one speaking the mother tongue as compared with the interest felt by the soldier in the metropolitan papers. Every one present was urged to send at least one copy of the locals, especially to the cantonments, where the soldiers were grouped according to their home locations as nearly as possible. Mayor Curley made a plea that the best of literature be furnished, historical as well as the books with the golden thread of romance weaving their pages and also the influence of good poetry; he referred commendably to the appreciation of the naval forces at Commonwealth pier who have the opportunity of a reading library as supplied by the city of Boston. Thus temptation to mischief had been supplanted by good reading, stating that since this branch had been established the deportment had notably improved

Major Azan of the French forces, in the language of his country, paid tribute to the seriousness of the soldier and his love of learning, especially of historical data, and his associate, Captain Maurice, illustrated his plea for books for the soldiers with a memorable incident that he experienced. When disposing of his personal effects prior to leaving the field of the contest he offered to his attendant his choice of articles, thinking he would select some implement for fighting or personal use, but was surprised that the choice cherished was a little book of poetry.

Sept. 24 is the opening day of the week's campaign for the war library. Surely lovers of books will be willing to contribute, for Chairman Coolidge said: "The war has taught us that we do not yet begin to appraise our sacrifices; and referring to the statement of an official of the city of Toronto, said: "We must learn to give and give until it hurts; then to smile and give again."

Patrons of the Public Library and admirers of art and public welfare who so many times have admired in their frequent visits the great marble lions on either side of the first landing at the staircase, which are sculptures of Louis St. Gaudens, will be encouraged in their generosity to the soldiers in service when it is recalled that the lions are memorial gifts of the Massachusetts volunteers of the Second and Twentieth regiments in the Civil war.

SEPT-18-1917

BARRY MAY GO OUT FOR MAYOR

Says Curley "Disappointment" as City's Chief

"Under certain circumstances" Edward P. Barry, former Lieutenant-Governor, will be a candidate for Mayor.

And Mr. Barry, in making this announcement yesterday, intimated that there was a chance the "certain circumstances" would develop, particularly if he decided that the field of candidates for Mayor were of a type that did not appeal to him.

"In my opinion it is about time that Boston gets a Mayor who will give a business administration for the benefit of the whole people, instead of himself," said Mr. Barry. He declared that Mayor Curley, whom he supported in the election of four years ago, had proven "a great disappointment."

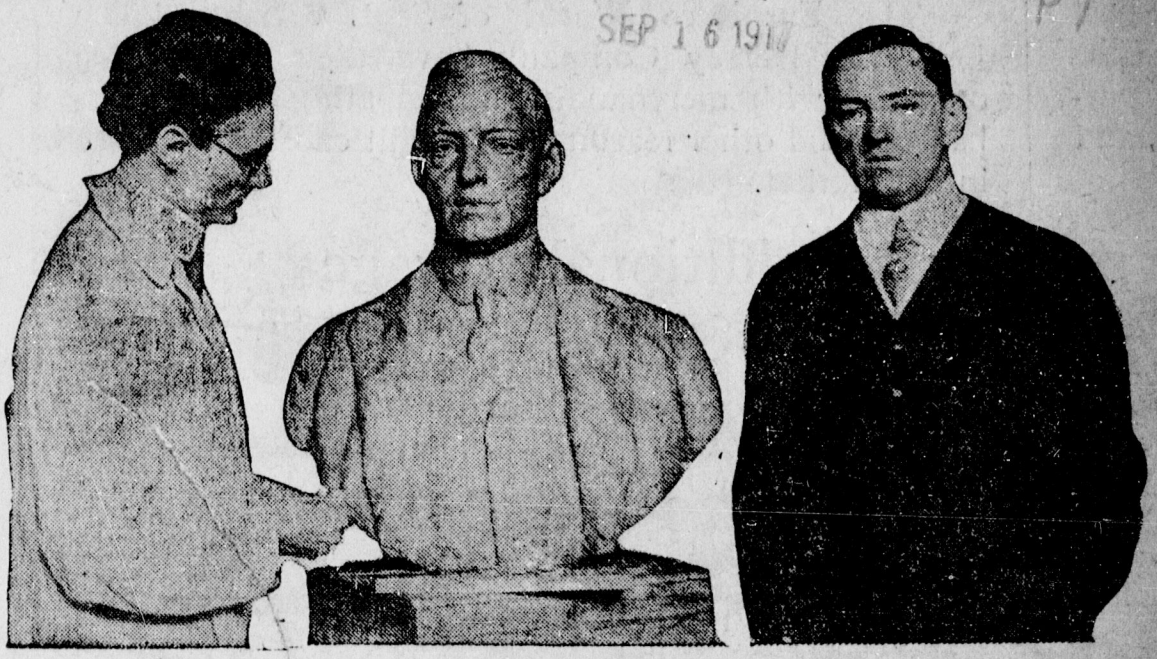
City Clerk James Donovan yesterday issued a denial of the rumor that he intended to enter the mayoralty fight.

"I have not the slightest intention of becoming a candidate and that is final," said Mr. Donovan.

POST - SEPT - 16 - 1917.

Italians to Give Mayor Bronze Bust of Himself

SEP 16 1917



SCULPTOR MODELLING BUST OF MAYOR CURLEY IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

J. S. Paole, the sculptor, is doing the work in the Mayor's office while the Mayor attends to his city business. The bust when completed will be presented to the Mayor by the Italian residents of the North End in appreciation of the reception given the Italian war mission recently.

Italian residents of the North End o show their appreciation of the l reception accorded the Prince ine and the members of the war mission by presenting the vith a $2500 bronze bust of himself.

For many weeks a New York sculptor labored on the model from which the bust will be cast. The sculptor studied the Mayor while the latter worked at his official duties, and the likeness that has been produced is generally regarded as one of the best ever made of the Mayor.

Visitors to Mayor Curley's office in City Hall these days are given an opportunity of seeing his Honor's features being modelled in clay. The work is being done by a sculptor, while Mayor Curley works, and an excellent likeness seems to be resulting.

The presentation of the bronze bust will be made at a banquet to be held at a North End hotel and the date of this event is to be announced later.

The committee in charge of the bust presentation are: James V. Donnaruma, a member of the board of infirmary trustees and well known as the editor of an Italian newspaper; Frank Ciambelli and Saverio Romano.

SEPT-17-1917

GIVES MEDAL TO GIRL OF 15

SEP 17 1917

Mayor Makes Presentation of Heroine Award

In the presence of a throng of cheering admirers, Angelina Velando, 15 years old, of 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, was presented a gold medal by Mayor Curley in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, East Boston, yesterday afternoon.

The medal was given by the Ralstone Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis as a reward for great bravery. One night last May Angelina was awakened by a cry of "Fire." She jumped from her bed and found the little bedroom in which she and her two younger sisters slept a mass of flames.

Clad only in her night dress, she picked up her younger sister and struggled through the flames to safety. Although half suffocated by the smoke and scorched by the flames, she returned to the bedroom and carried her other sister to the street below.

SEPT-18-1917

ROXBURY TO LOSE MUNICIPAL MARKET

Because farmers protested that business was not up to expectations in the municipal market at Madison square, Roxbury, Mayor Curley has consented to the market location being shifted to Forest Hills square.

This market will be in operation Mondays.

SEP-17-1917

I. W. W. MEET ON COMMON

Park Street Pastor Is Denounced by Speaker

SEP 17 1917

I. W. W. leaders led an open air meeting on the Common yesterday afternoon, before a large audience. Thomas Maher denounced the actions of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church for his stand, following the riot on the Common at the time of the Socialist meeting and parade a few weeks ago.

Mr. Maher declared that the actions of Dr. Conrad were absolutely contrary to religious principles and added that much of the trouble between the government and labor workers is due to such interference.

SEPT-23-1917

HERE AND THERE WITH HOSTS AND GUESTS

SEP 23 1917

Mrs. James M. Curley entertained a box party Monday at the Shubert Theatre, when Robert Mantell opened his week of repertoire with "King Lear."

TRANSCRIPT - OCT - 16 - 1917.

PETERS ASKS FOR ECONOMY

Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Addresses Wellesley Club on War Financing

That the United States can meet the great financial demands of the war only by economy of all the people was the message that Andrew J. Peters, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, brought to the Wellesley Club which dined at Young's Hotel last night.

"As our young men are now responding to the call to the colors," continued Mr. Peters, "the people who cannot fight at the front are going to fight here at home by making contributions to the sums needed to finance the war."

Mr. Peters pointed out that since March 4 the special appropriations made by Congress because of the war amount to $16,901,000,000. "These figures," he said, "indicate what must be raised to meet our share of the war expense. We can only meet these great financial demands by each you might be able to contribute, and the man who deliberately refrains from giving the assistance which he has within his power is not a good citizen, but a bad one, and he should be a marked man in the community in which he lives.

Effect of Small Purchases

"Your means may be small and you may not think that the little you can do will be of material importance; but if every person in the United States purchased thirty dollars of bonds, it would provide the three billions which the Government needs at this time. If every head of a family would purchase one hundred and fifty dollars of bonds, it would supply the amount the Government needs; and you should stop to consider how much effect this small purchase may have in carrying out the requirements of the Government. However small the purchase may be, it will help build an aeroplane, which may destroy many of the enemy or much of his property; it will help build some kind of a warship which will engage in all activities of our Navy; it will help build a ship to carry food and supplies to our boys in France; it will help manufacture ammunition to be used against the enemy; and it will protect our own men and help win the war. That being the case, can any right-thinking person hesitate?

Aug - 27 - 1917

GRANDSTANDS TO BE REMOVED

Structures on Tremont Street Mall and at City Hall Cost $10,000 to Erect

Bids will be asked this week for the removal of the grandstands in the yard of City Hall and on the Tremont street mall of the Common. Whether the city will retain the lumber for use in the bridge and sewer divisions of the public works department has not been determined. The stands cost $10,000, the Tremont-street stand $9200, and the other two, $800.

O'KEEFE IN BOWLES'S PLACE

Advertising Man Chosen Chairman of Executive Committee of Committee on Public Safety

Major Patrick F. O'Keefe will take Admiral Bowles's place as chairman of the executive board of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. The choice was made by the executive committee today, that body being asked to take action by the mayor following a meeting of the entire committee last week. Mayor Curley warned Mr. O'Keefe that the post would likely be more exacting than it has been, and that it would require many hours of hard work each day.

SEPT - 11 - 1917

TO FLY FLAG OF JAPAN

Dr. Morton Prince Urges Appropriate Decoration in the City During Visit of Imperial Japanese Commission Sept. 18 and 19

SEP 11 1917

Dr. Morton Prince urges that Boston be appropriately decorated with Japanese flags for the visit of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the United States on Sept. 18 and 19. There are, unfortunately, however, few Japanese flags in stock in the city, and additional ones will have to be manufactured.

The committee in charge of the reception, therefore, has made arrangements with the George T. Hoyt Company, 52 South arket street, by which flags will be made and can be purchased at the following rates: 4x6 $3, 5x8 $4, 6x10 $5.50. It is probable also that other manufacturers will be willing to supply such flags at the same rate. The national flag of Japan is a red moon on a white background.

Mayor Curley and the committee on arrangements, says Dr. Prince, will be highly gratified if the citizens of Boston will coöperate in welcoming the Imperial Japanese Commission by displaying the flag of Japan during the two days of their visit, Sept. 18 and 19.

SEPT - 4 - 1917

MAYOR MAKES FOURTH ATTEMPT

SEP 4 1917

Names Thomas J. Dawson of East Boston as Superintendent of Supplies

Another attempt to fill the position of superintendent of supplies has been made by Mayor Curley. Thomas J. Dawson of 626 Saratoga street, East Boston, is the fourth appointee. He is thirty-one years of age and a native of Cambridge. He has been employed in the purchasing department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company thirteen years. He was educated in St. Mary's School, East Boston, and at the East Boston High School, subsequently taking a college extension course. He is president of the East Boston Catholic Club.

Soon after D. Frank Doherty resigned from the position of superintendent of supplies on Oct. 23, 1916, the mayor appointed John B. Martin. He was the first of the mayor's appointees to be turned down by the Civil Service Commission. He died soon afterward. The second appointment was that of Henry H. O'Connor of Roxbury, and the third, Frank B. Crane of Dorchester, both of whom failed of confirmation. The position is being filled temporarily by Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner. The salary is $3000.

SEPT - 4 - 1917

NOT TO JOIN A. F. OF L.

SEP 4 1917

Post Office Laborers Vote Against the Proposal to Affiliate

A proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, was before the National Association of Post Office Laborers yesterday and was defeated. The delegates took the view that this is an inopportune time to join the labor movement.

Among the speakers at the convention, in John Winthrop Hall, were Mayor Curley, Edward J. Ryan of the Railway Mail Service, John W. McGrath, superintendent of mails at the main office, and John Cassidy of the Federation of Post Office Clerks. The mayor said that the post office laborers ought to have more than $900 a year.

SEPT - 4 - 1917

COAL SAVING CAMPAIGN

How to Economize in Industrial Plants Is Outlined by a New Committee

SEP 4 1917

Economy in the use of coal is urged by the committee on power-plant economy which has just been created by the New England Coal Committee. In its appeal the committee explains how to economize.

"We do not advocate costly expenditure to make boiler plants more economical," it says, "but we do urge strict attention to upkeep and maintenance in existing plants to maintain greater efficiency, the greatest enemies of which are lack of cleanliness in allowing soot or scale to accumulate, and lack of repairs.

"We would urge on all plants an accurate daily record of the amount of coal burned, for the direct attention of the responsible managers, who should impress on the engineers the absolute necessity of the most economical use of coal as a patriotic service.

"We urge, also, the hearty coöperation of the men who actually fire the coal. If they are unable to serve their country by enlisting in its military or naval forces, a few pounds of coal saved by each one every day during the coming winter will, in the aggregate, amount to enough to send many a ship loaded with supplies for our men at the front.

"On request the New England Coal Committee will gladly send an inspector to investigate and report on conditions in any plant, charging only a fair price to cover the bare cost of services."

The committee on power-plant economy includes: Albert Greene Duncan of the Harmony Mills; M. C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated; Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company; C. L. Edgar of the Edison Company; H. W. Mason of S. D. Warren & Co. and J. F. McNamara of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

CO-OPERATIVE COAL BUYING

Boston Coal Users Form an Association, Calling for 10,000 Shares

A coöperative association, known as the Boston Coal Users' Coöperative Association, was formed last evening at a meeting in Faneuil Hall. James J. Irwin presided. He said that the meeting was for business purposes only, to provide a plan for obtaining cheaper coal, and not a rally to protest against existing conditions. Dr. F. F. Whittier of Brookline acted as secretary and stated that the Consumers' Coöperative Company, an established concern, could sell coal for 35 cents under the market price. James H. Stark said that what is wanted is a reduction of $3 or $4 a ton.

It was voted to have a stock association, with 10,000 shares at $5 a share, to incorporate under the laws of Massachusetts and to declare dividends on the capital stock and then distribute profits among the members in accordance with the amount of their patronage. The association is to have seven directors.

RECORD - SEP-16-1917

Viscount Ishii Is Tired But Happy

Visitor Tells Record Woman Boston Japanese Flag Display Is Best Seen

By Hazel Canning

"We are actively at work with the Allies—our warships have patrolled the Pacific, keeping it safe for shipping," and—

"I am very tired, but I am—how do you say it—happy to be tired."

Viscount Kujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, in the Governor's reception room at the State House, smilingly began a little description of his American impressions with this human confession.

About him were grouped all manner of civil, state, city, and military officials, from the Governor of the State down.

About him were his countrymen, some in uniform, some in conventional dress clothes, with imposing gold and red badges on their coat fronts. The Viscount himself, in civilian costume badge bedecked, under the mothering, hovering, lovering guardianship of Mayor Curley, who lingered close from the time the train arrived at the South Station through all the stages of the journey to the State House, told a little of what he had seen here in America.

Message From Japan

"My chief mission," said he, "was to take a personal message from the Emperor of Japan to your President Wilson. When you ask if I think my mission has been successful, I must emphatically reply that it has been—most successful, for that message was delivered safely by me some time ago in Washington.

"The next charge given me by my Imperial master, the Emperor, was to visit as many of the leading cities as I could, and to speak with as many of the leading citizens of each city as I could, to assure them of good feeling of their allies, the Japanese, and to take the message from them back to Japan—a message of increased friendliness and good will.

"'Has my mission been successful?' It has been most successful. Now as to your Boston. Will you permit me to say that we Japanese feel more warmly towards Boston and Philadelphia than perhaps any other American cities. It is because so many of our young men have received their education here—that is why. Of course with New York there is a strong bond, too, but that is rather a commercial bond.

Honored By Display

"Now let me add another word. I—we—the members of my party, have been most deeply touched by your friendly display of our Japanese emblem; everywhere on the road from the station to your State House have we seen it. Please say this—in no other city has it been so often seen as here in Boston on a rainy day.

"I also hear that 5000 of your school children would have sung to us, but for the rain. We regret that the weather was too unfavorable for that. It is our loss."

Which ended mere politenesses. Now the ambassador is a man rather short, a gentleman given to smiling warmly, quiet, almost sunny of voice, if you can interpret the "sunny" to mean something bland and yet characterful, a man of poise and savoir faire.

The next question was broached by a woman who quaked in her shoes, even as she asked it.

All Americans will remember reading charges that the Japanese have not been such active allies in the war as yet, that few Japanese troops have crossed to France. I spoke to the Viscount of that.

"When are your people going to take a more active part in hostilities?" I asked, "when——?"

The Ambassador had emphatic views on the subject. "We have been active allies since the very first that we took sides," said he.

Guarding the Pacific

"Look at the Pacific ocean; consider that ships pass safely, unmolested by submarine, by any onslaught of hostile foe, and then you will know that the part my country has played in patroling the Pacific is no small part—is very large indeed.

"Since, for all that any traveler could tell who sails the Pacific, there is no war and no enemy. If this were not the case the cause of the Allies would suffer even more than you might imagine."

An Ambassador who is a diplomat, a scholar and a gentleman spoke with conviction. And then city potentates, heretofore hovering, came up and Viscount Kujiro Ishii, who "is happy to be tired," began on one of the objects of his mission as described by himself, "to convey to your leading cities, and to your leading citizens, friendly messages from Japan."

SEP-19-1917

HEATH HEAD OF SAFETY COMMITTEE

Victor A. Heath, vice-president of the Roxbury Board of Trade and a member of the furniture concern known as Frank Ferdinand, Inc., yesterday accepted his election as chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee to succeed Maj. P. F. O'Keefe.

He was elected Monday by the executive committee. Yesterday he formally accepted the office in a letter to Mayor Curley.

The new chairman is president of the Roxbury Boys' Club and president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Assn. He served five years in the regular Army and rose to the rank of sergeant, three years being spent in the Philippine Islands. He also served in the Spanish-American war.

SEP-20-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley is not going to forget the young soldiers from his old stronghold, Ward 12, as to every one of the 60 who are to leave for Ayer Sunday afternoon will be presented personally by him an appropriate gift tomorrow evening in the Ward 12 Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine sts. The relatives and friends of the boys have also been invited to attend the affair.

Dr. Philip Castleman, it is said on excellent authority, will be appointed a deputy health commissioner within a few days. Dr. Castleman has been engaged in bacteriological work in the City Health Department for many years, and since the resignation of Deputy Health Commr. Stack several months ago, he has been in charge of the bacteriological laboratory.

Miss Alice Leonard, who has acted as supervisor of the City Hall exchange for the last several years, has been made operator of Mayor Curley's private branch exchange. Miss Leonard is an intimate friend of the Curley family. She was Mrs. Curley's bridesmaid. She succeeds Miss Mary B. Callahan who recently resigned.

Monthly statistics just completed indicate that 10 city employees died during July and that none retired or were discharged from municipal service, which is a record breaker.

An appropriate memento of the recent visit of the Kilties to Boston as the guests of the city was received yesterday by Mayor Curley from the Canadians in the form of a morocco-bound copy of a special edition of "The Breach of the Heather." Incidentally the letter accompanying the gift says that the regiment now is known as the Kilties of America instead of the Kilties of New Brunswick, because of the large number of boys from the States now in the contingent.

SEP-18-1917

O'KEEFE RESIGNS PUBLIC OFFICE

Chairman of Safety Committee Says Private Business Requires His Time

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, yesterday sent his resignation to Mayor Curley. In his letter of resignation Maj. O'Keefe says that he finds it impossible to devote every minute of his time to committee work, as it is necessary for him to devote some time to his own business.

The resignation was accepted and Mayor Curley immediately called a special meeting of the executive committee to choose his successor. Maj. O'Keefe succeeded former Admiral Francis T. Bowles who resigned to work with the U. S. Shipping Board in Washington. The chairman receives no salary.

RECORD - SEP - 17 - 1917

Curley Celebrates City's Birthday as Sculptor's Guest

Mayor Curley observed the 287th anniversary of the birth of Boston today by dining with C. S. Paola, the sculptor who has just completed modelling the Mayor's bust.

Boston was settled in 1630, but the original name of Trimountaine was not changed to Boston until several months after its settlement. That was Sept. 7, 1630, old style, which makes the anniversary fall on Sept. 17.

SEP - 17 - 1917

A Mayoralty War

SEP 17 1917

If the promises are fulfilled, it looks as if Boston might have war brought to its very doors before the next city year begins. The promise of a determined fight by Congressman James A. Gallivan against Mayor Curley for the Mayoralty opens out a prospect for war in generous and large doses.

The entrance of Mr. Gallivan into the Mayoralty field injects ginger into a somewhat slumbering situation. If the primary fight narrows down to a Gallivan-Curley race, Bostonians may look forward to a "war to the finish." It is to be hoped, however, that it will be a fight of principles and merits, and not of vituperation, mere personalities and the airing of petty discords.

Two candidates for office going at each other like Tom cats in a midnight alley furnish a very picturesque and exciting municipal event, but this can never compensate for losing sight of real issues. We do not at all say that Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Curley will thus claw each other's eyes out. What we have in mind is possibilities. We should be entirely reconciled to the loss of campaign picturesqueness if those who feel called upon to run for Mayor this time will do so with a proper regard for the real issues at stake.

SEP - 17 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley declines to comment on Congressman Gallivan's entry into the mayoralty race, but, of course, he has decided opinions on the subject. One of his friends says that the Mayor regards the announcement as one of the finest jokes of the season. The prevailing opinion in City Hall is that Gallivan will pull out of the contest within another month.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald continues to decline to mention the name of his successor in his weekly publication, "The Republic." Curley's name suddenly disappeared from the columns of the paper about two months ago, but for months before that time Fitz promised an interesting campaign this fall.

SEP 17 1917

Rep. Dan Casey of Ward 10, South Boston, is one of the many candidates for re-election to the House who promises himself a seat on Beacon Hill for another year, and he is one of the many who can have the Mayor's backing if he wants it.

Rep. Dan Young of Ward 11, who is out for a second term in the House, is almost a daily caller at the Mayor's Gate. Although only 23 years old, Rep. Young is a capable instructor in one of the best known local institutions of learning, and an eloquent speaker.

SEP - 17 - 1917

NO PARADE

SEP 17 1917

We have not been able to discover the military reasons why Boston, alone among the large cities, has not been permitted to witness a parade of its departing soldiers and thus to give vent to its feelings. There have been inspiring parades in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, without, so far as we can learn, any serious damage to the cause. In view of the readiness with which this community and this section have responded to all calls, we regret this appearance of discrimination; and though willing to believe that it rests on sound reasons, wish that for the public's satisfaction these could be revealed.

The G. A. R. parade showed something of what Boston can do when stirred; but, notable as it was as a demonstration of patriotic emotion, it would undoubtedly be eclipsed if the folk hereabouts could join in one grand farewell to its young men who are to go to Ayer. Boston, to be sure, does not need the excitement of parades to keep its loyalty up. But, traditions to the contrary, Boston is human; and it surely would like to let itself indulge in one tumultuous exhibition.

However, orders are orders. We're not complaining, understand. We're just regretful. And possibly a bit sore. Can you blame us?

SEP - 17 - 1917

Schooling for Immigrants

SEP 17 1917

To the Editor:

The Day School for Immigrants of the City of Boston offers to those non-English speaking people who do not work during the day an excellent opportunity to learn English.

Instruction is given by experienced teachers in English, the conversation of the classroom being based on topics of immediate interest to the pupils—concerning civics, sanitation, hygiene, the home, education, the opportunities of the country, etc.

Special Citizenship Classes are about to be established in the school. The coure will consist of practical instruction in civics, United States history and geography, city, State and National government. It is realized that this instruction will fill a long felt want on the part of those men who wish to take out their second papers for naturalization, but who are not properly informed concerning government history, etc.

All classes are free and meet every day (in the morning 8.45 to 10:45—in the afternoon 2.45 to 4.45).

Application for membership should be made at once to the office of the Day School for Immigrants, 48 Boylston st., E. D. Hodson, instructor in charge of the English classes.

M. J. Downey,
Acting Director Evening and Continuation Schools.

SEP - 17 - 1917

ITALIANS PLAN TO CELEBRATE REUNIFICATION

Fifty Societies Are to Participate in Big Program

The Italians of Boston have arranged an elaborate program for the celebration of "The Reunification of Italy," which comes on Thursday, Sept. 20. Parades, banquets and a mass meeting at Tremont Temple are the features of the celebration.

Fifty Italian societies will assemble at North End Park, and bearing torchlights, will march around the Italian quarter and thence to Tremont Temple. After the parade many of the societies will hold banquets.

At Tremont Temple A. D. Mollica will preside, and addresses will be made by Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley. The singing of patriotic songs by a chorus, under Miss Margherita Fiske, an address on the significance of the day by A. F. Macaluso; "Italy of Today, with a Thought of Democracy," by Dr. Rocco V. Brindisi; an address by Rev. Enrico Sartorio, and "Italy Reborn," by Miss Amy Bernardy, will complete the program.

A committee of prominent Italians has been formed in order to arrange for a demonstration in honor of the Italian-American conscripts to Camp Devens at Ayer. The observance will take place on the day the 40 p.c. quota departs from this city. A banquet and an automobile parade through the North End and the presentation of a little token to every drafted Italian-American will be features of the evening. The committee in charge of the ceremonies includes: Chairman Peter Porter, Sec. Frank Ciambelli, Dr. D. A. Costa, Vincent Brogna, Edward Scigliano, Felix Marcella and Rocco Leone.

The Committee on the Orphans and War Widows of Italy will send this week to Prince di Udine, who recently was honored in Boston and who is now in Italy, the sum of $3000. More will follow, in that $10,000 has been promised. The committee is headed by Frank Ciambelli. A. G. Stabile of 176 North st. is the treasurer.

HERALD - SEP-17-1917

THE MAYORALTY

Who is the unknown individual whom the Good Government Association is grooming for mayor?

The foregoing question, in various forms of expression, is heard frequently nowadays. The city election will take place in three months. Mayor Curley will be a candidate to succeed himself and to establish a Boston record of eight years in the mayor's office, but the Traveler has no method of fixing the identity of the citizen who, in the opinion of the Good Government Association, is entirely worthy of receiving its support and indorsement.

The Traveler remembers, however, that the Good Government Association has been singularly and consistently unsuccessful in its selection of mayoral candidates. For that reason the Traveler doubts one current report, which is to the effect that the association will attach its certificate of merit to Edwin Upton Curtis.

The Traveler doubts that report because of the fact that in all probability if Mr. Curtis should be nominated and supported by those who oppose Mr. Curley, Mr. Curtis would be elected; but, supporting him, the Good Government Association would destroy its hard-earned reputation as an indefatigable backer of unsuccessful candidates for mayor.

SEP-16-1917

CITY REQUIRES 74,011 TONS COAL

Mayor Sends Detailed Report to Fuel Administrator at Washington.

SCHOOLS NEED 18,500 TONS

At the request of National Fuel Administrator Garfield, Mayor Curley last night forwarded to Washington detailed reports showing that a grand total of 21,700 tons anthracite coal, including 4700 tons for the schools, and 52,311 bituminous, including 13,800 for the schools, constitute the city's needs to carry it through the financial year.

Not a Bid Received.

A statement from Acting Superintendent of Supplies O'Hearn recites that aside from the schools, 51,000 bituminous and 20,000 tons of antharcite were required by the departments during the fiscal year beginning May 1, and that although bids have been advertised for five times, the first time as long ago as March 29, not a bid has been received.

There have been several conferences with coal dealers, the first on April 20, when they informed the mayor that "it would be impossible for the city to obtain its year's supply on account of the shortage of labor, transportation difficulties and fear that the government might commandeer their coal supply, and also on account of the stringency of the city of Boston specifications."

Subsequent conferences have been as futile, although a committee of coal dealers was appointed to confer with the acting superintendent of supplies and the corporation counsel to draw up acceptable specifications.

In reply to Dr. Garfield's questions as to what dealers have been furnishing the city with coal, Acting Superintendent of Supplies O'Hearn states that the Batchelder Bros. Company on May 1, 1916, made a contract with the city for furnishing semi-bituminous and anthracite needed in the various public buildings, but this contract expired April 30 last, and all contracts for soft coal for the year 1916 also expired then.

The Batchelder Bros. Company has supplied anthracite and semi-bituminous since for the public buildings at the market price, plus an additional charge for housing, and have given assurances that they will continue so to do; and will continue to furnish New River coal, short ton, delivered $9. Prices paid the Batchelder company last year were $6.25 for furnace and $6.75 for egg or stove against $9.50 for all sizes now.

For the Long Island Hospital, the city has been obliged to pay $10.26 per gross ton alongside. Prices paid have varied from $8.25 to $12.06 per gross ton for New River and from $8.25 to $10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania.

On July 2, an appeal was made to the public safety committee, but the reply was that the committee could be of no assistance, and was more interested in getting the coal to New England than in obtaining low prices.

Business Agent Keogh's report for the school department shows that although the school committee has advertised twice, and held a conference with the coal dealers, no bids have resulted. The schools need 13,800 tons bituminous and 4700 anthracite, and 12 different coal dealers have offered varying amounts of both kinds, to a total of 3070 anthracite and 8100 bituminous, at $9.25 plus 50 cents for delivery for the former, and $9.75 plus 50 cents for delivery for the latter.

SEP-17-1917

Mayor Needn't Be Saint, but Must Be on the Level

Mrs. Florence G. Farnsworth, 6 Franklin terrace, Hyde Park, was the winner of the box seats at Saturday's matinee performance of "Everywoman," at the Boston Opera House, for sending in the best letter received by the Traveler before 9 o'clock Saturday morning, telling what Boston's next mayor should do. She says:

Wanted—a mayor,—no saint, understand;
But a clean, manly man, who on every hand
Serves God and the people, regardless of race;
Who carries his patriotism stamped on his face.
Our money he spends with the greatest of care
For our streets, schools and poor, each getting their share.
He is big, brave, manly and true,
And does what is right, on draft has not pity—
Do you think we might elect such a one for our city?

The winner of the box for the evening was Mrs. Henry E. Fenton, 11 Whittemore terrace, Upham's Corner, who said, among many other interesting things, "Receiving the salary of a highly competent business manager, he should study to put the city's affairs on the basis of efficiency seen in big business houses."

Each day this week the Traveler will present a pair of seats to each of the writers of the six best suggestions received during the day. This means six chances for you to win each day—all we want is an idea, and you must have many of them on this important shbject each day.

Write us in a few words—

WHAT SHOULD THE NEXT MAYOR OF BOSTON DO?

SEP-17-1917

Keefe Resigns as Head of City Safety Committee

Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe has resigned as chairman of the Boston public safety committee. In his letter of resignation he recalls that in accepting the chairmanship he reserved the privilege of an early resignation if he found the duties too exacting, and this has been his experience.

Maj. O'Keefe resigns both as chairman and as a member. A meeting of the executive committee of the public safety committee has been called to fill the vacancy. There may be difficulty, as the position demands practically all the time of the incumbent.

SEP-15-1917

It was Mr. Gallivan, as you remember, who replied, when Mayor Curley announced that he was going to Washington to get something that the Boston congressmen should have got, that the only thing the mayor could get in Washington was the next train home.

JOURNAL - SEP-17-1917.

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday night, Sept. 16, 1917.

Dear Mike:

The Good Government Association at present makes me think of a railroad locomotive, off the track, upside down, wheels going around furiously and whistle tooting away, and yet not going ahead an inch.

The Goo-Goos are bustling around frantically and yet they are not getting anywhere. The most logical men to run for mayor are all keeping away from the Goo-Goos, regarding the laurel crown of the G. G. A. indorsement with a suspicious eye, as though they thought the laurel was poison ivy.

Money is scarce, too. The highbrows who usually come across with $500 or $1000 for the Goo-Goos seem to have writers' cramp this year when it comes to writing a check, and as far as dipping in their pockets is concerned, they seem to be handcuffed. What with the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, Belgians, French orphans, starving Poland, the high cost of rum and the tax on incomes and profits, the Back Bay's fat purse seems to have been drained until at present it resembles little Harold's toy balloon after he stuck the pin in it.

Up to last Monday night there was talk that the Goo-Goos intended to indorse Sheriff Jack Keliher. But there was a glorious crash at a secret conference at the City Club that took all the Keliher wind out of the sails of Secretary Bob Bottomly and Edmund Billings. As you know, the Goo-Goo organization is run by five men, and one of these five sat on the Keliher proposition much as an elephant might sit on a peanut shell. He said that he didn't care how much Bottomly and Billings might think of Keliher, that Keliher would never get the Goo-Goo indorsement.

And that settled it. As a matter of fact, Keliher is worth about 20 of some of the men the Goo-Goos have indorsed for public office, but a little thing like that means nothing in the pure young life of certain Goo-Goo leaders.

Want Peters to Run

The handful of men who run the Goo-Goo organization seem to want Andy Peters to run. Andy has oodles of money. But I understand that Andy has said (more power to him) that, if he runs, he will run as Andy Peters and not as the Goo-Goos' hand-picked marionette.

It is hard to figure out just what the matter is with the Goo-Goos, but my guess is that the organization is suffering with political gout.

There is a lot of talk of a new reform organization, to be formed with a membership of every reformer in Boston who is disgusted with the high-handed methods of certain of the Goo-Goo leaders, and that among the active members will be Tom Kenny, Walter Ballantyne, John Attridge and a few other men of political strength who quit the Goo-Goo ranks after refusing to be told what they must and must not do while in office.

Some of the men who claim to be powers in the Good Government Association have about as much right to try and reform politics as John Dever has a right to try and qualify as a toe dancer. State street, the Back Bay, the Chamber of Commerce and the big real estate manipulators are not the only people who should have the say in matters of reform.

All this may sound rather bitter and unkind toward some of our rich reformers, Mike, but it's true, nevertheless.

You probably read in Saturday's papers about Jim Gallivan being a candidate for mayor. If Gallivan stays in the fight to the finish (which I haven't the slightest idea that he will) he will make it possible for a third candidate to win; because I think he would rip a beautiful hole in the heart of Curley's strength with the gang.

Keep Eye on Johnny Fitz

There is one baby to keep your eye on every minute, and that baby is Johnny Fitz. I think more and more that Fitz will jump into the fight at the last minute with his customary spectacular and grandstand methods, induce all other candidates to back him and then give Jim Curley the wildest give-and-take gutter fight that this city ever saw. Every rally would be one of those old-fashioned type, where you rip off the leg of your chair when you sit down and hold it in your right hand until you either land home or in the hospital.

The spirit is in the air already. Last Thursday Curley was asked to aid a charitable fund by auctioning off a cod on Boston Common. There was a big crowd there, and Curley picked up a good-sized cod and stuck his finger in the eye of the fish (just the way they do in a street fight). A rummy in the crowd saw the finger go in the fish's eye and muttered sympathetically, "The poor fish."

A man side of him thought he was calling Curley a poor fish and promptly slugged him back of the ear. And the election is more than three months away!

Lewis R. Sullivan, who is fighting Senator "Diamond Jim" Timility for Governor's Council, is going to get plugged back of the ear by some of Timilty's gang if he keeps on, I'm thinking. His newest line of bull is to kid Timilty about being a highbrow. Here is a sample of what he pulled at one rally:

"Our old friend, the senator, is rich now," he shouted. "He's forgotten what work is like. Years ago, if you gave him a shovel, he'd spit on his hands like a true Irishman and go to work. If you gave him a shovel now he'd sprinkle a little cologne on his hands with an eye-dropper."

If Lewis keeps pedling that line of junk some of "Diamond Jim's" gang will use a bottle over his skull for a nut-cracker, and it won't be a perfume bottle, either. And a guy that's been crowned with a bottle usually does the rest of his campaigning from a hospital cot, with a nurse as an audience.

Curley Posing for Statue

Curley is posing for a statue these days and it's a scream. An Italian sculptor, who rejoices in the name of Cartaino Sciarrino Paolo, has been spending a few hours every day in the mayor's office "sculping" the mayor out of clay, and he works right ahead while Curley is talking with visitors.

Curley will be busily engaged talking some serious problem with a man, who is whispering confidentially, when over will stride the sculptor. He will bend over and peer through his glasses inside of Curley's ear, for all the world like some suspicious mother trying to find out if her small boy has done a good job with soap and water before starting for school.

The visitor will imagine the man is a nut and gaze pop-eyed at him, forgetting everything he was talking about. Then the sculptor will stride back to the statue, run his finger into the clay ear and wiggle it around. A few mintues later he will return to where Curley is talking and again glare at Curley's ear, cocking his head from side to side like a rooster.

On another occasion he will get in front of Curley and stare at his jaw until even Curley gets fidgety. Then he'll walk back to the clay statue and give it a slap on the jaw to reduce some bump. If he ever mates a mistake some day and glares at the statue and then tries to alter Curley's jaw he'll get an awful shock. Curley'd probably think he meant it and wring his neck until his Adam's apple would trickle cider.

Your stockin'-foot pal,
PETE.

P. S.—City Colector Curley received $20 through the mail a few days ago from some unknown person, who wrote: "Please give this to the conscience fund. It is money I cheated the city out of a few years ago. I hope others will follow my example." Sufferin' catfish, Mike, just imagine it! If everybody who ever cheated the city out of any money should return it there would be enough coin in the city treasury to float a Liberty Loan.

Your s-f pal, P.

SEP-17-1917

MAYOR ASKS U. S. FIX COAL PRICE

Once again Mayor Curley has appealed to Dr. Harry C. Garfield, the federal fuel administrator, for help in relieving the local coal situation. The mayor wishes to make sure of an adequate supply for all city buildings, including the schools.

Yesterday he found that two contractors wanted $9.25 per ton to supply the schools, with an extra charge of 50 cents per ton for putting it in. Although the mayor has no authority in the matter of school purchases, he wired Dr. Garfield asking for the fixing of a fair price in Boston.

The supply in the school bins is exceedingly low, and this situation prompted the mayor's action upon his return from the White mountains.

RECORD - SEP - 17 - 1917

GALLIVAN NEEDS SUPPORT OF G. C. A. TO WIN MAYORALTY RACE

Victory for Curtis Seen if Congressman Does Not Have This Backing

SEP 17 1917

Only the financial and political support of the Good Government Association can bring about the election of James A. Gallivan as Mayor of the City of Boston. This is the prevailing opinion among the local political experts. By announcing his candidacy for chief executive of City Hall, the Congressman created a great stir and surprise among his many Boston friends.

He had been advised not to enter the Mayoralty contest. Unless he obtains the backing of the G. G. A. it is thought that he will not only be defeated himself but will also bring about the defeat of Mayor Curley, and possibly bring about the election of ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis.

Of course, it cannot be denied that the Congressman has elements of strength. He is a good talker and vote-getter in the South Boston district. His friendships in other parts of the city would also help him. These facts, however, do not make certain that he would be elected Mayor.

The friends of Mr. Curtis would be glad to have Mr. Gallivan remain in the field; they feel sure that their candidate would be indorsed by the Good Government Association, and that under those circumstances he would defeat both Mayor Curley and Congressman Gallivan, who would divide the Democratic vote.

There are many Democrats who are opposed to Mayor Curley but do not look with satisfaction to the election of Mr. Curtis in the coming Mayoralty campaign. They realize that the ex-Mayor is closely identified with the old-line Republican organization in the State, and that, no matter how much he might try to be, and even succeed in being, a good Mayor, he would do what he could to promote the welfare of his own party in Boston.

The Democratic leaders in Boston are not disposed to let nonpartisanship go quite as far as that. They are beginning to see that under normal conditions Democratic State candidates have a fair chance of being elected in Massachusetts; the large vote cast last Fall for Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and for John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, encourages the Democrats to believe that they can frequently carry Massachusetts. With that prospect in view they are not willing to stand by and permit the Republican State organization to profit by control of the Boston City Hall.

For these reasons many Democrats who desire the defeat of Mayor Curley and are personally friendly towards Congressman Gallivan will hesitate to indorse the latter's candidacy unless they can be assured that he will have the support of the Good Vovernment Assn. Their inclination is to look for a Democratic candidate who will be indorsed by that organization.

If, however, the leaders in the Good Government Assn., the men whose advice is generally followed by the other members, have told Mr. Gallivan that they will support him, not only with their indorsement but also with their money, he will probably be the only candidate against Mayor Curley. The financial question is by no means unimportant; the experts figure that an effective campaign for the Mayoralty of Boston will call for the expenditure of at least $25,000.

Those who are opposed to Mayor Curley have been criticised because they have delayed the selection of a candidate to run against him. Many men have been suggested, but no one has been agreed on, and it may be that Mr. Gallivan, believing that it was high time the opposition to the Mayor was focused, decided to announce his candidacy and thus bring matters to a crisis.

Some of the men who will be the leaders in the movement to overthrow the Mayor do not, however, see the need for haste in choosing a candidate to oppose him at the polls. They point out that the candidates for Governor of Massachusetts have not yet been nominated, although the election comes on Nov. 6, and that that campaign will cover the whole State: the Mayor of Boston will not be elected until a month later, and the candidates for that office do not have to go outside this city in order to meet all the voters. Sufficient time, therefore, remains for the conduct of the anti-Curley campaign.

During the past few weeks ex-Congressman Andrew J. Peters has been suggested, probably oftener than any one else, as one of the strongest candidates who could be found to run against Mayor Curley. Mr. Peters is a Democrat, he would without much doubt be indorsed by the Good Government Association, and ample funds would be placed at his disposal. He has not made up his mind whether or not to enter the field this year.

Others who have been considered as possible candidates are Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court, Postmaster William F. Murray, Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald and Thomas J. Kenny, who ran against Mayor Curley when he was elected to the office he now holds.

This list of names does not include that of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who would be, as many people believe, the strongest possible candidate against Mayor Curley. Even Mr. Fitzgerald, running against Mayor Curley and also against a candidate who had been indorsed by the Good Government Association, could hardly expect to be elected.

Many of the ex-Mayor's friends believe that the Good Government Association would indorse him, or, at least, would refrain from putting a third candidate in the field if the present Mayor and the former Mayor were opponents at the polls; either of those alternatives would be satisfactory to the Fitzgerald supporters. It is by no means beyond the range of possibility that Mr. Fitzgerald may enter the fight. If he and Mayor Curley are the rival candidates, the campaign will attract the attention of every citizen of Boston.

SEPT - 17 - 1917

COAL SUPPLY IS 73,311 TONS SHORT

SEP 17

Mayor Reports to Coal Dictator On City's Fuel Requirements for the Winter

18,500 TONS NECESSARY TO HEAT CITY SCHOOLS

The startling fact that a grand total of 21,000 tons of anthracite coal, including 4700 tons for the school; and 52,311 bituminous, of which 13,300 is required for the schools, constitute the present needs of the city to carry it through the winter, was made known in the report transmitted by Mayor Curley to Coal Administrator Harry A. Garfield at Washington.

Although several dealers have given assurance that they will provide the city with coal in small quantities whenever the emergency requires, they are demanding market prices which, it is contended by the Mayor, are far too high for the city to pay. Despite the great quantity of coal the city stands read to purchase, it finds that in a majority of cases it is unable to obtain a suitable figure.

It is hoped by Mayor Curley that as a result of the report sent to Fuel Administrator Garfield, wholesale coal merchants of Massachusetts will be compelled to furnish what coal the city needs at a price far below what they now ask.

"The city," writes Supt. of Supplies O'Hearn, "has been obliged to buy coal in the open market for the Long Island Hospital at $10.26 per gross ton alongside. It was also necessary to buy coal for the City Hospital, and Batchelder Bros. Co. agreed to furnish coal necessary to keep the hospital going at a price of $9 per short ton delivered for New River coal.

"On July 2 the acting superintendent of supplies sought relief from the Public Safety Committee on the high prices he was compelled to pay for coal, but they could be of no assistance to him, saying that they were more interested in getting the coal to New England than they were in securing low prices.

"Since then the city has purchased about 14,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal, and is still trying to purchase 38,000 tons for the remainder of the fiscal year. The city has been obliged to pay from $8.25 to $12.06 per gross ton for New River and from $8.25 to $10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania coal.

"The soft coal proposition is more serious, considering that after five

Contynued last Page.

SEP-17-1917

public advertisements we have been unable to contract for the remainder of the year's supply, and we are forced to buy in the open market and pay whatever price dealers care to charge in order to keep the various institutions supplied with the coal necessary to heat their plants."

Business Agent Keogh's report for the School Department shows that, although the School Committee has advertised twice and held a conference wtih the coal dealers, no bids have resulted.

Mr. O'Hearn submitted a letter from Business Agent William T Keogh of the School Committee, showing that there is still a shortage of 6430 tons of coal for use of the schools, despite every effort to obtain it, even at market prices. The School Committee managed to purchase 17,337 tons of bituminous and 7813 tons of anthracite coal.

Of this total obtained by the schools, 8100 tons of bituminous and 3970 of anthracite were purchased in small lots from 12 different dealers at the following terms: Bituminous, $9.25 a ton for delivery on sidewalks, plus 50 cents a ton for putting into the bins; anthracite, $9.50 a ton on sidewalks, plus 50 cents a ton for putting in.

All were short tons of 2000 pounds—as against the long ton of 2250 pounds which the city, and other wholesale buyers usually get. The only exception in price was for West Roxbury, where the rate for anthracite coal was $9.25 a ton, plus 40 cents for housing.

For city departments, other than schools, there is now a shortage of 38,511 tons of bituminous and 16,250 tons of anthracite. Of bituminous, the City Hospital needs 9038 tons, the House of Correction at Deer Island 4556, the pumping station at Calf Pasture 4902, the ferries 5416, Long Island Hospital 1599 tons, police and fire boats 3000 tons, and public buildings 10,000

SEP-15-1917

GALLIVAN MAY FAIL TO LAND ENDORSEMENT

Curley Refuses to Make Comment

"Goo-Goos" May Oppose Election of New Candidate

"Congressman James A. Gallivan will never get the endorsement of the Good Government Assn. He is not the type of man that the 'Goo-Goos' want. If he defeats Mayor Curley this fall, his victory must be regarded as a 'gang' victory, the same victory that Curley expects, as he also could never get the Goo Goo endorsement," said a prominent politician today when questioned regarding the South Boston Congressman's announcement that he is a candidate in the Mayoralty contest "unflinchingly and to the finish."

Mayor Curley has nothing to say. When asked this morning if he cared to express any opinion on the Gallivan candidacy, Mayor Curley only smiled and said: "I have nothing to say," and when he was reminded that Gallivan is the first man to come out in the open and definitely state that he is in the fight, the Mayor again smiled and contended that he, Gallivan, is only one of about 15 who have made such a statement.

It is true that Gallivan is one of a score or more that have been mentioned as Curley's possible opponent this fall, but his name has not been more strongly and more frequently mentioned than the names of former Mayor Fitzgerald, James J. Storrow, former Asst. U. S. Treas. Andrew J. Peters, former Councillor Thomas J. Kenny and several others.

So far as the "Goo-Goos" are concerned, however, according to a well known politician, who is not a member of that organization nor a close friend of Mayor Curley, they will not endorse Gallivan.

With this announcement of Gallivan's, many eyes again are turning toward former Councillor Kenny of South Boston, who was defeated by Mayor Curley four years ago. It appears to be the general opinion in City Hall circles that Kenny is stronger than Gallivan and would accept the endorsement of the "Goo-Goos" under certain conditions. Kenny, on the other hand, has nothing to say personally or for publication, which leads many to believe that the statement that he is seriously considering another run in the same fight is not unfounded.

Some wiseacres go so far as to say that if Curley is opposed by a "gang" candidate like himself and a man of Kenny's type, it will mean the splitting of the gang vote and a victory with a walk by the reform candidate.

Meanwhile the "Goo Goos" are keeping their emissaries busy in an effort to locate a strong reform candidate, but up to today they apparently have been unable to decide upon a choice.

SEP-17-1917

GALLIVAN NEEDS SUPPORT OF G. G. A.

Experts Concede Defeat for Mayor Unless Backed by This Body

DECISION TO ENTER FIELD CAUSED SURPRISE

Victory for Curtis Seen If Congressman Does Not Heed Advice

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Politicians Friendly

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Some of the men who will be the leaders in the movement to overthrow the Mayor do not, however, see the need for haste in choosing a candidate to oppose him at the polls. They point out that the candidates for Governor of Massachusetts have not yet been nominated, although the election comes on Nov. 6, and that that campaign will cover the whole State; the Mayor of Boston will not be elected until a month later, and the candidates for that office do not have to go outside this city in order to meet all the voters. Sufficient time, therefore, remains for the conduct of the anti-Curley campaign.

During the past few weeks ex-Congressman Andrew J. Peters has been suggested, probably oftener than any one else, as one of the strongest candidates who could be found to run against Mayor Curley. Mr. Peters is a Democrat, he would without much doubt be indorsed by the Good Government Association, and ample funds would be placed at his disposal. He has not made up his mind whether or not to enter the field this year.

Others who have been considered as possible candidates are Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court, Postmaster William F. Murray, Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald and Thomas J. Kenny, who ran against Mayor Curley when he was elected to the office he now holds.

This list of names does not include that of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who would be, as many people believe, the strongest possible candidate against Mayor Curley. Even Mr. Fitzgerald, running against Mayor Curley and also against a candidate who had been indorsed by the Good Government Association, could hardly expect to be elected.

Many of the ex-Mayor's friends believe that the Good Government Association would indorse him, or, at least, would refrain from putting a third candidate in the field if the present Mayor and the former Mayor were opponents at the polls; either of those alternatives would be satisfactory to the Fitzgerald supporters. It is by no means beyond the range of possibility that Mr. Fitzgerald may enter the fight. If he and Mayor Curley are the rival candidates, the campaign will attract the attention of every citizen of Boston.

SEP-18-1917

ISHII LAUDS AMERICA IN SPEECH HERE

SEP 18 1917

Jap Mission Gets Warm Welcome

Rain Spoils Part of Program Arranged for Reception

"Japan owes much to Massachusett and Boston. We have learned from you at home, and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage."

This was the greeting of the Imperial Japanese Mission to Boston, as voiced by Viscount Kujiro Ishii, head of the mission, in an address before the Constitutional Convention at the State House today.

Viscount Ishii and his colleagues from Tokio were presented to the Convention by Gov. McCall after the Japanese guests had toured the downtown streets in their trip from the South Station. A reception not less warm than that accorded to the represenatives of the other Allied nations who have visited Boston was given by the delegates as Viscount Ishii arose to speak.

"I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House, which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the walls of the corridors of fame," said Viscount Ishii.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country, but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan.

"Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impressions and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play at Cambridge.

Pays Harvard Tribute

"These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been great and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice for you have gathered from and sent to the furthest corners of the earth the most representative and best.

"In this connection you will permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a great New England gentleman whose name is well known to you and who will by all others from New England or elsewhere be ungrudgingly conceded a premier place among those who have worked unselfishly and effectively for the betterment of mankind.

"I refer to the late Henry Willard Denison, for over 30 years the guide, the counsellor and the friend of Japan. He was my friend and I cannot let this opportunity go by to say that I am honored by the memory of that friendship.

"Not only this, but he was the friend of Japan, and all Japan, from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the least among us, unite in laying tribute at his resting place on the hills above the capital.

"He was a great American who typified America in all his life and who has done more than all the rest of us to weld the bonds that he knew and I know must bind us. Rugged, strong, brave and independent, Denison lived and died an American and lived and died, his faith unfaltering in the future of our relationship."

Greeted by Japs

With rousing cheers by about 100 Japanese residents of Boston and about 1000 others assembled to greet Viscount Ishii and the Japanese Mission on their arrival at the South Station, the delegation arrived on time, and were met by Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Mayor Curley and a large committee of military, naval and civilian members.

After greetings from the Boston committee the guests were taken to automobiles and driven to the State House, where the chief reception of the day was extended by Gov. McCall and the Constitutional Convention.

Along the route of the parade of automobiles, several hundred cheered the mission and waved small Japanese flags which had been distributed by Boy Scouts.

Owing to the downpour of rain the street ovation was lacking the enthusiasm that has greeted the other foreign missions, but the continued cheering and the warm greetings at the State House were all that could be desired.

The street reception planned to be given by 5000 school children at Charles and Boylston sts. was abandoned because of the downpour.

Long before the train carrying the visitors was scheduled to arrive at the South Station, members of the local committee and the Japanese residents had assembled at the end of the depot outside of the last track on which the train arrived.

Play Jap Hymn

Members of Co. B and Co. F of the 101st Engineers lined the platform from the car containing the honored guests, to the archway where the automobiles were waiting.

Flags of the allied nations were draped around the depot and booths and as the delegation went through the gate to the strains of "Kimigayo," the national anthem of Japan, played by the military band of the engineers, the men of the escort stood at attention while the officers saluted.

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, representing the State, and Mayor Curley, for the city, with military escort, marched to the car of the visitors as soon as the train stopped and escorted the missionaries between the ranks of the soldiers lined at "present arms."

A huge American flag was draped over the gateway leading from the train shed to the outer depot, and as each went under, it was saluted.

Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, Ambassador at Washington, were among the first to leave the train and march to the waiting machines.

Viscount Ishii, Mayor Curley, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee, and A. B. Rudgo[illegible]

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American secretary to foreign legations, were ushered to the firts automobile and lead the march to the State House.

As the first machine drove to Summer st. extension to await the loading of the other autos, a crowd of about 200, waving the white and red flag of Japan, cheered the Viscount and his delegation.

Lead by a detail of mounted patrolmen the procession drove to Federal, Postoffice sq., Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon to the State House.

Flags On All Sides

All along the route the business houses were decorated with the Japanese flag and employes of the stores and offices cheered from the windows and doorways, while a few hundred lined the curbs and waved flags from beneath umbrellas.

At the corner of Tremont and Boylston sts. members of Co. F, returning to their armory on Columbus ave., via Essex st., met the advance of mounted police and acted as additional escort to the honored guests to Charles st., where they turned into Park sq.

At the State House a detachment of sailors of the Naval Reserve were lined in front of the Shaw monument and on both sides of the steps leading to the building, and the visitors marched between the lines to the Memorial Hall and to the Governor's office.

At the South Station Supt. Crowley had detailed Capt. King of headquarters with a large detail of men from downtown stations and several plain clothes men who followed in machines and will accompany the mission during their two-day stay in this city.

At the State House Chief Plunkett, with all the members of the State Police in uniform, greeted the delegation as they entered the door and paraded to the executive chamber.

In presenting the mission to the Constitutional Convention Gov. McCall said in part:—

"Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great power beyond the Pacific.

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people. What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Matsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader.

"For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow.

"It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization. The Western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control. Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have come to threaten us with mastery, and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves.

"They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone. They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will farmore than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of man.

"She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes.

"She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war.

"If we shall do that, the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the East and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

Other members of the delegation in automobiles with members of the committee were, His Excellency Ambassador Sato, Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and Larz Anderson, former ambassador to France, Vice Admiral Takeshita, Maj. Gen. Sugano, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, Capt. Robertson, U. S. N., and Masanio Hanimasa of San Francisco.

Following the reception by the Constitutional Convention the guests and committee visited the Public Library and inspected the Sargent paintings and then were taken to the home of Larz Anderson where luncheon was served.

This afternoon the Japanese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts was inspected and then the party was taken across the Charles River to Cambridge to inspect the new Technology buildings.

A reception by the Japanese residents will be tendered the mission at the Hotel Somerset this evening, following which the entire party will go to the Copley-Plaza Hotel where a banquet will be served with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

Tomororw the visitors will visit Harvard College and will inspect the Harvard regiment and college buildings as the guests of Pres. Lowell.

Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, with his daughter, will be among the reception committee, and Miss Rush will present a banner to Viscount Ishii. The party will later be taken to Ayer to inspect Camp Devens and the recruits for the new National Army.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO HONOR MISSION

Japanese Delegation to This Country to Be Feted During Stay Here

TENTATIVE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY MAYOR

SEP 19 1917

Mayor Curley announced last night the tentative program for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Mission which will arrive in Boston at 8.13 on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18, and will leave the city on the 12.30 a.m. train for Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The program as at present arranged will be as follows:—

Tuesday, Sept. 18

8.13 a.m.—Japanese War Mission will leave Newport, R. I., and arrive at South Station at 10.13 a.m., where they will be met by Mayor Curley and party of distinguished Boston citizens. Procession of automobiles will proceed through Federal st., Post Office sq., Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles, Beacon sts. to State House.

11 a.m.—Reception by Gov. McCall.

11.15 a.m.—Viscount Ishii will address the Constitutional Convention.

11.40 a.m.—Reception in Hall of Flags.

12 m.—Leave State House for Public Library.

12.15 p.m.—Inspection of Sargent paintings.

1 p.m.—Luncheon with Larz Anderson at "Weld,' Brookline.

2.30 p.m.—Leave Brookline for Museum of Fine Arts.

3 p.m.—Arrive Museum of Fine Arts for inspection of Japanese collection.

4.15 p.m.—Arrive Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5.15 p.m.—Reception at Hotel Somerset by Japanese residents.

5.45 p.m.—Leave for Copley-Plaza.

7 p.m.—Reception and banquet at Copley-Plaza, with addresses by Viscount Ishii, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others.

Wednesday, Sept. 19

8.20 a.m.—Informal breakfast.

9.20 a.m.—Leave for Harvard University.

11.10 a.m.—Leave for Groton, via Lexington and Concord Bridge.

1 p.m.—Arrive at Groton. Luncheon by Mayor Curley.

2.30 p.m.—Arrive at Ayer. Inspection of Camp Devens.

3.30 p.m.—Leave Ayer for Boston.

5.30 p.m.—Arrive in Boston.

7 p.m.—Dinner and address at City Club to 600 guests.

12.30 p.m.—Leave Boston for Washington.

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BARRY POSSIBLE CANDIDATE TO OPPOSE CURLEY

Would Run If "Right Type of Man" Does Not Volunteer.

SEP 18 1917

Former Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry of South Boston will be a candidate for mayor "if the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor James M. Curley."

His statement yesterday on the mayoralty situation was construed in political circles as meaning that he does not consider Congressman James A. Gallivan of South Boston, who announced his candidacy Friday evening, "the right type of man."

Inasmuch as these two South Boston leaders are in this frame of mind, with former President of the City Council Thomas J. Kenny of South Boston on the verge of entering the field as a "rational reform" candidate, South Boston today is in the limelight more prominently than it has been for many a year.

Mayor Curley was characterized by the former lieutenant governor as "a disappointment" yesterday, and he added, "It cost me 5000 votes at the following election for having backed Mayor Curley for office four years ago.

"It is about time that this city had a business administration instead of a political administration. A business administration is one that would operate primarily for the benefit of the whole people instead of a few.

"If the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor Curley for re-election, I will probably consent to make the sacrifice myself. It is a sacrifice, in my judgment, for the man of standing who becomes mayor of Boston and administers the office for the benefit of all the citizens without partiality, really does make a tremendous sacrifice."

The rumor-spreaders were busy at work yesterday boosting the name of City Clerk James Donovan as a Good Government Association candidate for mayor. The matter was quickly disposed of by City Clerk Donovan, however, who explained that The Journal's interview of a month ago in which he unqualifiedly denied any intention of even considering such a candidacy "still holds good, and will continue to hold good."

To those who approached him he said, "I am not a candidate, and will not be a candidate under any circumstances whatsoever. I am more than satisfied with the position of trust I now hold as city clerk of Boston."

SEP-11-1917

FITZ ASKS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BE PUT ON FARMS

SEP 11 1917

Wants Schools Closed Until Oct. 1 So Harvest Can Be Gathered.

Close the high schools of New England until Oct. 1, and send the boys out on the farms to harvest the tons of vegetables that are going to waste, is the suggestion of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. It is a paradox, Mr. Fitzgerald, in a letter to the newspapers, says, to call upon everybody to stint themselves at the table while millions of dollars' worth of food products will be wasted because of the misapplication of man power.

The letter follows:

"I write this letter to suggest that the newspapers take up the question of either closing the high schools until the first of October, so that the older boys could be let loose upon the farms, which are crying for help, or that the school committees in the different communities throughout New England be appealed to to call for volunteers in the high schools for this work.

"I understand that there is a great paucity of labor at the present time all over New England. In fact, I understand that hay has been abandoned right and left in many places, and that unless the young men of school age come forward hundreds of tons of garden produce will be abandoned.

"At a time like this it seems that special effort should be made to gather every bit of food that is being raised, and it seems to me that no particular harm would come to the schoolboys who would volunteer for this work for the next few weeks. In every other country that is fighting, young men of 18 and over are drafted for military purposes. Why not draft from the ranks of our young men over 18 those who are needed for the gathering of the tremendous harvest now coming into fruition?

"It is certainly a paradox to call upon everyone to stint themselves at the table while millions of dollars' worth of food products will be wasted because of the misapplication of man power.

"I hope this letter will serve the purpose of bringing full discussion of the farm labor situation in New England, and while it can be helped by school co-operation."

SEP-12-1917.

"SPITE FENCE" DESTROYED, TO BE REBUILT

Dorchester Man Wants to Stop Trespassing Until Street Is Finished.

The "spite fence" in Dorchester built on Levant street by Frederick J. Rockwell was destroyed while he was out of town last week, but at 10 o'clock this morning a new fence, 40 feet long and four feet high, will be erected. The builder will also offer a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons removing or destroying the barrier.

The trouble was started last July between Rockwell and another builder, Robert Hamilton, who have differed about the completion of Delano street, which runs off Levant. The fence was built to prevent people from traveling on the latter street, which has not been accepted by the city. The fence was destroyed and the posts stolen.

Hamilton said yesterday that he had a petition last spring, signed by everyone in the section save his opponent, urging the acceptance of the street, and that three weeks ago Mayor Curley assured him he would accept Levant street. He also claimed that the residents are greatly perturbed over the spite fence, as it prevents the delivery of household necessities. "The wires that supply Rockwell's house with light run across my house," he declared, "and if I were dirty in this matter I could have them removed and leave him in darkness."

Rockwell says that his only reason for stopping trespassers on his property is to get Hamilton to complete Delano street from its present dead end to Bowdoin street.

"Levant street," he said, "was built by me, and Delano street, as far as it is constructed, was built by Hamilton. If Hamilton will complete Delano street the city will accept both thoroughfares as public highways.

"I have built several houses on property developed by me, and Hamilton has constructed houses, but has not provided an exit from the buildings, and I am going to stop trespassing on my land until Delano street is completed."

The city refuses to accept the streets in their present condition. Levant street starts from Geneva avenue, and Rockwell wants the street made passable to Bowdoin street.

SEP-1-1917.

PLAN WELCOME TO JAPS

SEP 1 1917

Steps preliminary to the extending of a formal invitation by the city to the visiting Japanese mission will be discussed this forenoon at a conference of 100 prominent Boston business men in Mayor Curley's office.

SEP 1

STATE AND CITY UNITE IN GIVING BIG WELCOME TO ENVOYS OF THE MIKADO

SEP 18 1917

AMERICAN SEPT 18-1917

Tokio, Sept. 18.—Baron Megata is the head of the second mission which will go to the United States to discuss economic questions with American officials. Five officials and four business men will make up the remainder of the party.

Viscount Ishii and the other members of the Imperial Japanese Mission were given a flattering welcome today by the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on their arrival from Newport.

The heavy rain robbed the program of much of its outdoor splendor, but did not dampen the fervor of the thousands who braved the downpour in order to welcome the distinguished guests from the Orient.

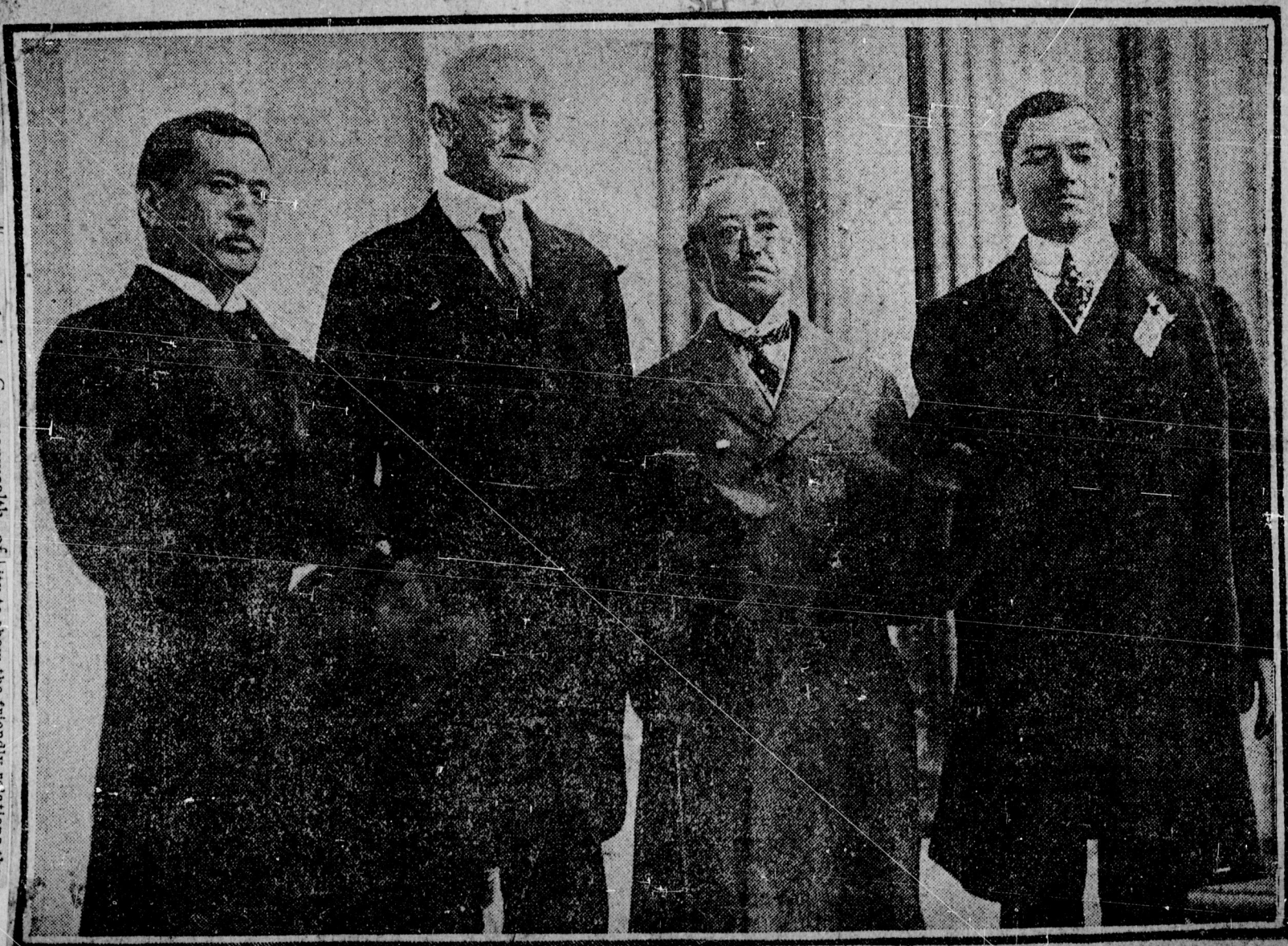
The visit of the Japanese envoys is an event of great international importance, and the officials of city and State made the best of the opportunity to show the friendly relations that exist between the United States and Japan.

This cordiality was the keynote of the exercises that crowded the first of their two-day stay here.

GREETING TO THE PEOPLE.

Viscount Ishii sent a greeting to the people of New England through an AMERICAN representative who came with the party from Newport. He said:

"We are all much gratified by the courtesy and hospitality shown us



State and city chief with Japanese envoys at the State House. Left to right they are: Viscount Ishii, leader of the mission; Governor Mc[illegible] Ambassador Sato and Mayor Curley.

(1) AMERICAN SEPT 18 - 1917

in this country. The people of Newport were most kind. They showed the spirit for which New England is famous. We are very happy to meet the people of Boston, and through them the people of Massachusetts."

Aimaro Sato, the new United States Ambassador, said:

"The spirit of the people of Boston and New England has always been very cordial to our country. That cannot be doubted. We have been received with warmth on all sides. We were all much impressed with the drilling of the apprentice seamen at the training station in Newport. It was astonishing to think those young men had only been in the service six weeks, so short a time out of civil life, and to show such skill. It was truly wonderful. It shows how quickly you Americans catch on."

PLAY JAPANESE HYMN.

The express was on the dot. It rolled into the South station at 10:15.

The envoys' Pullman, the **Lois**, was coupled next to the locomotive. The Regiment of Engineers, formerly the First Corps of Cadets, was drawn up in column of review stretching from the point on the platform opposite the visitors' coach to the rear entrance.

Mayor Curley and the members of the reception committee, including Japanese professors and students, greeted the members of the mission as they stepped from the Pullman, and then the band near the gate struck up the solemn tune of the Japanese national anthem. Civilians uncovered, the military and naval officers saluted, and the companies of engineers, who towered like giants beside the Japanese, brought their rifles to present.

The band might be playing the Japanese anthem yet if the leader had not been signalled to stop, and the dignataries marched to the driveway, where they were loaded into a string of twenty or more automobiles.

IN THE MAYOR'S CAR.

Viscount Ishii, senior of the mission and officially advertised as "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary," and Aimaro Sato, Ambassador at Washington, rode in the Mayor limousine. Mayor Curley switched on the ceiling light, which brought out his face and silk hat and the faces of the Japanese guests in bold relief as the car sped through the wet streets.

The band in the station played popular airs as the automobiles were being checked off and filled. There were thousands in the trainshed, but only scattered hundreds in the street, owing to the rain. Here and there men and women waved the national flags of Japan.

The automobiles waited in Summer street until the last had swung into line, and then, headed by mounted police, the auto cavalcade swept up Federal street, through Postoffice square and Congress to State, Washington to School, where no "pols" were gathered, down Tremont to Boylston, where the procession of vehicles was held up by the regiment of engineers, that had made a short cut up Essex street on the way to the armory.

The spectators were outspokenly disappointed because the soldiers and regiment of bluejackets in white duck from Commonwealth Pier did not march with the bands. But the weather was not favorable.

WAVE JAP FLAGS.

After the engineers in overcoats had swung into Columbus avenue the automobiles that had trailed the regiment in Boylston street, turned into Charles street where were almost as many rubbe ted policemen as trees, but no spectator, and then up Beacon to the State House.

Perhaps three hund had gathered near the gate of the Capitol. The naval reserves were ed up there with their and and colors and the column for ed a revi flank on both sides of the long stay.

The cr d cheered the envoys took the ower in the silk hats and satin-li coats and orms. There had been spasmodic clapping all along the line of ma and spectators waved Japanese gs and the colors of both nations appeared on buildings.

But the salute by 5,000 school children with Japanese flag planned for the Charles street mall had to be abandoned.

ADDRESS DELEGATES.

The envoys were receivd by Governor McCall and the Council in the Executive Council chamber, and were escorted into the House of Representatives, where Viscount Ishii addressed the delegates to the Initiative and Referendum Convention. Floor and galleries were crowded. The Japanese visitors were given an ovation. Viscount Ishii's remarks were applauded enthusiastically.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and President John L. Bates of the convention spoke. The speech of Viscount Ishii was in the main a eulogy to the late Henry Willard Denison, a son of Massachusetts who was for many years the confidential advisor to the Emperor of Japan.

Viscount Ishii said in part:

I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the corridors of fame.

LOVE FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan. Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impression and the education which have enabled them to take their places in the various walks of life in their homeland.

Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play in Cambridge. These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and nation.

Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time, in literature, art, science and industry.

The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a State are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the State to other States and to all the people committed to its charge.

Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs, I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in their dealings with you and with the world. I thank you. (Prolonged applause.)

HALL OF FLAGS RECEPTION.

A reception in the Hall of Flags followed the exercises in the House of Representatives. Then the envoys visited the Public Library and viewed the paintings and the library treasures.

They were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. As Mr. Anderson had formerly been United States ambassador to Japan it was a meeting of old friends.

From the Anderson mansion the party was whisked to the Museum of Fine Arts and later to the Institute of Technology. The Japanese residents of the city will hold a reception at the Hotel Somerset at 5:45, and at 7 this evening there will be a reception and banquet at the Copley-Plaza.

Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato could pass for brothers.

Word Picture of Ishii, Leader of Japan Mission

Viscount Ishii has a stingy little gray mustache and eyes that flash with worlds of wisdom, and he can balance a cigarette on his under lip until it has burned down to the last half-inch.

He wore a black frock coat, trimmed with black braid, dark-striped trousers, a black four-in-hand tie and a moonstone stickpin. He looked about as gay as a funeral director in dress, but his countenance was as bright as the rising sun.

Viscount Ishii of the Imperial Japanese Mission placed a wreath on the Soldiers' Monument at Lexington late today and paid a tender tribute to the men who died on that historic battle field.

The Mikado's envoys were whirled through a long program today. They visited Harvard, where they were greeted by President Lowell and a number of army and navy officers. They inspected Camp Devens at Ayer where 40,000 members of the new National Army will be trained.

Members of the mission returned to Boston late in the afternoon, and are scheduled to leave for Washington early this evening. The envoys planned to remain until midnight, but the plans were changed suddenly. As a result, the dinner at City Club to which 600 guests had been bidden was hastily cancelled.

POST-SEPT-18-1917

OUR VISITORS

Boston and Massachusetts will extend to our distinguished Japanese visitors today a reception whose heartiness should, and doubtless will, measure up adequately to the welcome given the commission in other cities from Pacific to Atlantic.

Japan has been long—ever since it was practically opened to the western world by Commodore Perry of the United States, in fact—a traditional and consistent friend of the United States. Differences have arisen, but they have been settled with courtesy, with honorable regard for a promise and, we may add, with forbearance on the part of the statesmen of Japan. Evil attempts have been made to stir up distrust and dislike of the Japanese in this country; fictions have been spread about as to their malign designs on the United States; fables have been invented and printed as to their occupation of Mexican territory. But when all has been said, not a single charge has been proved, not a single fact brought out to back up the innuendoes of bad faith made, for reasons best known to themselves, by the enemies of Japan.

Count Ishii and his associates come to us with assurances of good will that we have no reason to regard as anything but sincere. They come representing one of our allies in the great war, an ally whose might will yet, we believe, be shown in unmistakable fashion. As other missions from others of our comrade nations in war have received our hospitality and friendly words, so the one that arrives today is by every right entitled to them.

Count Ishii and the men with him are no strangers to our country, its language and its spirit. As the oft-called "Yankees of the Orient" we may welcome them to our Yankee precincts.

SEPT-18-1917

USE ARENA IN RECRUIT DRIVE

British Mission's Big Rally Monday Night

The British recruiting mission is planning to pack the Boston Arena on Monday evening in connection with its drive for recruits. An invitation has been tendered Lord Northcliffe, who is in this country on an important mission for the British government, to address the gathering. Men who volunteer will at once be examined and introduced to the public from the great stage of the Arena.

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have been invited to attend and address the gathering. The brass and pipe bands of the Fifth Royal Highlanders will furnish music. The bands and soldiers will arrive in Boston Monday morning.

Arrangements have ben concluded for a whirlwind trip through New England for the Highlanders' bands. They will visit the Brockton Fair and will appear in many cities of New England.

SEPT-18-1917

CHILD FARMERS MUST PAY CITY

Required to Settle for Franklin Park Crops

The thousand or more children who took plots for gardens in Franklin Park or Olmsted Park near Jamaica Pond, must give two-fifths of their crop or pay 60 cents to the city before they can remove all of their products. A stipulation to this effect is made before issuing a harvesting permit. The money is to go to the city auditor and be added to the reserve fund to reimburse the city in part for the expense of supplying the seed, fertilizer, tools, and ploughing the ground.

James B. Shea, superintendent of Franklin Park, said last night that the land, was given over to the school authorities with this understanding for the use of the school children, and the children were informed of this agreement at the time. Children and adults who took plots independent of the school gardens were required to sign a written agreement to this effect, the adults paying a proportionate amount according to the size of their garden and the kind of vegetables planted. A 5000 foot plot, for instance, if planted with potatoes, costs the owner $10, or two-fifths of the crop. The charges, Mr. Shea declared, will not cover the complete expense to the city.

SEPT-23-1917

EDWARDS BACK AT HIS OFFICE

Receives Many Presents From Friends

Major-General Clarence R. Edwards was back at his desk in the Nottingham building yesterday after an absence of several days, during which he visited various posts where organizations connected with his division are located. He said that everything in connection with his division was working satisfactorily, that the men are all equipped and ready for business, but that further than that there was little to be said.

The general has been the recipient of numerous presents from admiring friends during the last few days. These included a gold safety razor from Mayor Curley, a pigskin cigar case from newspaper men and other articles. Yesterday he received a St. Joseph medal from his aunt, Miss Laura Hilliard of Cleveland. On this were inscribed the words, "Sweet Home of Jesus," on one side, and on the reverse, "St. Joseph, Pray for Us."

General Edwards stated that Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is to be the official anthem of his division. He characterized the hymn as being magnificent and one of the best ever written.

SEPT-24-1917

A HEARTY GODSPEED

The spirit of patriotic brotherhood had remarkable expression in the gathering of the multitude of our citizens in escort upon the departure of Boston's quota for the cantonment at Ayer yesterday. It was a demonstration unprecedented. No building was available of capacity to admit the public to the formal exercises, and these were adjourned to the Common, whence the boys marched with the company of thousands to the point of entrainment.

This is one of those incidents which will hold a place in history because of its significance. It was not a parade, it was not spectacular in the usual sense of that term; it was simply and most emphatically a manifestation of the pride and the sympathy of the great body of our people. Massachusetts feels that her youth go to do her honor.

SEPT-20-1917

G. G. A. MAY PICK PETERS

Wants Ex-Congressman to Run for Mayor

Former Congressman Andrew J. Peters is the man most wanted by the Good Government Association to run against Mayor Curley at the coming city election, Boston politicians declare.

He has been sounded by the leaders of his association, it is claimed, and it is expected that he will soon give some definite answer. Mr. Peters last night declined to make any statement as to his position to the Post. Some of his closest friends say that, although the G. G. A. may prefer Mr. Peters as candidate for Mayor above any other man in mind, it is not by any means sure that he will agree to run.

Secretary Robert J. Bottomly of the association, when asked yesterday afternoon about the mayoralty situation, stated emphatically that no particular man had yet been selected for indorsement.

"We want to back a man that will win," said Mr. Bottomly. "Of course, that does not mean that the association will indorse any candidate who is believed to be strong with the voters. He must also have a good record. But we want to defeat Mr. Curley."

RECORD - SEP-18-1918

JAP ENVOYS DUE HERE AT 10.30 TODAY

Ovation to Visiting Mission Will Be Second Only To That Given Gen. Joffre

CITY AND STATE TO HONOR GUESTS

Crowded Days Will Include Excursions to Points of Historical Interest Near Boston

The Imperial Japanese Mission, which arrives at the South Station this forenoon at 10.30 o'clock as guests of the city and State, will be accorded a welcome second only to the great Joffre ovation, if the elaborate program, which was completed to the final detail last night by Dr. Morton Prince of the reception committee, is permitted to be carried through without serious alterations. The visitors leave tomorrow evening—a short stay, but one crowded with events.

The Mission will be received at the South Station at 10.30 o'clock by Mayor Curley, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Brig.-Gen. Johnston and the committee of arrangements, which includes men prominent in city and State affairs.

Preceded by a body of mounted police, the Mission will be taken through the downtown section of the city, through Federal st. to Postoffice sq., through Congress st. to State, through Washington st. to School, to Tremont and Boylston sts., to Charles st., where the 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. Boy Scouts will distribute 5000 small Japanese flags among the spectators.

The procession will then go up Beacon st., to the State House, where the Mission will be met at the State House entrance by 500 bluejackets from the Navy Yard and the Marine Band, who will line the steps from the street to the State House door. The Mission will then be escorted to the Executive Chamber, where it will be received by Gov. McCall and the Council.

To Visit Convention

At 11:15 the members of the Commission will be escorted to the Constitutional Convention, where Viscount Ishii will deliver an address. At 11.40 the Mission will hold a reception in the Hall of Flags.

Next will come a visit to the Public Library, where the Mission will be received by the Mayor and trustees, shown the Sargent, Abbey and Chauvannes decorations and some of the Library's literary treasures.

At 1 o'clock a luncheon will be served at the Brookline home of Larz Anderson, an ex-Ambassador of the United States to Japan.

At 2.30 the Mission will leave Mr. Anderson's home and drive to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be received by Pres. Morris Gray and the trustees, and shown over the museum, which contains the finest and largest collection of Japanese pictures, prints, sculptures, metal work, pottery and craftsmanship of any museum in the world.

At 4.15 the visitors will be received by Pres. Maclaurin and the faculty of the Institute of Technology, and shown the great laboratories. The 500 U. S. naval and military men studying aviation at Tech will be reviewed in the yard by the Mission.

At 5.15 the Mission will leave for the Hotel Somerset for a short reception by the Japanese residents of Boston and vicinity.

Then will come a rest of one hour and fifteen minutes before the dinner at the Copley-Plaza, which will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever held in Boston. First will come a reception with Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, the members of the committee and the Imperial Mission in line.

U. S. Senator Lodge is expected. Mayor Curley will present Viscount Ishii with a special gold medal designed by the Committee for the occasion. There will be covers for 600 and the hall will be profusely decorated with American and Japanese colors.

At 8:20 Wednesday morning the Mission will breakfast privately and leave for Harvard College at 9:20. The freshman dormitories near the river will first be inspected, then the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the boathouses. The visitors will then be taken to University Hall, after which President Lowell and the members of the Corporation will receive the Mission in the Widener Library.

Then will follow a visit to Memorial Hall, after which the visitors will witness the presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the U. S. Signal Corps studying wireless at Harvard.

Coming back to Boston, the Mission will be entertained at luncheon at the Boston City Club by President James J. Storrow and several hundred members of the club. Following this will be a trip to Ayer and inspection of Camp Devens. They will be received by Maj.-Gen. Hodges. Leaving Ayer for Boston at 5.30, the Mission will arrive at the Copley-Plaza at 6 o'clock and entrain for Washington at 7 o'clock.

Arrangements Committee

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman; Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul; W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, General John A. Johnston, Judge Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, Gen. W. E. Lombard, Pres. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis H. Staples Potter, Dist.-Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Capt. W. R. Rush, U. S. N.; John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer jr., former Gov. David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEP-18-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Citiy Messenger E. Leary is seriously considering the purchase of a score or more of flag controllers recently invented by his own friend, J. J. Buckley, who retired from the Police Department to put his invention on the market. The product is a weighted rope affair, which already is being used by the government to prevent flags from becoming tangled in the breeze.

Rep. Frank J. Burke of Ward 13, who is making a strong fight for reelection, visited City Hall yesterday and was warmly greeted by hundreds of his friends, who are working hard for him. Burke is the Beau Brummel of the ward, and if the women had a chance to decide the question, there is no doubt he would receive every vote.

Sergt. Frank J. Nagle of the 14th regiment, U. S. Engineers, but better known in City Hall as a sanitary inspector, has arrived in England safe and sound, according to a picture postal received from him by Mayor Curley yesterday. The postal is dated Aug. 16 and just arrived here.

One of the most interesting primary contests in the State this year is the fight being waged in the Sixth Suffolk senatorial district by George E. Curran, Alfred J. Moore and William H. Sullivan, all former Representatives, who seek to fill the seat left vacant by Senator Jim Timility, and all three of them are devoting much time to gaining prestige in City Hall. Talk at City Hall indicates that Curran so far has the odds in his favor.

Dr. O'Donoghue of the City Health Department has just narrowly escaped fatal blood poisoning. His right hand became infected with a "bug" a few days ago, while performing some bacteriological work in the laboratory, but quick action in opening the infected part prevented spreading of the poison.

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BOSTON GREETS JAPANESE

Envoys Received by State and City Representatives

SEP 18 1917

Mission Parades Down-Town in Automobiles

Rain Prevents Greeting by 5000 Children

Governor Gives Welcome at State House

Convention Addressed by Viscount Ishii

Party Holds Reception in Hall of Flags

Luncheon at the Larz Anderson Home

In spite of the unfavorable weather, the reception of the members of the Imperial Japanese Mission proceeded today as planned, and all signs point to a welcome which will quite equal those of the missions of other foreign countries who have visited Boston recently.

The members of the mission were greeted at the South Station, soon after ten o'clock, by representatives of the State and city, and Brigadier General Johnston, the commander of the Department of the Northeast. As the envoys left their train, moreover, they walked between double columns of the 101st Engineer Regiment (First Corps Cadets) under command of Colonel Bunnell.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and Mayor Curley stood near the car steps as the envoys descended, and after they and other members of the committee had shaken hands with the guests, hosts and guests uncovered and the soldiers stood at attention while the Regimental Band played the national anthem of Japan, "Kimigayo," which, translated, means "Long Live the Emperor!"

The envoys, accompanied by members of the committee, walked to the waiting motor cars, and in the midway of the station were greeted by at least 2000 people, among them a hundred or more Boston Japanese. The start for the State House was made promptly, and the procession of automobiles through Federal, Milk, Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets, bearing the envoys and their hosts, was hailed everywhere by crowds of people.

Storm a Damper to Entnusiasm

The storm, however, was certainly a damper on the spirits and numbers of the crowd. The spectators were interested, but they were not vociferous in their welcome. Many persons stood under sheltering places, such as store doorways, to see the procession. Flags of Japan were frequent, but on the whole the display of umbrellas surpassed that of the imperial standard. The Japanese flag hanging in front of City Hall was not exactly en règle, for the red of the sun had run into the white field, leaving a pinkish streamer, not significant of anything.

Too Rainy for Schoolchildren

As the storm kept many people indoors, who otherwise would have given a hearty welcome to the visitors, so also the plan to have 5000 school children in Charles street, where they were to have welcomed the distinguished guests with flags and patriotic airs, had to be abandoned because of the rain. Instead, there was a detail of several police sergeants and at least a hundred patrolmen who stood somewhat disconsolately as the rain dripped from their helmets.

The scene was more cheerful as the party approached the State House, for there the Marine Band was playing, and a battalion of Marines in double line guarded the long flight of steps from the sidewalk to the front doors.

Viscount Ishii in First Car

Riding in the first car in the procession were Viscount Ishii, ambassador and minister plenipotentiary; Mayor Curley; Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee; and A. B. Ruddock of the State Department. In the second car were Hon. Aimaro Sato, ambassador to the United States from Japan, and Lieutenant Governor Coolidge.

Members of the mission, in following cars, were Vice Admiral Takeshita, Major General Sugano, Consul General Hanihara of San Francisco, Matsuzo Nagai, secretary for foreign missions; Commander Ando of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Lieutenant Colonel Tanikawa of the Japanese Navy, Vice Consul Imai, Mr. Iwate, attaché to the Japanese embassy; and Mr. Owaker, secretary to the mission.

Among members of the reception committee who accompanied the envoys from the South Station to the State House were Brigadier General Johnston, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, J. C. Joseph Flamand, French consul; General W. E. Lombard, General Francis Peabody, F. Lothrop Ames, Addison L. Winship, Colonel H. L. Hawthorne and L. C. Prior.

Government representatives, besides Mr. Ruddock, were Brigadier General J. A. Irons, U. S. A., former military attaché at Tokio; Captain Marsh, U. S. N., and several Secret Service men.

Governor Welcomes Envoys

After Governor McCall and the Executive Council had greeted the envoys in the Council Chamber, Viscount Ishii addressed the Constitutional Convention in the Hall of Flags, and just before noon the envoys held a reception in the same place.

A visit was then made to the Boston Public Library; and at one o'clock the visitors and members of the State and city committee were luncheon guests of Larz Anderson, former ambassador from the United States to Japan, at his home in Brookline.

Other events this afternoon will include a visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a reception by the Japanese of Boston at the Hotel Somerset, and a dinner at seven o'clock at the Copley-Plaza at which there will be several hundred guests.

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ENVOYS BEFORE CONVENTION

Recess Declared During the Visit of Ambassador Ishii Who is Introduced by Governor McCall

When the Japanese envoys arrived at the State House they assembled in the Council Chamber for an informal gathering, in which they were received by the governor, the lieutenant governor, Mayor Curley and several military and civil representatives. Shortly before eleven o'clock, President Bates of the Constitutional Convention declared a recess in order that the convention should not engage in any discussion when the Mission reached Convention Hall.

When the sergeant-at-arms officially informed him that the Mission had arrived, he appointed a committee of eleven to inform the governor and Japanese visitors that the convention was in session ready to receive them. Shortly, the sergeant-at-arms, with the convention committee, returned, reporting that the Mission would arrive immediately. When the governor appeared in the door, at the head of the Mission and others in the group, the convention rose and cheered heartily.

Governor McCall and Ambassador Ishii were given seats on the platform, while the other members of the party were seated in the three front seats which had been cleared for their accommodation by former Governor Bates.

Practically every member of the convention was present. The galleries were filled to the doors and there were many visitors in the corridors of the State House, unable to gain access to the galleries. The ceremonies were brief. President Bates introduced the governor, who in turn introduced the Japanese ambassador.

Governor McCall's Welcome

Pays Highest Respect to Emperor Mutsuhito and the "Worthy People" of Japan

Introducing the Japanese envoys to the Constitutional Convention, Governor McCall said:

"It has been your good fortune to receive the special missions of some of the great nations who are now our allies in arms, and today you enjoy a like honor when you welcome the envoys from the flowery kingdom. Two generations ago an American commodore knocked at the portals of the Orient and the gates swung open. Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great Power beyond the Pacific.

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Mutsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader. While we in America were struggling to save the Union, Japan was in the throes of a revolution which involved not only the unity of the empire but the character of her civilization. Under the guidance of her young Mikado, whose brilliant statesmanship was no more precocious than it was sagacious and sound, her feudal system was overthrown and upon its ruins was built the fair and enduring fabric of a great and united people. He established a parliamentary system upon the most advanced principles of constitutional liberty and the quality of the people of Japan and the development grafted upon it have put her in the front rank of the great nations. For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other Powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow. It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization.

"The western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control. Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have

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come to threaten us with mastery and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves. They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone. They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of man. She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes. She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war. If she shall do that the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the East and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

Japan Now a Next-Door Neighbor

President John L. Bates Alludes to Wonderful Progress in Mikado-Land

President John L. Bates, addressing the visitors and the convention, said in substance.

"Distinguished representatives of Japan: On behalf of this constitutional convention I join in the hearty welcome being extended to you by all America and more particularly in the welcome of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts being extended through his Excellency the Governor.

"Massachusetts maintains not only that every individual but that every nation has an equal right to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness and to establish its own form of government. She is the uncompromising foe of tyranny and oppression. She cannot tolerate a diplomacy that makes solemn treaties but scraps of paper or that substitutes might for right in its motive for action. She believes she has added something to the sum total of human liberties through the contribution she has made to the development of the process of the constitutional government, of representative democracy and of the separation of legislative, executive and judicial functions. Not satisfied with what has been attained, she ever looks forward to new ideals and works toward them, and so while we are in arms fighting the common enemy of mankind, we are here examining anew the fundamental principles of our Government to the end that as a State we may be most efficient in doing our part in the onward progress of men.

"Within the memory of men now sitting here, America stretched out her friendly hands to Japan across the sea and invited her to the family circle of the nations. Japan accepted the invitation and since that time has made such marvelous progress as to win the admiration of the world and has developed an efficiency rarely equalled and seldom, if ever, excelled. Great as has been the change in Japan, equally great has been the change in the world. Then we looked upon you as upon the far side of the globe, 10,000 miles across the sea.

"Now you are our next-door neighbor, for within these years the wonderful unfolding of the human mind has developed those means of transportation and communication that have knitted the world together and the mountain ranges are not high enough nor the wastes of the sea wide enough to be barriers between men. No longer is any place remote. There is neither East nor West, North nor South, but all is here. As neighbors then we welcome you, for we have great problems to work out together for our mutual welfare and trust that your visit will so advance their solution as to tend toward the perpetuation of the friendship and good will that has so long existed between us.

"We welcome you not only as the representatives of a great, respected and friendly nation but also as allies in the greatest war in all history. These are indeed troublesome times. A hurricane of savagery sweeps the world. From beneath the deep, dragons lift their heads and crush the benificent commerce, from out the earth there belches forth liquid fire and poisonous vapors. They wing their way to the very heavens and drop death into the blanched faces of men. Yet our courage falters not for—Look! Among the fury and the tempest we see the tricolors of France and Belgium and Russia and Italy, the intertwined crosses of Saint George, Saint Andrew and St. Patrick, the Rising Sun of Japan and the Stars and Stripes of America, all waving side by side on the battle line and all advancing together and we know no enemy can withstand them and that tyranny and selfishness, bad faith and hatred shall be buried in trenches of their own digging; that out of this shedding of blood there shall come the binding of nations together; that out of this reign of terror there shall come a reign of peace and that the spirit of rightousness, good will and brotherhood shall spread and be triumphant forever."

ISHII LAUDS MASSACHUSETTS

Tells of Its Influences Upon Japan, Both Through Individuals and Through Harvard College

Addressing the Constitutional Convention, Visccunt Ishii said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the walls of the corridors of fame.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan. Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impressions and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play at Cambridge. These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been felt and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice, for you have gathered from and sent to the farthest corners of the earth the most representative and best.

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and to Boston. We have learned from you at home and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage.

"In this connection you will permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a great New England gentleman whose name is well known to you and who will by all others from New England or elsewhere be ungrudgingly conceded a premier place among those who have worked unselfishly and effectively for the betterment of mankind. I refer to the late Henry Willard Denison, for over thirty years the guide, the counsellor and the friend of Japan. He was my friend and I cannot let this opporunity go by to say that I am honored by the memory of that friendship. Not only this, but he was the friend of Japan, and all Japan, from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the least among us, unite in laying tribute at his resting place on the hills above the capital.

"He was a great American, who typified America in all his life and who has done more than all the rest of us to weld the bonds that he knew and I know must bind us. Rugged, strong, brave and independent, Denison lived and died an American and lived and died his faith unfaltering in the future of our relationship.

"And now, gentlemen of this convention, in thanking you for your courtesy and your patience, permit me, before leaving you to your deliberations, to quote from an address delivered here in Boston sixty-nine years ago—an address that must deeply impress itself on any reader and on everyone who seeks, as you and I and all the rest of us must, to build our nations to the highest point of national achievement and greatness. It was Charles Sumner, who said—(he may have been speaking from this historic rostrum):

"'The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation sustained and lightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a State are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the State to other States and to all the people committed to its charge.'

"Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in her dealings with you and with the world. I thank you."

The convention rose to its feet and cheered loudly upon the conclusion of Viscount Ishii's speech. Then a recess of ten minutes was taken for a formal reception in the Hall of Flags which concluded the ceremonies at the State House.

Following the introductions, the members of the Mission and of the committee were escorted up the stairway where the Puvis de Chavannes paintings were pointed out and explained to them. From there they passed through the delivery room, viewing the Abbey paintings, and then went to the catalogue room, Bates Hall and the Children's room. Ascending the stairs to Sargent Hall some time was spent in studying the paintings, in which the Japanese exhibited much interest. Each visitor was provided with a handbook of the library and attendants were present to answer any questions that were asked.

When the guests arrived about a hundred people had assembled in the lower hall and they applauded as the members of the Mission came in. But by the time they left, the crowd had grown considerably larger. From the Library, after a brief visit to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the party went to the home of Larz Anderson in Brookline, where all were entertained at luncheon.

ANDERSONS ENTERTAIN ENVOYS

Members of the Imperial Japanese Mission and of Boston Committee Are Luncheon Guests at Weld

The storm, which in other ways worked havoc with the plans for entertaining the Japanese Mission, spoiled the arrangements made by Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson for having an outdoor luncheon at their Brookline home, Weld, for the distinguished guests. The luncheon was given, therefore, in the Chinese room at Weld, and places were set for fifty persons.

Mr. Anderson was formerly United States ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Anderson is particularly interested in Japanese art and literature. She pos-

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sonally arranged the table decorations for the luncheon, which included miniature trees and other objects which are used on ceremonial occasions in Japan.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP LASTING

Viscount Ishii Expresses Confidence That Good Understanding with Americans Will Endure—Speaks at Public Reception in Newport, R. I.—Tells of Perry's Arrival at the Orient

Newport, R. I., Sept. 18—Full confidence that the good understanding between America and Japan would increase to the end of all time was expressed today by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission yesterday in his only public utterance during the two days visit of the party to this city.

Speaking at a public reception in the Casino, the Viscount said:

"Newport is stored in the mind of every school child in Japan as the resting place of Commodore Matthew Perry. Not so long ago but that living men well remember and tell it to their grandchildren, Japan lived in isolation, well contented. One day there came a knocking at our door and looking forth we saw strange sights indeed. Fantastic folk, in awesome ships with gruesome guns held out the hand of friendship, and thus came America and Commodore Perry to our shores. These sixty years just passed must constitute one full chapter in the history of Japan. During all that time the Pacific Ocean, so illimitable then to us, has been growing more narrow daily. The East and the West which stood aloof without a thing in common except their common humanity, have by that wonderful thread been drawn closer and even closer together until today we stand shoulder to shoulder as friends and allies, defying the power of evil to destroy that splendid heritage which we are agreed to share as common heirs.

Live Together as Neighbors

"I am convinced that with the turning of the page and the opening of this new chapter of international history, and so through to the end of all time and all chapters, our good understanding will increase. The road between our homes will become more and more the beaten track of neighbors. I am more than ever convinced that we have done with the difficult pages over which we have labored in the night of doubt and that in the full light of honest purpose, with the eyes of faith and trust, we shall both as nations free, strong and independent, make more frequent pilgrimages to the shrine we love—you to Tokio, where we hope to bid you welcome soon, and we to Newport, whose beauty and wealth of hospitality exceeds the most vivid picturings of our imagination."

The reception came at the close of a day largely given over to showing the visitors some of the workings of the war machine of their American Allies. They were given a glimpse of one of the heavy batteries at Fort Adams in mimic action; saw every stage in the construction of the torpedoes at the torpedo station.

Delighted by Brigade Drill

A drill and review by the brigade of apprentice seamen at the training station was anything but perfunctory, and delighted the visitors with its picturesque incidents. The boys, none of whom have been in training more than six months and many of them scarcely five weeks, went through their manœuvres with an enthusiasm that was contagious. They handled their battery of field pieces with the ease of veterans. In wave after wave they charged up the hill to the reviewing stand with fixed bayonets; fired their volleys with obvious relish, or in close order formation swung by in perfect alignment. To the music of their band they gave a calisthenic drill with their rifles and then, still to lively music, the entire brigade spelled out the Morse alphabet as they do it in signal work. One group of embrowned young athletes trotted out on the parade ground in their gymnastic suits and went through their limbering up practice in breath-taking time.

Brigade of Songsters

Then the brigade after formally marching by in review, gave the mission a surprise. Standing at ease before the visitors and led by their band and drum corps, they sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Over There," "Nancy Lee" and "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Tobacco Kit." It sounded like the student body of a great university standing on the campus and rehearsing their songs on the eve of the "big game." There was no doubt as to their alma mater when the boys, their officers, the guests on the reviewing stand and the great crowd of citizens joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Workmen on the roofs of distant buildings dropped their tools and stood at attention. Then the band played the Japanese national anthem and the brigade marched off the field.

MEDAL FOR VISCOUNT ISHII

Distinguished Guest is Recipient of Medallion Expressing the Respect of the City of Boston

An interesting event of the dinner to the Japanese envoys at the Copley-Plaza tonight will be the presentation of a gold medal to Viscount Kujiro Ishii.



Medal for Viscount Ishii

On the obverse of this medal is a torch, with the flag of Japan at the left and the Stars and Stripes at the right. The encircling inscription reads: "Democracy under Liberty Seeks the Freedom of the World." Beneath the torch are the dates 1854-1917—the former being the year in which Commodore Perry opened the way for friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

The inscription on the reverse of the medal is as follows: "The City of Boston Honors and Welcomes the Japanese Commission, September, 1917." This inscription surrounds the seal of the city.

School Children Are Disappointed

Five thousand children from the Eliot, Hancock, Washington, Prince, Abraham Lincoln, Quincy, Franklin and Rice schools were to have saluted the Imperial Japanese Mission as it passed the Charles-street mall of the Common, this morning. Each was to have had a Japanese flag to wave, and there were to have been cheers and patriotic songs. The storm was unrelenting, however, and to the disappointment of the children, this part of the programme was given up. In place of the children, many policemen, strung all the way from Boylston street to Beacon street on both sides of Charles street, gave a rather forlorn welcome. This was the most deserted part of the route taken by the automobiles, and if the sun had only shone three hours earlier than it did, it would have been the brightest and gayest stretch.

NEW COMMISSIONS COMING

Japanese Financiers and Business Men Will Study War Time Conditions in America and Promote Economic Relations—Aim is Practical Co-operation with United States—Legislators from the Orient to Study Our Politics

Tokio, Sept. 18—Japan will send to the United States next month an official commission composed of financiers and business men who, will study war-time finance and promote business and economic relations between Japan and America. Baron Tanetaro Megata will be appointed chief commissioner and he will be accompanied by a staff of experts from the ministries of finance and commerce as well as by four commissioners representing the commercial life of the empire. The entrance of America into the war is regarded as creating a new order of things in the world of finance and industry, and Japan wishes to adapt herself to the new conditions. Baron Megata says the commission will aim at finding means of practical coöperation with America in all ways possible. The commission will visit New York and Washington to consult with Government officials and financiers.

To Study Political Economy

Among the Japanese people the greatest interest and the greatest significance is attached to the forthcoming visit to the United States of a delegation of five members of the House of Representatives. The primary object of the mission was set forth in an interview with the Associatel Press correspondent by Tokichi Masao, the chairman, as that of conveying to the American people the sincere expression of the friendship and good will held by the people of Japan. The parliamentary delegates plan to sail for the United States late this month and after spending ten days on the Pacific slope will leave for the East and visit the cities of Denver, Chicago, Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. About two months will be spent in the United States studying conditions, economic, political and social. It is the first visit to America of an official delegation from the Japanese House of Representatives.

Graduated from Yale

Mr. Masao, who was educated at Yale University and who for a number of years was senior legal adviser to the Siamese Government, from which he received the title of Marquis, is one of the most prominent members of the Japanese Diet.

"I think it should be understood clearly that we are going to your country," he said, "as the direct representatives of the Japanese people, whom we have been chosen to represent in our Diet. Viscount Ishii went to America as the representative of the State, but we speak particularly for the people. It occurs to me," he went on, "that the present is a most opportune time for our visit. Japan and the United States are now fighting for a common cause and it is an ideal moment for us to go to the United States and talk over the questions which mutually interest us. It is our

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dream that this temporary alliance between the two countries will last much longer than the present war. Indeed we expect that the war will lead to the historic result of bringing us close together for all future time. We desire to study your economic conditions. We wish to visit your cities and your factories. We want to know the causes of your prosperity. First we will spend about ten days on the Pacific coast with the special purpose of studying the question of Japanese labor. That is a very important problem. Personally I have the feeling that some of the Japanese in the United States lack an understanding of what is expected of them and I think that we coming from the home country can give them some suggestions as to how better to fit in and assimilate with the American life in a manner to meet the ideas of the American people."

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Situation as to China

Mr. Masao also spoke of China. He was asked whether the people of Japan expected the United States to recognize the special and paramount interest of Japan in China. He replied that he did not believe that issue to be involved, at least at the present time. But he was convinced that Japan should be consulted by other nations when those nations contemplated political action of any kind in China. "These are some of the questions," he said, "which we are hoping to discuss with the people of the United States because we are convinced that a perfect understanding can be attained on all matters under discussion between our two countries. We believe that practical cooperation is the keynote of the future and that the two great countries lying on either side of the Pacific Ocean can work hand-in-hand in developing that part of the world."

He was quite of opinion that the Japanese people do not at all times understand conditions in the United States, more especially the fundamental American conception of State rights in government. When the mission had made its study in America and returned to Japan he was convinced that much could be done in clearing away misconceptions which existed in the minds of the Japanese, with reference to the situation in the United States and the true sentiment of the American people towards the people of Japan.

Lawyers and Editors

Other members of the mission are Kotaro Mochizuki, who was a barrister at law at London some years and who is now a journalist by profession, being the editor of the Liberal News Agency and the Financial and Economic Monthly. He has written books on the United States.

Toshio Shimada, another delegate, is a lawyer and university lecturer. He has written several books on government and economy.

The fourth representative, Etsujiro Uehara, is a graduate of the Seattle High School and the Washington State University, and received the degree of doctor of science from London University. He is an authority on politics and international law, and is a professor at the Meiji University at Tokio. The fifth member of the commission is Dr. Masatsugu Yamane, who is president of the Japan Medical School, and has held many positions of importance in Government medical work. For a time he was adviser to the governor general of Korea.

The members of the commission represent all the leading political parties in Japan and make a very comprehensive body, taking in all shades of political thought in modern Japan

SEPT-18-1917

NEW ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO COUNT ISHII

On behalf of "the Yankees of the Occident" it is Boston's gratifying privilege today to greet "the Yankees of the Orient" in the distinguished persons of Count Ishii and the other representatives of Nippon who make up a mission fateful for more than half the globe. While they are the guests of our country we shall attempt to match them in courtesy and good will, and, upon a cornerstone of cordiality, to lay firm the foundation for a fruitful discussion by their Government and ours of their interests and ours in the Pacific. Our visitors will value, we venture, that frankness on our part which is ever associated with abiding friendship. They are here, of course, to assist in the adjustment of matters connected with the prosecution of our allied warfare against the common enemy. Among these matters some are of considerable importance, such as the exportation of shipbuilding material from America to Japan, and employment of Japanese shipping and military resources in the furthering of allied military operations on the Seven Seas and on every front.

But the Japanese embassy, headed by Count Ishii, has on its hands matters of even greater moment, and behind that embassy are the British and French ambassadors, whose governments are committed to aid in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties entrusted to the envoys of the Tokio Government whom Boston delights to entertain today in the name of all New England. It is part and parcel of international practice to separate, so far as the public can see, matters intimately connected with the war from those that preceded the war and will survive the war unless they are settled before peace comes. We should strive to settle the latter in the spirit of allies and so settle them that they will withstand the test of the friendly rivalry that we shall resume with all our allies once our common effort has achieved a common victory. The time for such a settlement is not next year or the year following, but now—and we can well afford to meet our visitors half way.

Paramount among these larger matters is unquestionably the policy of Japanese predominance in China, to which the Tokio Government is deeply committed, and in which America's acquiesence is as deeply desired. Thus are we presented with a grave problem, one whose solution will not be facilitated by temporizing treatment. Our country already cherishes large commercial interests in China and larger prospects. We have pledged, solemnly and repeatedly, to support the new fledged China's republican institutions. Shall we sacrifice to Japanese ambitions even in part our possessions and our promises? Before retorting with an instinctive negative let us ask ourselves whether we can afford, in the wake of past mistakes and in the face of future menace, to hold our ground single-handed, without a rational examination of what that would involve.

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The fatal defect of our policy in and toward China is that it has never had any military backing. While we have complacently basked in pacifist optimism, slowly and steadily Japan has built up enormous armaments and stands today a formidable power on land and sea. Since August, 1914, at the very moment when both Great Britain and the United States were virtually abandoning all military hold on the Pacific, Japan, with the wisdom that stamps far-sighted statesmanship, proceeded to double her fleet, and today she is one of the foremost military Powers in the world. So prepared is she today with a mighty army of trained troops and a formidable fleet of modern men-of-war that if America and Japan were to suffer the misfortune of a conflict, the Japanese guns would be thundering at Pearl Harbor and at Panama within a few hours after a declaration, while a Japanese fleet would be off our Pacific coast within a week. And we have no effective rejoinder as all the world knows. Our policy as a nation has been ill-judged and inconsequent, with the result that we are now on the horn of a difficult dilemma. What are we to do about it?

Let us confess to our distinguished visitors our conviction that the great fact to cling to, as we believe, is a real disposition to friendliness on the part of their people and ours. A break between the United States and Japan today might prove an irreparable disaster not only for ourselves, but for our allies. To put such a disaster beyond the pale of probability we should come to an early understanding with Japan in regard to China. Perhaps we must swallow our pride and look to diplomacy for a satisfactory formula. Because we are loath to shirk our obligations to China we need not refuse to share them. But if such a concession be offered as a basis, our visitors would not expect us to withhold our insistence that the protection of the present and future commercial interests of this country shall be immediately attended to and that the California question shall be settled once and for all. Japanese diplomacy is too skilful and too astute for its exponents to be surprised at our unwillingness to leave indefinitely in a convenient pigeonhole of the foreign ministry at Tokio the large and choice docket for the creation of a casus belli that has grown in recent years.

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Japan's War Mission in Boston Today; Will Visit the Camp at Ayer

Welcome Will Be Extended by Mayor at South Station, and at State House Viscount Ishii Will Speak.



(Photograph Copyrighted by International Film Service.)

Viscount Ishii, Head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, Is Here Seen Acknowledging the Applause of the Crowd in Front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, When the Visitors Were Welcomed There.

Still another war mission, this time from Japan, will feel the warmth of New England hospitality and patriotism today. There will be no great military parade, although the visitors will be escorted through the city by troops. The Japanese will see something more inspiring than marchers in khaki: they will get a glimpse of the making of a citizen army at Ayer, a trip to Boston's great war suburb being included in the two-day program. Receptions, banquets and sightseeing are arranged to take care of every available hour.

The members of the mission are due to arrive this morning at 10:20 at the South station. They will be welcomed by Mayor Curley and a committee of citizens. A detail of marines and state guardsmen will act as an escort through the down-town streets. At Charles street 5000 school children waving Japanese flags will salute the far easterners. The column will proceed to the State House, where Gov. McCall will extend a welcome on behalf of the state.

Ishii to Speak.

Viscount Kujiro Ishii, minister of foreign affairs, a leading statesman of the empire, heads the mission. He speaks English fluently and his address before the constitutional convention during the morning promises to be something out of the usual as an exposition of the cause of the allies and the relations of Japan with this country. He will bear the heavy end of the speechmaking generally and will respond to the addresses of the Governor and mayor. Another member of the mission is Aimaro Sato, Japanese ambassador at Washington, who completed his education in this country. He was a member of the diplomatic suite that arranged the terms for the Russian-Japanese peace at the Portsmouth conference. The Japanese navy is represented by Vice-Admiral Takashita and the army by Gen. Sugano. Others in the party will be Masanao Hanihan, consul-general at San Francisco, Matsuzo Nagai and Commander Ando.

After luncheon at the Brookline residence of Larz Anderson and sightseeing, there will be a state banquet and reception at the Copley-Plaza. The feature of tomorrow's program will be the visit to Ayer. In the forenoon the visitors will attend the presentation of colors to the naval radio training school at Cambridge. The exercises will be held in Holmes field, Harvard, and the presentation will be by Miss Rush,

SEP-13-1917

OUR IMPENDING SOCIALISM

One of the inevitable results of the war will be such a lurch into state socialism as we have never before witnessed, and one that measured in its economic costs will be no less expensive than the war itself. Let us see how it is coming.

In industry after industry, railroads, coal mines and munition factories, controversies are arising between labor and capital, in which the government is called on to act as arbitrator. This always means increase of wages. The time will come—if indeed it has not already neared in many industries—when these compromise adjustments will outrun the productive capacity of the business. This is, for example, already the case with the New England railroads. What will then be the remedy? Only one thing. The government will take over these industries and pay the required wages out of general taxation. This will be necessary as a war measure, if for no other reason.

Once in its hands, the government will run these things as badly as it now runs everything else. We could not substitute Mayor Curley for Theodore N. Vail in the management of the telephone service without applying to that business the system of authorized loafing which now prevails in municipal operations. We could not transfer the transportation business to the government without having pork barrel railroads, on the same basis that the government dredges creeks and scatters public buildings.

But some one will say that the total effects of this would be so bad as to occasion a reaction which would send industry back into private hands. This is an unsafe reliance. State-owned European telephony holds no comparison in convenience to the American system under private management, but nobody in Europe, even in days of peace, seemed asking for a change. We have in this country a striking contrast in the all-the-time service and its unbelievably slow transmission of mail, followed by colossal deficits. And yet no one is asking for a private company to operate, under suitable regulation, the American poctoffice.

If this war leads to the government's taking over the railroads, telephones, coal mines, munition factories, and the newspapers—why not?—there are no precedents to indicate that private enterprise, and so the possibility of efficiency, would get them back. Thus socialism, in one of its most insidious forms, threatens our civilization.

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SEP-18-1917

BARRY MAY DECIDE TO OPPOSE MAYOR CURLEY

Former Lieutenant-Governor Says Whoever Administers Office Justly Will Be Making Sacrifice

Former Lt.-Gov. Edward P. Barry announced last night that "under certain conditions" he "might be a candidate for mayor."

"The present mayor has been a great disappointment to me," he said. "My advocacy of his election, instead of that of my friend Tom Kenny, undoubtedly cost me 5000 votes at the following state election, as candidate for re-election to the lieutenant-governorship. It is about time for Boston to have a mayor who will give the city a business administration, for the benefit of the whole people instead of himself."

He indicated that whether he will be a candidate depends on the type of man or men who enter the field, and he added: "If the right type of man does not come forward, I may consent to make the sacrifice; and it would be a sacrifice, for whoever becomes mayor and administers the office for the benefit of all the citizens does make a tremendous sacrifice."

SEP-18-1917

THREE MONTHS FROM TODAY

In discussing the probable outcome of the mayoralty contest in Boston, which will be settled at the polls on Dec. 18, it is well to understand that not for a long time in this city, with more than two candidates in the field, has the winner received a majority of the votes. Four years ago, when James M. Curley defeated Thomas J. Kenny by a margin of 5740, there was no other candidate in the field—a condition not usually duplicated.

When John F. Fitzgerald was elected to his first term as mayor in 1905, defeating Louis A. Frothingham by 8143, the number of votes for "other candidates," including the redoubtable Judge Dewey, totalled 12,800. Two years later, when George A. Hibbard defeated Fitzgerald by 1177, John A. Coulthurst, running on nomination papers as the candidate of Mr. Hearst's Independence League, achieved a total of 15,811 votes, to 38,112 for Hibbard and 35,935 for Fitzgerald.

In the first election of mayor under the direct nomination, non-partisan provision of the revised charter, the vote for Mr. Fitzgerald was 47,177 to 45,775 for James J. Storrow, but the vote of Hibbard, 1814, was greater than Mr. Fitzgerald's plurality.

In view of the probability that the contest for mayor this year will be a three-cornered one, coupled with the fact that the majority two years ago for the recall of Mayor Curley was 14,044 on a total vote of 83,160, there is not much basis for the belief, now held by some of the active politicians, that the Boston electorate will give Mayor Curley an eight-year term.

BOSTON WELCOMES JAPANESE

Mayor Curley and Committee Meet Special Mission at South Station.

GOV. McCALL EXTENDS GREETING AT STATE HOUSE

Boston gave the visiting Japanese mission a warm welcome upon its arrival here today.

Rain failed to dampen the desire of Bostonians to see the distinguished personages from the Far East, and a large-sized crowd was assembled at the South station when the party arrived.

The imperial mission, headed by Viscount Kurijo Ishii, minister of foreign affairs, arrived at the South station at 10:15, and a few moments later stepped from their private car. The special reception committee, headed by Mayor Curley, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Larz Anderson, former United States ambassador to Japan, and Dr. Morton Prince, greeted them on the platform.

Play Japanese Anthem.

An impressive sight awaited the visitors. Lined up at attention, down the entire length of the long station were companies B and F of the 101st engineers under Col. Howes. The engineers' band struck up the Japanese national anthem as the party passed down the line to the lower station, where their automobiles were waiting.

Among the first to greet Viscount Ishii and his party was a delegation of leading Boston Japanese merchants. They were C. Orito, S. Ishikawa, K. Skogeny, K. Tomita and T. Sumitonio. Other members of the official reception committee were Maj.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the Northeast; Gen. Francis Peabody, Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U. S. A.; Addison L. Winship, secretary of the committee; W. B. Plunkett of North Adams, William B. Littlefield of Lynn and Charles B. Howard of Brockton.

Boy Scouts Assist.

Both at the station and along the route to the State House Japanese flags, large and small were plentiful. They were especially conspicuous along the streets where Boy Scouts passed them out to the waiting crowds before the visiting party came along.

The route was Federal street to Post-office square, Washington street, School street, Tremont street, Boylston street, Arlington street, Beacon street, to State House.

It was planned to assemble 5000 school children along Boston Common in Charles street, each one with a Japanese flag, but the rain prevented this demonstration. Two hundred police officers were lined up at this point, however, and the visitors had an opportunity to view some of Boston's "finest."

The Japanese party includes, besides Viscount Ishii, Aimaro Sato, the Japanese ambassador at Washington; Vice-Admiral Takashita of the Japanese navy; Maj.-Gen. Sugano of the Japanese army; Masanao Hanihiram, Japanese consul-general at San Francisco; Matsusso Nagai, the Japanese secretary of foreign missions; Commander Ando of the Japanese navy, and others.

State House to Library.

It was shortly after noon when the ceremonies at the State House were complete, and the delegation motored to the Public Library for a viewing of the Sargent paintings. In these, too, the Japanese officials showed the keenest interest and complimented the city upon their ownership of the treasures.

Luncheon was served in the Brookline home of Larz Anderson.

The afternoon's program included a return to Boston at 3 o'clock and a visit to the Art Museum for an inspection of the Japanese department at the institution. At 4:15 they will be taken across the river to Cambridge to see the Technology buildings, and at 5:15 a reception will be tendered at the Somerset by Japanese residents.

This evening there will be a reception and banquet at the Copley-Plaza, at which Viscount Ishii and others of the visiting party, Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and others will be speakers.

SEP-21-1917.

MAYOR APPROVES SHEET ASPHALT CONTRACT

Mayor Curley approved last night the award of a contract of $111,542 to the Bermudez Company for the laying of sheet asphalt paving in several sections of the city. The streets to be improved are South street, West Roxbury; Harvard street, Charlestown, from Prescott street to the south side of Harvard square; Brighton avenue, from Commonwealth avenue to Cambridge street; Bowdoin street, Dorchester, from 78 feet west of Mt. Ida to Topliff street; Maverick square, East Boston, from Sumner street to Maverick street; Beacon street from Raleigh street to the B. & A. R. R., and North Russell street from Cambridge street to Eaton street.

The order of the street commissioners for the laying out of Deer street, Dorchester, from Roach street to Melvinside terrace, is also approved. The damages are fixed at $3900 and betterments at $3437.

The mayor also approved the order for laying out Alger street, South Boston, at a cost of $36,000. The land damage will be $21,190 and the S. A. Woods company which will receive spur track facilities by reason of the improvement, will pay $10,000 toward the cost.

The Woods company has a contract to supply the goverment with a million steel shells, to be delivered before April 27 and it would be impossible to make the delive if the material could not be handled on a spur track. There will be from 52,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds of material hauled from the New Haven railroad tracks, making a spur track absolutely necessary. The company will give employment to 1000 additional workmen in filling the contract.

SEP-25-1917.

M'CALL AND CURLEY TALK TO EAST BOSTON RECRUITS

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, former Gov. John L. Bates and former Representative George A. Douglas were speakers at a reception to East Boston's selected men in East Boston high school last night. More than 1000 persons were present. Before the reception 300 selected men, including 139 who are leaving for Ayer today, paraded the principal streets, accompanied by the navy yard band, a detachment of naval reserves from Commonwealth pier, company M of the 11th regiment of the state guard, under Capt. Joseph H. Barnes, and a detachment from Fort Banks.

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Viscount Ishii's Address to Constitutional Convention

Viscount Ishii's address to the constitutional convention at the State House today:

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"I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House, which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the corridors of fame.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country, but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan. Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impression and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play in Cambridge. These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

Tribute to Denison.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been felt and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice, for you have gathered from and sent to the furthest corners of the earth the most representative and the best.

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and Boston. We have learned from you at home, and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage.

"In this connection you will permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a great New England gentleman whose name is well known to you and who will by all others, from New England or elsewhere, be ungrudgingly conceded a premier place among those who have worked unselfishly and effectively for the betterment of mankind. I refer to the late Henry Willard Denison, for over 30 years the guide, the counsellor and the friend of Japan. He was my friend and I cannot let this opportunity go by to say that I am honored by the memory of that friendship. Not only this, but he was the friend of Japan, and all Japan, from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the least among us, unite in laying tribute at his resting place on the hills above the capital.

Was Great American.

"He was a great American who typified America in all his life and who has done more than all the rest of us to weld the bonds that he knew and I know must bind us. Rugged, strong, brave and independent, Denison lived and died an American and lived and died his faith unfalteringly in the future of our relationships.

"And, now, gentlemen of this convention, in thanking you for your courtesy and your patience, permit me before leaving you to your deliberation, to quote from an address delivered here in Boston 69 years ago — an address that must deeply impress itself upon any reader and upon every one who seeks as you and I and all of us must, to building our nations to the highest point of national achievement and greatness. It was Charles Sumner who said — he may have been speaking from this historic rostrum:

"'The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a state are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the state to other states and to all the people committed to its charge.'

"Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs, I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in her dealings with you and with the world. I thank you."

SEP-23-1917

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT OPENING OF ITALIAN ROOM

William A. Holman, premier of New South Wales; Mayor Curley and Boston hotel managers were the guests of Manager L. C. Prior of Hotel Lenox last night at the formal opening of the new Italian room. The color scheme of the decorating, though simple, is novel. The walls are done in tan, the woodwork in brown and the mouldings in dull orange. This combination harmonizes with almost every color of evening gowns.

SEP-19-1917

FRANCE REPORTS ON AIRMAN WILLIS

Mayor Curley has received through Senator John W. Weeks a communication from Ambassador Jussesrand stating that Harold N. Willis, the American aviator, undoubtedly fell within the German lines, and that an investigation has been undertaken by the French government as to his present whereabouts.

The letter of the French ambassador follows:

"My Dear Mr. Senator: My government's answer concerning the brave American aviator, Harold N. Willis, reached me just now. It confirms what you already knew, that he fell on the 18th of August within, it seems, the German lines, and has been reported missing since that date. No further news has been received concerning him. Investigations have been started so as to place him, if possible, in Germany. This is always a slow process.

"Hoping that good news will be given us as the result of those researches, I beg you to believe me, my dear senator, very truly yours.

(Signed) "JUSSERAND."

SEP-20-1917

GIVES FLAG TO 26TH DIVISION

Mrs. Frank Sturgis Makes Presentation in Memory of Brother in Civil War.

NOTES OF HEADQUARTERS

A flag was presented to the 26th army division yesterday, and accepted by its commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. The handsome silk banner, of regulation size and hand sewed, was from Mrs. Frank Sturgis, in memory of her brother, Col. Philip M. Lydig, who was on the staff of Gen. Parks in the civil war. Gen. Edwards and other officers of the division were the recipients of several fine gifts from Boston friends, one of the general's presents being a cigar case from the newspapermen who have been "covering" him during his stay in Boston.

General Praises Boston.

Another gift was a gold safety razor from Mayor James M. Curley. Accompanying the razor was a note, in which the mayor wished the general a safe voyage and a speedy return and expressed the hope that he would not receive a more serious wound than might be inflicted by the razor.

Capt. John B. Hyatt of the general's staff was also remembered by the newspapermen, who presented him with a humidor, filled with his favorite brand of smoking tobacco.

The presentation was the occasion for a tribute to Boston people and their hospitality by Gen. Edwards, probably the last announcement from his headquarters before he sails for France.

Gen. Edwards has completed the organization of the depot brigade, attached to his division, and is now awaiting approval of the war department before announcing the full roster. He has also requisitioned the necessary equipment for the brigade and it is expected that the force will leave for Charlotte, N. C., within a few days.

Former Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island called on Gen. Edwards to pay his respects yesterday and when he left Gen. Edwards referred to the great patriotism of the residents of New England. Ex-Gov. Lippitt has three sons serving with the army at the present time, each of whom has voluntarily enlisted. Gordon Lippitt was a member of the Rhode Island coast artillery, but requested a transfer to the engineer corps of the 101st regiment that he might see foreign service; Charles Lippitt is with the 103d mounted artillery and Warren Lippitt is with the aviation corps.

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RESERVED FOR G.G.A. CANDIDATE ? ? ? ?

Cong. Gallivan



Mayor Curley



Ex-Lt.-Gov. Barry

Former Lt.-Gov. Edward P. Barry announced last night that "under certain conditions" he "might be a candidate for mayor."

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SEP-21-1917.

Mr. Gallivan is in the mayoral fight to stay until the finish. It should be said that he has won more than one political contest in which the odds were against him.

SEP-19-1917

JAPANESE AT HARVARD PRESENTATION

SEP 19 1917

Mission to United State Attends Radio Station Exercises in College Yard.

COMMANDANT RUSH'S DAUGHTER PRESENTS FLAGS

The visit of the Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii to Harvard was the big feature of today's entertainment program. The commission spent three hours at the institution and it was one of the pleasantest experiences of their Boston visit.

First they went to the Stadium and to Soldiers' Field. After a visit at the freshman dormitories they went to the Widener Library, where they were greeted by President Lowell and Prof. A. C. Coolidge, director of the library.

Viscount Ishii was profuse in his praise of this institution as he was taken through it. Before leaving the building Perry Rodgers Pease, 14, a great-grandson of Commodore Perry, was presented to the visiting mission and courtesies exchanged.

Leaving the library, the mission went next to the Harvard radio station. A pretty sight greeted them. Nearly 1500 students of the school, in uniform, were drawn up in the college yard, all at attention, as the visitors approached and remained so until they were seated in a place prepared for them, facing the lines of students. The school band played the Japanese national anthem.

Hundreds of persons attracted by the visit of the distinguished party, gathered to watch the ceremonies.

Commandant Rush and a number of other United States naval officers, took part in the proceedings, and their attractive uniforms added to the general brilliance of the picture.

The visitors were conducted along the line of students for formal inspection, and when that was completed, they returned to their places, where Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Commandant Rush, was presented to the Japanese officials.

Miss Rush, acting for James A. Parker of Boston, who has been actively interested in the radio school, presented the cadets two handsome flags and as they received them the cadet band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The cadets were commanded by Lt. Nathaniel F. Ayer.

HERALD - SEP-18-1917

WATCH TINKHAM

A prominent Democratic politician advises his friends to "watch George Holden Tinkham" as the fight for mayor of Boston begins to develop.

According to the aforesaid well-known Democrat, who has been credited at times with an ambition to be mayor, the contest between Mayor Curley and Representative Gallivan will develop into a spectacular exhibition of sharp attack and retort, which will create untold bitterness on the part of both and their close political following. And that situation, according to the prominent Democratic politician, will be of tremendous benefit to Mr. Tinkham, who has a strong bi-partisan following and has shown greater voting strength in reliably Democratic districts than any other Republican in recent years.

"Watch George Holden Tinkham." It will be a pleasure to watch him, remembering, while watching, that in the mayoral campaign of 1907, when the late George A. Hibbard defeated Mayor Fitzgerald for re-election, the Republican nomination was first offered to Mr. Tinkham and declined by him. Today, under a non-partisan system of election, undoubtedly he would be stronger than he was ten years ago, when the parties nominated candidates.

Mr. Tinkham will bear watching at this time.

SEP - 24 - 1917

AT IT THUS EARLY

To all Sunday newspaper offices a messenger boy carried on Saturday evening notices purporting to have been issued by Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, stating in substance that the campaign of Congressman James A. Gallivan for mayor would open formally on October 1 and that headquarters had been established in three sections of the city, the street numbers and identifying names of the headquarters being given.

The notices were not issued by Mr. Gallivan; he knew nothing of them until they were brought to his attention by a newspaper man, and the locations given had been selected purposely by those who forged Joseph C. Gallivan's name in order to discredit Congressman Gallivan and his candidacy. An investigation of the matter and an attempt to trace the messenger boy to those who used him are now in progress.

This will seem a matter of large or small importance to the reader, according to his opinion of the methods employed by cowardly politicians, who, apparently, will stop at nothing which, in their opinion, will serve their ends.

SEP 24 1917

SEP - 19 - 1917

Ishii Says Japan and U. S. Have Much in Common

Viscount Ishii, speaking at the dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night, said that there were no points of difference between Japan and the United States which could not be settled as time went by, giving the statesmen of the two countries time for discussion. More than 500 citizens of Boston gathered to welcome the mission.

Among those at the head tables were Mayor Curley, who presided; Viscount Ishii, Ambassador A. Sato, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, I. J. N.; Capt. W. W. Phelps, U. S. N.; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Tandanao Imai, Gen. John A. Johnson, U. S. A.; Lt.-Col. Tarikawa, I. J. N.; Brig.-Gen. J. A. Irons, U. S. A.; Breckinridge Long, Masanao Hanihara, George W. Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Sugano, I. J. A.; Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A.; Matsuzo Nagai, Dr. Morton Prince, Commander Ando, I. J. N.; Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Iwate, attache; Capt. A. H. Robertson, U. S. N.; Larz Anderson.

The great dining hall of the hotel had been decorated with Japanese and American flags, and behind the head table hung a rising sun banner of colossal dimensions. The banquet began with the Japanese national anthem, the "Kimigayo," and ended with the "Sayonara," the "good-by," known throughout the island empire.

Mayor Curley opened the after-dinner proceedings with a welcome and an appreciation. He greeted the representatives of Japan as coming from an empire engaged with America in a mighty movement in the interest of human liberty, the world war.

Addressing the mission, he said: "We welcome you at a most crucial period in the life of the world, with a realization of the importance that attaches to your visit to America. This is an occasion in which the desire for national honor rises superior to the desire for peace. We are in this war only with the desire to serve the interests of liberty and humanity throughout the world."

The mayor closed by giving the toast of the Emperor of Japan. After it had been honored, Viscount Ishii, who had an enthusiastic reception, three rounds of "banzais" being given in his honor, spoke as follows:

SEP-21-1917.

Farewell to Boston Troops Sunday at 2 P.M.

Exercises to Take Place in the Boston Theatre—Governor and Mayor Expected.

SEP 21 1917

The city will give a farewell reception, at 2 P. M. Sunday, in the Boston Theatre, to the Greater Boston men of the 40 per cent. quota of the new army. The management of the theatre contributes the use of the building, and Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department of the northeast, has ordered the Coast Artillery band to furnish music.

The stage is big enough to accommodate 1000, and it is planned for the various divisions of the men to march across. Their parents and friends are especially invited. The theatre seats 3200.

Addresses are expected by the Governor, the mayor and Gen. Johnston. Cardinal O'Connell, Bishops Lawrence and Hughes and Rabbis Nowak and Levi have been invited.

The mayor made the announcement at noon today of the plans for the reception. All the speeches are expected to be brief as the men must march to the North Station before 3 P. M.

Further plans for local receptions include the following: Saturday, 5 P. M., division 8 at 1 Beacon street, addresses by the Governor and mayor; 8 P. M., parade in East Boston, from the South Ferry to the East Boston high school, addresses by the Governor and mayor.

Sunday, 12:30 P. M., municipal building, Columbia road, reception to the Dorchester recruits; 1 P. M., reception, Municipal building, South Boston; 1:30 P. M., recep on, John J. Williams school, Groton street, South end.

POST - SEPT - 18 - 1917

JAPANESE MISSION IN HUB TODAY

Plans for Two Days' Entertainment Complete

SEP 1 7 1917

Governor and Mayor to Extend Greetings

Gen. Johnston to Lead Troop Escort to State House

The imperial Japanese mission to the United States will arrive in Boston this forenoon. City and State are ready to pay signal honors to the emissaries of the Mikado. Two full days of entertainment have been prepared for the distinguished visitors.

ARRIVE AT 10:20

From the moment that the envoys, with Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, at their head, alight from their special train at the South station, at 10:20 o'clock, their New England hosts will strive to make them feel that the United States and America are real allies in the common cause of world democracy.

A rousing welcome will be accorded the envoys at the South station this forenoon, when Mayor Curley and the citizens' reception committee, headed by Dr. Morton Prince, will greet them. In motor cars the Japanese representatives will be escorted through the down-town streets and an unusual salute will be given them at the Charles street mall, on the Common, where 5000 school children, carrying Japanese flags, will greet and cheer them as they pass on their way to the State House.

At the State House Governor McCall and other State dignitaries will give them a reception, after which the emissaries will appear before the constitutional convention and Viscount Ishii will address the delegates assembled under the sacred codfish.

Brigadier-General Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, will personally lead the troops who will escort the visitors to the State House. The First Motor Corps of the Home Guard will be on hand with a flying squadron of cars to transport the members of the imperial mission and the city and State officials.

Japanese residents, students and professors will take a prominent part in the demonstrations.

For two days the Mikado's representatives will be guests of Boston and Massachusetts, and city and State plan to do themselves proud in dining and feting them, showing them the points of interest and paying them every honor at social and state functions.

Programme for Today

Today's programme follows:

10:20 a. m.—Mission arrives from Newport at South station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles street mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the constitutional convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon street, Brookline.

2:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night—Dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the viscount with a gold medal.

Wednesday's Programme

The Wednesday programme is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman; Addison L. Winship, F. Lothrop Ames, Professor Frank L. Anderson, Larz Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Colonel George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul; W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Colonel Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, General John A. Johnston, Judge Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, General W. E. Lombard, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, Francis Peabody, Professor Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. N.; John R. Slattery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer, Jr., former Governor David I. Walsh and Harumuchi Yatsuhashi.

SEP - 6 - 1917

SEP 6 - 1917

NO CITY BIDS ON COAL

Nobody wants to sell coal to the city, or at least to contract to supply large quantities for future delivery. Not a solitary bid for the work of supplying all or part of the 55,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal required by municipal institutions had been received when the time for the filing of bids expired yesterday.

SEP 7 - 1917

SEPT - 24 - 1917

BLACK WATCH IN HUB

Fighting Highlanders Here to Gather British Recruits

SEP 24 1917

Canada's famous Black Watch, known officially as the Fifth Royal Highlanders, will arrive in Boston this morning to begin the most pretentious drive for recruits for the British military service that has yet been made in this country. The kilted warriors, who have been christened "the ladies from hell" by the Germans, will be accompanied by both bagpipes and brass bands.

HOME FROM TRENCHES

Virtually every one of the Highlanders has seen active service in France, many of them having been wounded, and when they have finished their work of stimulating recruiting here they will return to the trenches.

Their first day in Boston will be a busy one for the Canadians, the programme including three parades and three rallies, the last of which, to be held at the Arena at 8 p. m., is expected to be a great patriotic demonstration.

The new contingent of Kilties, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Birchall, come in from Montreal this morning at 7:30. They will be met at the North station by a parade committee, which will escort them to their hotel. At 10:30 o'clock they will parade through the downtown section of the city, to the Common, where they will hold the first of their rallies at noon. The parade will start at Dernie street and proceed through Park, Tremont, School, Washington, Boylston and Tremont streets. The Highlanders, with their two bands, will be escorted by a detail of 100 sailors from the Navy Yard, with their own band, two companies of the 11th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, and several other military and semi-military organizations.

Rally at Arena

At the Arena many men prominent in public life and in the military service of both this country and our allies will be present and address the meeting. Brigadier-General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission to the United States; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Murray and Lieutenant Cyril White, the general's son and aide-de-camp, also arrive this morning and will speak at the meeting as well as participate in the morning parade.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, Commandant W. R. Rush of the navy yard and many others of prominence are expected to be present.

POST- SEPT-19-1917

FORESEES U.S. AND JAPAN VICTORIOUS

SEP 19 1917

Viscount Ishii Predicts Mutua Confidence and Permanent Peace



More than a thousand distinguished citizens of the United States and Japan cheered as two great nations clasped hands and pledged each other to steadfast alliance for victory in the great war, and the maintenance of permanent peace thereby to be established, at the big banquet tendered to the visiting Japanese imperial mission by the city of Boston at the Copley-Plaza last night.

TREATIES NOT "SCRAPS"

With toasts to the health of the President of the United States and his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan, proposed by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission, and Mayor Curley, toastmaster of the evening, this pledge was sealed.

Viscount Ishii, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to this country, sent good, whole-hearted Yankee cheers ringing to the flag-draped walls of the great hall when he declared that after travelling from the western to the eastern coast of this country he sincerely feels that there are no points of difference between the government of Japan and that of the United States which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of the two countries.

Again came the shouts of approbation when he said: "We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.'"

And once more a rushing hurricane of cheers—this time from his own countrymen as well—when the distinguished statesman from the empire of the Pacific closed his stirring address with this forecast:

"For the future I see two nations: The one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union, under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt, out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Mission in Receiving Line

Before the banquet the members of the mission and the welcoming committee, headed by Dr. Morton Prince, formed a receiving line in the State suite.

Immediately after the reception the great throng of distinguished citizens of Boston and Massachusetts poured into the great banquet hall, hung with the flags of the United States and Japan. A mighty shout arose as the orchestra played the Japanese national anthem and the guests filed into the hall.

Mayor Curley brought salvos of cheers from the great audience as he traced the course of America through the wars in which it has fought.

"America has entered every one of them with high and pure purposes and has emerged from each one victorious and with its ideals still pure," said he.

"We have appreciation of the power of this Yankee nation of the east, their valor and sagacity. We have the belief that if they join in this great task with their whole heart, when next Christmas comes there will verily be peace on earth among men of good will.

"I ask every man here to rise and drink a toast to the health of the Emperor of Japan and his able representatives."

Mayor Curley's introduction of Viscount Ishii was the signal for a mighty outburst which culminated when the Mayor's stentorian tones rang out above the tempest of applause calling for "three banzais" for the viscount. The Japanese cheers were given with regular American football vigor, and just to put the Yankee brand on the cheer full half the diners waved their napkins and added a ripping "tiger-r-r-r."

Viscount Ishii's Speech

Viscount Ishii spoke in part as follows:

"The burden of obligation laid upon us for acts of unbounded hospitality by this great State and by the historic city of Boston is heavier by far than we can ever hope to repay.



VISCOUNT ISHII,
Head of the Japanese Mission which visits Boston today.

RECORD - SEP 19 1917

ENVOYS FROM JAPAN PAID MANY HONORS

Escorted From South Station by Representative Citizens—Visit Constitutional Convention

FETED AT COPLEY-PLAZA IN EVENING

Viscount Ishii Praises America and Says, "Our Country With You To the End"

SEP 19 1917

Greeted by a downpour of rain on their arrival at the South Station yesterday morning, the members of the Japanese Mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, nevertheless did not fail to find a representative and enthusiastic body of citizens of the State of Massachusetts awaiting them, eager to tender the envoys all possible honors.

In keeping with the occasion, the visitors from the Land of the Rising Sun were later in the day royally hailed by the bright rays of a storm-washed sun. The one unfortunate circumstance was that the rain and wet streets necessitated the abandonment of the big ovation which the thousands of school children of Greater Boston were to have given the Mission.

However, the envoys rode through the principal down town streets of the city, frequently cheered, to the State House, where they were the guests of the Constitutional Convention. Thence they were taken to the Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts and were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson at Weld, Brookline.

Banquet at Copley-Plaza

The day's round of events closed with a banquet at the Copley-Plaza, tendered the Mission by Mayor Curley, and Viscount Ishii excited a tremendous burst of applause when he declared: "We are in this war with you to win with you." Those present stood and gave the speaker such an ovation that he was compelled to wait until quiet was restored before he could resume his address.

There were about 600 at the dinner, and they received the members of the Mission with great enthusiasm. American and Japanese flags and bunting profusely decorated the great hall, while the floral decorations at the tables were beautiful chrysanthemums.

At the close of the Viscount's address he gave a toast to President Wilson. Then Mayor Curley presented to him a beautiful gold medal, inscribed: "Democracy under Liberty Seeks the Freedom of the World." On the reverse side of the medal are the sunburst of Japan and the torch of liberty.

Besides Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Aimaro Sato, United States Dist. Atty. George W. Anderson, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge and Samuel J. Elder spoke at the dinner. Mayor Curley presided and welcomed the mission in an address which was warmly greeted.

Those who were invited to occupy places at the head table included: Capt. W. W. Phelps, U. S. N., Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Tandanao Imai, Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., Lieut. Col. Tanikawa, I. J. N., Brig.-Gen. J. A. Irons, U. S. A., Hon. Breckinridge Long, Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, I. J. N., Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Sugano, I. J. A., Gen. C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., Matsuzo Nagai, Dr. Morton Prince, Commdr. Ando, I. J. N., Mr. Iwate, Attache, Capt. A. H. Robertson, U. S. N., Larz Anderson.

"The story of New England is well known to us," said Viscount Ishii. "We have learned your splendid record of the last 300 years from the pages of our histories. We have learned to read your poets, to profit by your learning, and to be stirred by the unmatched achievements in all the arts and sciences in the struggle for independence and for liberty—gems set in the laurel wreaths upon the brow of fame.

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning, our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster mother, alongside of the first-born and best beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life; equipped with the greatest gift with which they could face the future.

"Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abunrance; some of them have been our fastest friends. New England men, descendants of the splendid crew that landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred to the history of human freedom; of the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

"For these and many other reasons, New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding. I feel, now that I have traveled from your Western to your Eastern shores, that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own.

"But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight into the scale.

"Japan had no choice from the start. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute.

"We have not been surprised at what we have seen during this month of our sojourn in America. We have realized that America has come into her own and we congratulate you, your sons and daughters upon the magnificent exhibition of national union, national devotion and national greatness you are making.

"We thank you more than any words of mine can tell, for all you have done for us in the past and on the present occasion. For the future, I see two nations: the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean or petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

United States Dist.-Atty. Anderson, referring to the advice of George Washington that we should avoid entangling alliances, said that the struggle for law, order and peace can no longer be a national one, and that, whether we like it or not, we are in world politics. As he put it: "Only through world politics can we hope to extend democracy throughout the world."

Ambassador Sato referred to the fact that he was educated in this country and began his diplomatic career here in the time of President Cleveland. He said that he had never seen among the people of this country such a demonstration of patriotism and of united purpose as at the present time.

"For Common Cause"

"The bonds of friendship between our countries," he said, "have been strengthened by leaps and bounds. We are bound to win the war. It is a great satisfaction to feel in this war that we represent the cause of righteousness, liberty and justice. We who believe in the golden future of humanity should stand ready to pay no mean price for victory. We fight for a common cause against a common enemy for humanity."

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge brought the respects of Gov. McCall, whose absence, he said, was caused by his desire to save all his energy to put into the prosecution of the great war. In

Continued next page.

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(1)

the name of Massachusetts the Lieutenant Governor welcomed the Mission.

Samuel J. Elder said that it is only by winning the war that peace can be secured, and he declared that a league to enforce peace has already been formed by 17 nations evidently referring to those who have not joined with Germany.

WARM WELCOME GIVEN ENVOYS

Ishii Speaks to Constitutional Convention

"Japan owes much to Massachusetts and Boston. We have learned from you at home, and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage."

This was the greeting of the Imperial Japanese Mission to Boston, as voiced by Viscount Kujiro Ishii, head of the mission, in an address before the Constitutional Convention at the State House yesterday.

Viscount Ishii and his colleagues from Tokio were presented to the Convention by Gov. McCall after the Japanese guests had toured the downtown streets in their trip from the South Station. A reception not less warm than that accorded to the represenatives of the other Allied nations who have visited Boston was given by the delegates as Viscount Ishii arose to speak.

"I am highly complimented by an invitation to address you in this House, which throughout your history has rung with eloquence unsurpassed in any tongue; with the loftiest appeals to the noblest sentiments of mankind from the lips of patriots whose names are written large on the walls of the corridors of fame," said Viscount Ishii.

"But it would not become me to occupy your time or interrupt momentous discussions which are of vital importance not only to your country, but to all the world. Let me say, however, that Massachusetts and New England are very close to Japan.

"Many of our leading men owe to these surroundings the impressions and the education which has enabled them to take their places in the varying walks of life in their homeland. Next to the land of their birth, dear to them above all else on earth, they recall college friends and the happy days spent in study and play at Cambridge.

Pays Harvard Tribute

"These always pay a tribute of affection to their alma mater and take increasing pride in the splendid record she is making in the upbuilding of men and a nation.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time. In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been great and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these

over the gateway leading from the train shed to the outer depot, and as each went under, it was saluted.

Viscount Ishii and Almaro Sato, Ambassador at Washington, were among the first to leave the train and march to the waiting machines.

Viscount Ishii, Mayor Curley, Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee, and A. B. Rudock, American secretary to foreign legations, were ushered to the first automobile and led the march to the State House.

As the first machine drove to Summer st. extension to await the loading of the other autos, a crowd of about 200, waving the white and red flag of Japan, cheered the Viscount and his delegation.

Led by a detail of mounted patrolmen the procession drove to Federal, Post Office sq., Congress, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston, Charles and Beacon to the State House.

Flags On All Sides

All along the route the business houses were decorated with the Japanese flag and employees of the stores and offices cheered from the windows and doorways, while a few hundred lined the curbs and waved flags from beneath umbrellas.

At the corner of Tremont and Boylston sts. members of Co. F, returning to their armory on Columbus ave. via Essex st., met the advance of mounted police and acted as additional escort to the honored guests to Charles st., where they turned into Park sq.

At the State House a detachment of sailors of the Naval Reserve were lined in front of the Shaw monument and on both sides of the steps leading to the building, and the visitors marched between the lines to the Memorial Hall and to the Governor's office.

At the South Station Supt. Crowley had detailed Capt. King of headquarters with a large detail of men from downtown stations and several plain clothes men who followed in machines and will accompany the mission during their two-day stay in this city.

At the State House Chief Plunkett, with all the members of the State Police in uniform, greeted the delegation as they entered the door and paraded to the executive chamber.

In presenting the mission to the Constitutional Convention Gov. McCall said in part:—

"Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great power beyond the Pacific.

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people. What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Matsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader.

"For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow.

"It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization. The Western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control. Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have come to threaten us with mastery, and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves.

"They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone. They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of man.

"She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes.

"She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war.

"If we shall do that, the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the East and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

Other members of the delegation in automobiles with members of the committee were His Excellency Ambassador Sato, Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and Larz Anderson, former ambassador to France; Vice Admiral Takeshita, Maj. Gen. Sugano, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast; Capt. Robertson, U. S. N., and Masanio Hanimasa of San Francisco.

Following the reception by the Constitutional Convention the guests and committee visited the Public Library and inspected the Sargent paintings and then were taken to the home of Larz Anderson where luncheon was served.

Yesterday afternoon the Japanese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts was inspected and then the party was taken across the Charles River to Cambridge to inspect the new Technology buildings.

SEP-18-1917.

The Ericsen Monument

To the Editor:—

A contract which has recently been let by the city of Boston for the improvement of Commonwealth ave. includes provisions for the removal of the Leif Ericsen Monument.

While the contract for this work has already been let, yet there is reason to believe that the question of removal has not been finally disposed of. Acting upon protests filed by the writer in behalf of a number of citizens of Boston, the Boston Park and Recreation Department have agreed to give a hearing on Friday, Sept. 21, at 10:30 a.m., at 33 Beacon st., Boston, to those who may be opposed to the removal.

Obert Sietten

Boston, Sept. 17.

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Japanese Envoys Are Welcomed at State Hous



Governor McCall Stands Between Viscount Ishii (at Left) and Ambassador Sato. Behind Them Are Other Members of the Imperial Japanese Mission and Representatives of the United States Government

JAPANESE AT HARVARD

See Stadium and the Freshman Dormitories

Make Inspection of the Widener Library

Great Grandson of Perry Meets Them

Presentation of Colors at the Radio School

Flags Received from Hands of Miss Rush

Envoys Are Luncheon Guests at City Club

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And Go on Trip to Camp Devens at Ayer

Harvard was host of the Japanese Mission this forenoon and the visitors were given an opportunity to make a hasty though interesting survey of the university's educational, also its military activities. Going from the Copley-Plaza in motors the Mission was taken along the Charles River Basin to Anderson bridge. They saw the Stadium, made a short call at the freshman dormitories, whose recent use as barracks was explained to them.

At the Widener Memorial Library in Harvard yard the Japanese were officially greeted by President Lowell, Thomas Nelson Perkins of the Harvard Corporation, Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of the library, and W. C. Lane, the librarian. In the Widener room Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

After an inspection of the library, including many of the special libraries, the general reading-rooms and stacks, the party emerged from the building to the steps, where a pleasing incident took place in the presentation to Count Ishii and Ambassador Sato of Perry Rodgers Pease Jr. New York, the great-grandson of Commodore Perry. The young man was visiting Harvard, on his way to St. Mark's School.

From the library the party walked to Memorial Hall and thence to Holmes Field back of the Jefferson physical laboratory, where the radio regiment was drawn up in command of Lieutenant Ayer. The Japanese were greeted by their national anthem, played by the band, and then met Commandant Rush and staff of this naval district. The formal introductions over, the regiments were inspected and the presentation of the colors followed.

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"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

Japanese Envoys Are Guests at Pierce Hall, Harvard University, as Miss Rush Presents Colors to Naval Radio Training School

Years ago, long before the present war was thought of, or there was any Naval Radio Training School at Cambridge, or any Pierce Hall for that matter, crowds used to gather on Holmes Field to see Harvard baseball games and track games, but no gathering has ever been more

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terested than the people who were in the Holmes Field quadrangle this forenoon to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the Radio School by Miss Rush, daughter of Captain W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

It was a bright, fair day for such an event—in fact a summer day—and it was very comfortable, therefore, for the audience which included numerous professors and their wives and children, down to babies, a number of Cambridge citizens, Mayor Rockwood, Chief-of-Police Ellis with several assistants, Secret Service men and Boston detectives, to say nothing of the distinguished envoys from Japan, President Lowell and members of the Harvard Corporation, French Army officers, and Commandant Rush and his staff.

It was an unusual occasion, for besides the usual Cambridge gathering, college people and towns people—a really family-like picture—there were many Army and Navy men in the group. It was the usual Cambridge picture in a cosmopolitan and militant setting.

In spite of the uniforms, however, the affair was friendly and informal. Pierce Hall offered shade against the warm rays of the sun, and there in chairs sat the audience—professors, wives and children, and Cambridge citizens. Twenty feet out in the quadrangle were more chairs in double row, and here sat President Lowell with Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato, Harvard College officers, members of the Japanese Mission and members of the Boston committee. In one of the front-row seats was Miss Rush with James A. Parker, Harvard, '91, who was the donor of the colors.

Out in the quadrangle were the 1500 students of the Radio School, Langdell Hall forming a background for their long and precise ranks.

Captain Rush and his staff filed into the quadrangle, and after greetings with the Japanese envoys had been exchanged, Miss Rush stepped forward with Mr. Parker and presented the colors, a silk United States flag and a school flag, with a navy blue ground properly inscribed. Chaplain Stone from the Navy Yard dedicated the colors, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the civilians uncovered and the radio men stood at attention.

Then, in honor of two of the French army officers, Captain Amann and Lieutenant Bosc, who had joined the other officers, both American and Japanese, the band played the "Marseillaise."

Following these ceremonies, President Lowell, the Japanese envoys, Commandant Rush and his staff reviewed the Radio School men and then the men marched before the reviewing stand, the band playing Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea," which, with Japan and France represented in the gathering, was highly appropriate.

CITY GIVES JAPANESE FLAG

Viscount Ishii at Boston City Club Urges Nations to Fight Together So That Memory of Achievement May Forever Perpetuate Friendship

Declaring that the United States and Japan are comrades and partners, Viscount Ishii, speaking at the Boston City Club this afternoon, urged the two nations to cooperate and fight together so that afterwards the memory of what they together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate the friendship of the two countries. He characterized as "venomous" the "gossip that has, for a decade, endeavored to keep our nations apart," but said that he would carry home the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced both countries.

Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city, presented Viscount Ishii with a beautiful American flag.

The members of the Mission were the guests of President James J. Storrow of the City Club, following the visit to Harvard University.

Viscount Ishii's address was as follows:

"Mr. President and Members of the City Club of Boston:

"The wealth and generosity of our welcome to Boston will remain for all time a happy memory. It is particularly impressive and gracious of you to afford so much valuable time to the entertainment of this mission in the midst of activities unparalleled and in an hour when your country calls—a call you are answering with the energy and determination characteristic of America and Americans.

"We are conscious of the fact that this reception you have given to us is not prompted by the formal obligation of the host to the guest. We know that we have been bidden here as the representative of our nation to receive an assurance that Boston and New England in this, as in all else, holds out the hand of friendship to those who come to their shores from far lands, bringing honest assurance of friendship. In this voice of New England, we recognize the ring of sincerity which can only be found when friend greets friend.

"The venemous gossip that has, for a decade, endeavored to keep our nations apart; the difference between us in the past; the misunderstandings, and the misinformation which so easily finds credence, have perhaps caused doubt and suspicion to influence, to some extent, the people of your country and ours, but now returning to our home land, we can carry the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced us both, and that from now through all time, Japan and America in friendly council together will follow steadfastly the path which lends to the fair fields of sweet content, each protected by the other and each protecting the other from the enemy.

"Mr. President and gentlemen: We are together in this great war to win freedom and to secure liberty, to give and to take according to our needs. We are comrades and we are partners. Let us see to it that no enemy tongue or intrigue can at any time throughout the years do anything to divide us. While this war shall last let us coöperate and fight together as comrades, so that afterwards the memory of what we have together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate our friendship. And so that from the ashes of destruction may rise a surer and a safer world.

"On behalf of myself and the members of my mission, I thank you sincerely."

After an informal reception the members of the party entered the automobiles for a trip to Ayer, where the cantonment will be inspected by the visitors.

The party was received at the City Club by Mr. Storrow and other members of the club and escorted to the marine room on the ninth floor, where the luncheon was served.

Mayor Curley welcomed the distinguished guests, especially for "the strength we derive from the utterances of the representatives of the Japanese nation, both here and at Washington, which will serve to tear down the false barriers that never should have existed, and we greet you as brothers in a common cause—to overcome Prussianism."

Then the mayor presented the viscount with an American flag as a token from the most historic city in America. In replying the viscount said:

"We shall keep this wonderful, splendid flag of Stars and Stripes as a friendly token of Boston and America, and better as an emblem of the friendship, which we so much desire, of America toward my country."

Mr. Storrow was applauded when he said:

"The way to have a friend is to be a friend and I know I am voicing the sentiment of every man in this room and in our New England when I say that we are friends of Japan."

PLEDGES FAITH OF JAPAN

Viscount Ishii Sees the Great Country Under the Rising Sun and That Under the Stars and Stripes Moving Together to Certain Victory

If the storm marred the enthusiasm of the early hours of the welcome to the Imperial Japanese Mission, the welcome was still heartfelt, and the enthusiasm burst forth as Japan's Rising Sun at the dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night. There more than a thousand distinguished citizens of both countries clasped hands in a pledge of alliance till victory shall come out of the present war, and in the steadfast purpose to maintain peace thereafter. This pledge was sealed by toasts to the Emperor of Japan and President Wilson.

Viscount Ishii, leader of the Japanese Mission, declared: "We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.'"

Before the dinner there was a reception at which the Americans had an opportunity to greet the Japanese; and until its conclusion the guests made their way to the great banquet hall, which was hung with the flags of the United States and Japan, and in which the tables were decorated with miniature Japanese gardens and chrysanthemums.

The cheers were long and loud as the orchestra played the national anthem of Japan; and the applause continued when Mayor Curley, the toastmaster, said: "America has entered every war with high and pure purposes and has emerged from each one victorious and with its ideals still pure.

"We have appreciation of the power of this Yankee nation of the East, their valor and sagacity. We have the belief that if they join in this great task with their whole heart, when next Christmas comes there will verily be peace on earth among men of good will.

"I ask every man here to rise and drink a toast to the health of the Emperor of Japan and his able representatives."

The mayor then introduced Viscount Ishii, and wheras the Japanese are accustomed to give their national cheer, "Banzai," short and sharp and without repetition, the Americans, for good measure, gave three "Banzais" and some vociferous "tigers."

When the tumult of applause had subsided Viscount Ishii said:

"The burden of obligation laid upon us for acts of unbounded hospitality by this great State and by the historic city of Boston is heavier by far than we can ever hope to repay.

"You can form no idea of the pleasure you have given to us, of the depth of the impression you have made.

"The story of New England is well known to us. We have learned your splendid record of the last 300 years from the pages of our histories. We have learned to read your poets, to profit by your learning, and to be stirred by the unmatched achievements in all the arts and sciences, in the struggle for independence and for liberty—gems set in the laurel wreaths upon the brow of Fame.

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster mother, alongside of the firstborn and best-beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abund-

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ance: some of them have been our fastest friends.

"For these and many other reasons New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding.

"I feel, now that I have travelled from your Western to your Eastern shores, that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The new link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which will win liberty and freedom for us and for you, as well as for all the world.

"For the future, I see two nations: the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Mayor Curley then presented to Viscount Ishii, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, a gold medal, which bore the inscription: "Democracy under Freedom Seeks the Liberty of the World," and bronze medallions were presented to each of the other members of the Japanese Mission.

Ambassador Sato, who represents Japan at Washington, said that, although he had been educated in the United States and first served his country here during Cleveland's Administration, he had never until the present crisis realized the real spirit of America. He felt that Americans universally were responding to the bugle-call of the nation.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge welcomed the envoys in behalf of the Commonwealth; and Samuel J. Elder, the last speaker, declared that he saw in the league of nations against Germany and her allies the organization which eventually will enforce peace throughout the world.

After the members of the Japanese Mission had visited the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon, they paid a brief visit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they were welcomed by Professor C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval arcihtecture.

Away they then went, on their whirlwind tour, to the Hotel Somerset, to participate in a reception planned by the Japanese of Boston. Here about a hundred Japanese men and women greeted their fellow countrymen, and "Banzais" were given in true Japanese form, the cheer-leader being Lieutenant Commander M. Nishisaki of the Imperial Japanese Navy, a student at Technology.

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COSTLY WOMEN'S PRISON CLOSED

Inmates Are So Scarce That, for Sake of Economy, Commissioner Shaw Keeps Them in Deer Island Hospital Ward—Prison Committee May Recommend a Change

The women's prison at Deer Island, which cost upwards of $500,000, is not being used at present. There are only sixty women eligible for this sumptuous building, and Penal Commissioner Shaw finds that it is more economical to keep them in one of the hospital wards.

This arrangement, however, does not appear to suit Councillors Ballantyne and Wellington, members of the prison committee, who made their semi-annual visit at the island yesterday afternoon. Women prisoners, who are in the hospital ward, told the councillors that they have not the privacy under present conditions that they would have in the prison; and in the prison, moreover, they have in their cells porcelain wash bowls, electric lights and running water.

Commissioner Shaw has felt that he was justified in keeping the women in the hospital, for the prison is planned to hold 600 inmates, and it is expensive to operate it for only one-tenth of that number.

Councillor Ballantyne, who is a contractor and builder, declared that it would be necessary at any rate to heat the women's prison this winter, or the frost would crack the surface coating of the concrete walls of the cells.

Except for the condition mentioned, the members of the committee were satisfied with matters as they found them. It is probable, however, that they will recommend the removal of women prisoners to the prison.

A special report of the prison committee is expected also on a central heating plant. This was recommended by Commissioner Shaw some years ago. The sum of $60,000 would have sufficed them, but the estimate for the work now is about $110,000.

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TO BUY COAL WITHOUT BIDS

School Committee Authorizes Business Agent to Purchase Wherever and at What Price He Can—Resignation of George S. Burgess

The Boston School Committee does not mean to suspend sessions this winter, if it can help it, because of lack of coal, and last night at the first meeting of the season, it authorized Business Agent Keough to purchase such quantities and at such prices as seem expedient. This is the first time in years that coal for school use has been purchased without advertising for bids.

George S. Burgess, secretary to Dr. Dyer, has resigned, and his resignation was accepted. His successor will be Louise Kane, an employee in the office of the superintendent.

Dr. Dyer reported that some 10,000 children ad engaged in summer school-garden work, with satisfactory results.

The resignations of thirty-four teachers in various districts also were reported.

Michael J. Downey was appointed director of evening schools. The initial salary is $3180, with increases to a maximum of $3780.

The following-named teachers were retired on pensions: Abby C. Howes of the Hyde Park district, a teacher for twenty-eight years, $500 a year, and Nellie L. Shaw, for forty years and nine months a teacher, $424 a year.

Dr. Dyer recommended the consolidation of the Bigelow, Norcross and Lawrence districts. This step was recommended by the Finance Commission.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan was the only member of the committee absent. He is on military duty—presumably in France.

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Dr. Morton Prince has done many a public-spirited thing for which the public hold him in high regard. He was among the first to make a perilous voyage through submarine-infested waters, more than two years ago, and returned to stimulate us and prepare us for the coming herculean task of saving the desperate fight of the Allies at the hour when they stood, back to the wall, still facing at deadly grips, a confident military autocracy bent on world conquest, now standing "balked but not defeated." Dr. Prince was among the first to give us, from his personal observations, a vivid idea of the vastness of the machinery England and France had organized for the supply of the Western front and the care of the wounded at the rear—and to force upon our apprehension the need of preparedness on a similar scale. It is to such men as he, in his profession and his fortunate social circumstances, that we owe in large part our readiness to equal, if not surpass, the great machinery for the defence of democracy our Allies have thus far developed, with a possibility that we shall better their instructions, with our American dash and initiative, in the actual fighting, when we get into it. To this valuable and timely service, Dr. Prince has now added the characteristically graceful and thoughtful suggestion of a popular demonstration, in addition to the official one—and meaning a thousand times more to the visitors—of welcome to the Japanese Mission.

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He has diligently advocated the hanging out, everywhere at our homes and along our streets, of the Japanese national flag, and has even furnished instructions for the improvising of home-made flags, as they naturally do not exist in stock in the stores. It seems likely that these chivalrous efforts will largely succeed, because the flag of the Rising Sun is simplicity itself—a large red circle in a field of white. Americans can with the more confidence and better democratic conscience welcome the distinguished Japanese visitors since reading the published explanation (in the Listener last week) condensed from the Japan Advertiser, of Tokyo, over the signature of a well-known Japanese writer, of how and why "the Japanese are intensely democratic at heart." As Saito Man explains, they are loyal to their monarchical government, just as the British are loyal to their king; had it not been for India, Australia and Canada, Britain might have called herself a republic by now; and had it not been for her emulation of Great Britain, Japan, he says, "would have long since been a republic; there is method in the apparent fanaticism with which the Japanese people worship the Mikado." It must be remembered that these Japanese writers, educated in Europe and the United States, know the English language well, and evidently are masters of the art of expressing in it the finest shades and distinctions. This is true, too, of every member of the mission on its way to Boston today.

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The Japanese Mission Is Especially Welcome to Boston

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THE Japanese Mission is especially welcome to Boston.

Probably no people in the country have a greater admiration for the Japanese than Bostonians and New Englanders. We have always been especially sensitive to progress by a race that is laboring under handicaps. In the war between Russia and Japan probably a large majority of the people of the United States and two-thirds of the people of Boston and New England sympathized with the Japanese for a combination of reasons, the principal among which were the admiration for the wonderful progress of the Japanese in the last fifty years and more or less disgust at the brutal, dark tyranny under which Russia labored.

In the history of the world, no race has equalled the progress in the same period made by the Japanese people in the last fifty years. In the development of civilization, in the advancement of learning the arts and sciences, the acquisition of scientific methods in the art of war, in the development of industry and commerce and the maintenance of a wonderful patriotism, no people have equalled the Japanese in an equal period of progress unless, perhaps, the Athenians did it during the fifty years that followed the second Persian invasion. That was two thousand years ago, and the Athenians were, at the beginning of this progress by a series of fortunate circumstances, blessed with a democratic form of government which released the energies of all her people.

The Japanese Mission represents a great Pacific Ocean power rivaling us in many significant directions and associated with us in this great war. Whatever fate has in store for the future relations of America and Japan, the American people will not cease to admire the genius, adaptability and patriotism of the Japanese.

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Gen. Edwards Pays Tribute to Boston

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A warm tribute was paid to the hospitality and progressiveness of Boston by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth Division, today, upon the eve of his departure from the city.

"There is no such thing as 'cold Boston,'" said General Edwards. "It is not only a misnomer, but it never exists for anyone who has come into real and personal contact with Bostonians.

"I am somewhat embarassed by the kindness and co-operation that have been extended from all sides to my wife, to my child, and to the members of my staff, and wish to express the gratification I have had in acknowledging some of these kindnesses.

"If I have succeeded here in the mission set before me, it is largely due to the uniform support that has reached me from all persons.

CREDIT TO NEW ENGLAND.

"My object has been to build up a division that would be a credit to the traditions of New England, in which people from South Boston as well as from the Back Bay should be equally interested, and that there should be no distinctions in race—Jew, Gentile, Roman Catholic and Protestant would enjoy the opportunities given them, and it would bring clearly to view preparation for universal military service.

"This locality has shown appreciation of military service.

"I would rather see peace than war. I know something about war. But I do not want peace until the principles for which this republic stands are assured, and they are not likely to be assured until we have prepared for them by universal service.

BOSTON ALWAYS AWAKE.

"Boston always awakens to high ideas. No one can live here for any length of time, enjoy the hospitality of its leaders in every phase of reform, without feeling drawn to Boston as a centre of social, moral and national progress.

"If you get Boston on your side you may be sure that the rest of the United States will sit up and take notice.

"I go away with much appreciation and tender remembrances of the days spent here in an anxious task, but in one that has been greatly helped and sustained by the good will of New England people, and I owe a debt for the uniform consideration which the Boston press has extended to me and my staff upon all occasions. Without the press there is no publicity. You may be confident of this."

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Noted Belgian Doctor Joins Health Board

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Mayor Curley has approved the appointment of Dr. Honore Van de Velde, a noted Belgian bacteriologist, as assistant director of the bacteriological laboratories of the Board of Health. His salary will be $2,000.

Dr. Van de Velde was born in Bellem, Belgium, in 1868. He was educated in the leading universities of Europe. In 1910 he was a member of the Belgian mission sent abroad to study the fight against rats and plague. He came to America, arriving at San Francisco June 7, 1915. July 15 of the same year he passed in Boston the State Board examination with an average of 80.2. In May, 1916, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He speaks French, Dutch, Flemish, German, English, Spanish and Italian. King Albert of Belgium honored him with the first-class Civic Cross for service rendered during an epidemic of cholera.

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Plan to Unionize All City Employes

SEP 21 1917

Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 149, at a meeting in Wells Memorial building announced that, with the approval of Mayor Curley, a mass meeting of all city employes and heads of departments will be held in this city in November for the purpose of unionizing all municipal employes. Although the plans are still formulative, Thomas J. Hannon of the local declared that it is planned to enroll all city employes in unions identified with their respective occupations.

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CITY PAYS $19,500 AS SOLDIERS' AID

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Nearly $19,500 was paid by the city during the month of July to dependents of soldiers in the war, according to figures made public today by Mayor Curley. This is an increase of $2,300 over June.

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WORK FOR THE SCHOOLS

Since its reorganization not much has been heard of our Fish and Game Commission, but it has not been idle. The agricultural fair season, now at hand, will reveal to many an interesting new phase of its activities in the form of exhibits, designed to illustrate the value of conserving the wild life of our Commonwealth.

Many folk still resent the State's interference with their "right" to hunt and fish as they please and find delight in trying to evade the wardens. Part of this perversity is perhaps unalterable; but the part of it which rests on ignorance of the economic importance of wild birds and a protected fish supply is open to correction by processes of education even more than by pains and penalties. And the Commission is well advised in stressing the educational side.

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Here, too, the schools can help. It would pay the State to place one of these exhibits in every public school. Competent teachers could use it to good advantage. It would be useful directly in natural history study and indirectly as a means of emphasizing food geography and economy.

The time is probably near when Massachusetts may have to derive from its fresh water ponds, streams and reservoirs a larger food yield than has been customary, and when fish farming may be required not as a pastime of the dilletante rich but as a means of subsistence. The possibilities in this field have been realized by few and have scarcely been touched by development activities. It will take a generation of education to bring into the minds of the many how foolish it is to let them go to waste.

The sooner we bring the lesson home to the young, at the time when they are peculiarly susceptible to new impressions, the sooner will it be possible to undertake here something of the intensive food production which has, for example, long been practiced in Japan, where an acre under water is valued even more highly than the most fertile dry acre. Massachusetts has an abundance of watered area now practically unproductive from which could be derived immense yields of fish foods. This is true not only of its tidal flats, the present neglect of which is notorious, but also of many localities in the interior. If we want to insure our future we shall have one day to take practical steps to conserve these resources.

The necessary preliminary is to spread an accurate knowledge of their value and generate an enthusiasm for their utilization. This is a proper function of public instruction.

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GALLIVAN IN FIGHT "SINKER" AND ALL

Congressman Makes Flying Trip to Boston to Confer With Edwards

REITERATES HE IS IN MAYORALTY CONTEST

Will Open Guns in Earnest When State Primaries Are Over

SEP

Cong. James A. Gallivan, who recently announced his determination to run for Mayor of Boston against Curley, made a flying trip to this city yesterday to confer with Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and before boarding the Federal Express last evening to return to Washington he reiterated emphatically that he was in the mayorality fight, "hook, line and sinker," and that when the State primaries are over he will open his guns in earnest.

"So far as politics are concerned," said the Congressman, "I do not think that I ought to go into any more details while the primary contest is occupying the attention of the people. When the primaries are over, however, I'll have something to say that ought to start things humming along until the intelligent directorate of the city marches to the polls Dec. 18th to pick their chief executive for the next four year."

Cong. Gallivan has not the slightest doubt that the bill to draft alien slackers will win in Congress.

"I am hurrying to Washington to take a hand in the fight to get this bill enacted into law," he said. "It will be taken up tomorrow, and I have been requested to lead the fight on the floor, should the opposition develop any considerable strength. We'll win, however, and the President ought to sign the bill before a week passes."

Returning to the Mayoralty question, Cong. Gallivan said: "Yes, my announcement is wholly genuine, if there be any doubting Thomases. Let me say that I am a candidate because I want to be Mayor of my native city and because I think I can do something for Boston and all its people, regardless of class, when I am elected.

"I want to see Boston do better in the march of progress along the lines of civic development. I promise the absolutely 'square-deal' treatment to all my fellow-citiens, high and low, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile. Thats where I propose to stand."

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GALLIVAN WILL RUN FOR MAYOR

SEP 15 1917

Announces Through Brother He Is in the Contest to The Finish

WILL ISSUE SIGNED STATEMENT SOON

Fitzgerald Declines to Make Comment on Entrance of Congressman

Congressman James A. Gallivan is a candidate for mayor. His hat went went into the ring last night, when his brother, Joseph C. Gallivan, received a telegram from Washington containing the announcement of the Twelfth District Congressman's candidacy.

The Congressman authorized his brother to make the announcement through the press that he is in the contest to remain there, unflinchingly, to the finish.

A clear, concise statement of attitude and reasons will be given by Congressman Gallivan himself, above his own signature, to the newspapers and voters within a few days.

From time to time there has been speculation as to whether the Congressman who succeeded Mayor Curley in Congress would this year attempt to succeed him as Mayor. Those who appreciate action in politics feel better now, but some of those who are not enthusiastic for Congressman Gallivan point out that there is nothing very definite about the statement and that it came through his brother instead of in the shape of a full statement direct from the Congressman himself.

Mayor Curley could not be reached last evening for a statement on the announcement and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who was reached, declined to discuss the situation.

Congressman Gallivan was born in South Boston in October, 1866. After being graduated from the Boston Latin Schol he attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1888. For years he was a political reporter on Boston newspapers.

Since 1895 he has been in public office, two years each in the Massachusetts House and Senate and the rest of the time as a street commissioner in this city. He was first elected to the latter position in 1900 and resigned in April, 1914, having been chosen to succeed Mayor Curley in Congress.

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BOSTON'S PUBLIC SAFETY CHAIRMAN

SEP 19 1917



VICTOR A. HEATH,
Who succeeds Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe.

HEATH NEW HEAD OF CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BOARD

Mayor Praises Selection of Prominent Roxbury Business Man.

The new chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee is Victor A. Heath, a prominent Roxbury business man, who is president of the Massachusetts Home Furnishers' Association, and a member of the firm of Frank Ferdinand, Inc., of Roxbury.

He succeeds Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, who held the position a comparatively short time and was compelled to resign because the pressure of private business prevented his devoting the amount of time he felt was necessary to public safety matters.

Chairman Heath served five years in the regular army, enlisting as a private in the Fourth Cavalry and rising to the rank of sergeant during his service in the Philippines. He was responsible for the formation in one night of Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, in Roxbury, and was a leader in the formation of Roxbury's four companies of State Guards. He is president of the Roxbury Boys' Club and vice president of the Roxbury Board of Trade. His intention is to devote the hours of 12 to 2 every afternoon as public office hours at the Public Safety Committee's headquarters at City Hall, the remainder of his time being devoted as he can spare it from private business.

Mayor Curley lauded the selection of Mr. Heath by the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee, stating that he is a high type of man who feels that every man should make some sacrifice of time and energy in a patriotic cause during the present crisis.

SEP-19-1917.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION SHOULD BE FAIR

The Boston Finance Commission, ordinarily so zealous in its muncipal activities, may be doing Mayor Curley an injustice by refusing to disprove the unkind rumors concerning his veracity that have been in circulation for months.

Why not be fair in the matter? Why not serve him with a summons, place him on the witness stand under oath, and give him an opportunity to silence his slanderers? The next municipal election is only three months away, and if our mayor has been vilified in any way by some perjurer during the recent public investigation into the bonding scandal, he should be exonerated.

Two years ago the mayor issued a statement to the press to the effect that he had received $10,000 as his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and that with this $10,000 he had been able to start the erection of a home on the Jamaicaway.

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Now the mayor's veracity has been questioned by the sworn testimony of the head of that plumbing concern, who declares that the mayor never received a penny for his interest in the company of which he was a partner. In the same testimony, the head of the concern, who is also treasurer of the Democratic city committee, could not remember what became of $10,000 "invested" by two prominent paving contractors in one of his land development schemes, thus indicating that possibly a faulty memory may have caused him to do the mayor, his former partner, an unwitting injustice with reference to the other $10,000 bagatelle.

Mayor Curley is renowned for his loyalty to his friends, and he may be refusing to exonerate his own impugned veracity rather than voluntarily prove his former partner to be in error concerning that $10,000. He should be compelled to do himself justice, as it is embarrassing to every citizen of this city to have the mayor's name under an unjust cloud of suspicion.

Is it fair for the Boston Finance Commission, after having brought out the unfortunate conflict in facts, not to continue with the investigation and to clear the air? The veil of modesty should be torn from the mayor's countenance and any untrue testimony concerning him disproved under oath.

The Boston Finance Commission should be fair, even if it means the jailing of a perjurer or the clearing of the name of an official the members of the commission may not admire politically or personally.

SEP-14-1917.

DECLARES COAL LACK ALARMING IN HUB SCHOOLS

Board to Buy Anthracite Wherever It Can Without Contract.

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Because it is impossible to obtain bids on the coal contract for the public schools, the Boston School Committee last night authorized its business agent to buy coal wherever and in such quantities and kinds as seemed to him advisable.

"You can't bribe anyone to contract to supply us with 30,000 tons," said Supt. Franklin B. Dyer. "They know they can't do it. Now we have come to a point where we must simply go out and get coal where we can. Hardly a school now has sufficient coal to keep it running one day, and last week we had hard shift to keep the children comfortable. The situation is alarming and may soon become dangerous."

The possibility of heating by oil is under consideration, it was announced at the meeting, and the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners has tendered its estimates. Supt. Dyer thinks such a method too expensive to be practical, however.

The report on the school gardens of Boston showed that 10,000 children, from 36 institutions, have cultivated 9000 home, 3000 park and 12 school plots. From a garden in one district produce amounting to over $1000 was raised.

Among the innovations of the year is a 1½-hour course in camp cookery and food conservation for the boys of the John Winthrop district, to be given in extra time at their request.

The new position of director of evening school was created, with a salary of $3180 and an increase of $120, up to $3780. Michael J. Downey was appointed. Ninety-three evening school assistants were appointed.

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BOSTON GIVES WAR MISSION FROM JAPAN A LIVELY FIRST DAY

SEP 19 1917

RAIN PREVENTS SOME FEATURES OF PROGRAM

State and City Officials Extend Greetings to the Visitors.

CONVENTION RECEIVES THEM

Principal Event Is Banquet at the Copley-Plaza, Where Ishii Gets Medal.

Boston gave a quiet, but none the less hearty, welcome to Japan's imperial war mission, headed by Viscount Kurijo Ishii, yesterday. The rain took the picturesque and fanfare out of the program, and comparatively few of the general public saw the visitors, who were recompensed in getting as many angles of insight into the life of the city as could be crowded into a dozen hours. In a span of eight personally conducted hours there were nine set events, and if some of the sightseeing was hurried, it was necessarily so to conform with an iron schedule.

Go to Ayer Today.

The day was rounded out by a state banquet to the mission in the evening at the Copley Plaza, when Gov. McCall, Viscount Ishii and Mayor Curley spoke and when the viscount received a gold medal, the gift of the city. Today the mission will go to the cantonment at Ayer after a visit to Harvard in the morning, returning in time to attend a dinner of 600 covers at the City Club. The visit to Ayer will supply the war atmosphere that was lacking yesterday, for beyond a glimpse of troops at the South station and a hurried inspection of 400 army and navy aviation pupils at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there was little to indicate to the Asiatics what Boston is doing for the allies.



On Left, Viscount Kurijo Ishii, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs; on Right, Mayor James M. Curley.

Those with the Mission.

Those who accompanied the mission in their afternoon sight-seeing or at the functions during the morning included Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the reception committee; A. B. Ruddock of the state department, Brig.-Gen. Johnston, Gen. Francis Peabody, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, J. B. Millet, J. C. Joseph Flamand, French consul; Gen. W. E. Lombard, F. Lothrop Ames, Addison L. Winship, Col. H. L. Hawthorne and L. C. Prior. The U. S. army and navy were represented by Brig.-Gen. J. A. Irons, former military attache at Tokio, and Capt. Marsh, U. S. N.

There was much to see at the museum, which has the finest and rarest of things Japanese outside of the Flowery kingdom, but the inspection was not leisurely, although doubtless the visitors would liked to have lingered. Morris Gray, president of the trustees, greeted the party with other trustees including Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow and Dr. Denman W. Ross, who have given great collections of Japanese and Chinese art. From Tapestry Hall, the viscount and his associates, many of them jingling faintly with every step because of their medals, walked through the various rooms, looking at the statues, tapestries, paintings and china. In the trustees room was waiting for them the precious Keion roll of the 13th century and a splendid collection of sword blades. Kuan Yin, a Chinese diety of mercy, gazed inscrutibly at the procession and Buddhas in many a nook clamored for attention. But the party had to go on because the boys at Tech were waiting. John E. Lodge, son of Senator Lodge, is the curator of the Japanese section at the museum. One of his staff, Miss Hirano, wore Japanese costume, but the men of the empire employed at the museum were in European dress.

Then on to Tech.

The mission re-entered their cars and were whirled across the river to Tech. In the great quadrangle were drawn up navy student aviators, under Lt E. H. McKetterick and Ensign H. F. Fuller. These young men, drawn from all parts of the country and who are qualifying for commissions in the air service, were particularly smart in their light tan uniforms, brass buttons and distinctive service fatigue caps. They formed two lines to the left. At the right were the army aviation students of the ground school commanded by Lt. Fred M. Seydell.

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A detail of soldiers opened the doors of the motor cars and the party moved up the steps from as bad a stretch of street pavement as possibly Cambridge can boast.

Midway the visitors were welcomed by Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture, dean of the aviation schools and representing President Maclaurin. F. S. Hart of the trustees also extended the hospitality of Tech. When the company had been introduced to the army and navy officers on duty at the institute, the visitors walked toward the main building, and then, turning to the right, went toward the laboratory wing. They passed in front of the young aviators, who had been ordered to "salute with the right hand."

The trip through Tech was short, too short to be anything more than a formal glimpse. After a peek at the library, the inexorable committee took the viscount and his associates to the Hotel Somerset, where the Japanese colony of Boston had arranged a reception. This was stripped down to a little more than a half-hour, but this chance to see his countrymen, and countrywomen, too, evidently pleased Japan's foreign minister as much as anything during the breathless morning and afternoon. He heard and joined in banzais for the President of the United States and Emperor Yoshihito. A banzai was given for him and his associates, the cheer leader being Lieutenant-Commander M. Nishisaki of the Japanese navy and a student at Tech.

Commander Nishisaki made a brief address, in which he welcomed the distinguished visitors on behalf of the Japanese residents of the city. Viscount Ishii responded, expressing the hope that amity would long continue between this nation and Japan. The manner of giving the banzai, or cheer, is a rather stern proceeding, according to western standards of enthusiasm.

The Formal Banzai.

Commander Nishisaki, standing slightly in front of a semi-circle facing the mission in one of the parlors of the hotel, briefly announced in Japanese the person for whom the banzai was to be given. Then, looking around, he said "banzai," clipping the word sharply. "Banzai," cried the Japanese, also clipping their banzais, making the vocal salute something like an explosion. There were about 80 Japanese present, including 30 students and a number of women in native costume. These ladies in their silks, with the many uniforms and the many medals made an attractive picture. This was heightened by the formality of the etiquette, a low bow taking the place of the western handshake.

The reception committee was headed by Harumichi Yatsuhashi and other members included the Rev. J. C. Orito, S. Ishikawa, Dr. Y. Tachipana and T. Murato. This affair over, the Viscount and his party hurried to the Copley Plaza to dress for the great banquet.

Rain made the entry of the Japanese into the city the most matter of fact of all the welcomes to missions, and Boston has had a number of missions. The abandonment of the plan to have 5000 children on the Charles street mall of the Common, waving Japanese flags, was a great disappointment. These children were to have come from the Eliot, Hancock, Washington, Prince, Abraham Lincoln, Quincy, Franklin and Rice schools. There were to have been cheers and patriotic songs, but instead this section of the route was lined with policemen in dripping raincoats.

The train bearing the visitors reached South station at 10:15 A. M. Lined up were companies B and F of the 101st engineers. First to greet the Viscount were Mayor Curley, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Dr. Morton Prince and Larz Anderson. Other members of the reception committee shook hands with the visitors and a delegation of Japanese merchants were introduced.

Japanese Flags Plenty.

Both at the station and along the route to the State House Japanese flags, large and small were plentiful. They were especially conspicuous along the streets where Boy Scouts passed them out to the waiting crowds before the visiting party came along.

The route was Federal street to Post-office square, Washington street, School street, Tremont street, Boylston street, Arlington street, Beacon street, to State House.

Cold, drizzling rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm which met the Japanese visitors at the State House. Several hundred huddled under umbrellas on Beacon street opposite the State House and greeted them when they arrived promptly at 10:45.

A battalion of sailors from Commonwealth pier with a band was drawn up in front of the State House. The band played a stanza from the Japanese national anthem as the automobiles drew up. First came Ambassador Sato, escorted by Mayor Curley and Assistant Secretary of State Phillips. They were headed by Deputy Chief Neal of the state police and with the others walked up the main steps of the building between a double line of sailors standing stiffly at attention.

The ambassador, Viscount Ishii, the mayor, members of the escort and reception committee proceeded at once to the Governor's office, where they were greeted by Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge and members of the council at an informal reception.

The constitutional convention sent a special committee headed by Judge Lummus of Lynn to notify the Governor and Japanese guests that the convention was ready to receive them. Then, headed by Sergt.-At-Arms Pedrick, the Governor, escorting Ambassador Sato and the others, went to the convention where they received a long and most enthusiastic ovation, the delegates rising. The galleries, in spite of the rain, were crowded with spectators who joined in the welcome.

Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, and President Bates of the convention. Viscount Ishii then made his address.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of men," said the Governor. "She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and grossness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes. She is by our side in this universal war. Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war."

Viscount Ishii spoke of the debt that Japan owes Massachusetts and Boston and said that many of the leading men of his country hold their days at Cambridge very dear. He paid a tribute to Henry Willard Denison, for 30 years a counsellor of Japan. He concluded:

"And, now, gentlemen of this convention, in thanking you for your courtesy and your patience, permit me before leaving you to your deliberation, to quote from an address delivered here in Boston 69 years ago—an address that must deeply impress itself upon any reader and upon every one who seeks as you and I and all of us must, to building our nations to the highest point of national achievement and greatness. It was Charles Sumner who said—he may have been speaking from this historic rostrum:

"'The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained and enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The truest tokens of this grandeur in a state are the diffusion of the greatest happiness among the greatest number and the passionless justice which controls the relations of the state to other states and to all the people committed to its charge.'

"Applying this great utterance as a rule for guidance in international affairs, I can say to you that it fills the ideal of the true spirit of Japan in her dealings with you and with the world. I thank you."

President Bates welcomed the mission as guests of the convention, saying that by modern methods of transportation and communication, Japan was our neighbor.

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster-mother, alongside of the first-born and best beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life; equipped with the greatest gift with which they could face the future. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abundance; some of them have been our fastest friends—New England men, descendants of the splendid crew which landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred in the history of human freedom; of the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self-sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

"These We Have in Common."

"These we have in common. These memories, these friendships, these obligations, these examples which can never be ignored. These sympathies, these forefathers, these mothers and foster mothers are today great primal influences which link east to west and Japan to America.

"For these and many other reasons, New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding. I feel, now that I have traveled from your western to your eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category of the questions of the present. The newer link now added to the chain calls for our earnest attention. This link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which shall win liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say has menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight onto the scale. Japan had no choice from the outstart. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to

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win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute.

Praises American Greatness.

"We have not been surprised at what we have seen during this month of our sojourn in America. We have realized that America has come into her own, and we congratulate you, your sons and daughters upon the magnificent exhibition in national union, national devotion and national greatess you are makig.

"Your Excellency and Honor and Gentlemen: We thank you more than any words of mine can tell for all you have done for us in the past and on the present occasion. For the future, I see two nations; the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great union under the stars and stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean or petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual rest and permanent peace."

U.-S.-Dist.-Atty. George W. Anderson then responded for the United States.

"The struggle for law, order and peace," he said, "can no longer be a national struggle. Whether we like it or not, we are in world politics, and only by and through them can there be established, as the President has said, the conditions which will make the world safe for democracy. Only by and through world politics can we make safe our own experiment in democracy."

Ambassador Sato expressed his wonder and admiration at the demonstrations of patriotism and unity he had seen in the United States.

"With this harmony and unity between our countries," he said, "we are bound to win the war. It is a great satisfaction to feel that we represent the cause of righteousness, liberty and civilization. All now required is the final blow to be dealt to our common enemy.

"We in Japan believe in a bright future wherein shall dwell humanity, justice and peace. The United States has always fought its battles to secure peace and freedom; Japan has always waged her wars to defend her country and people. Now together we fight against a common enemy in the cause of humanity and civilization.

"A concert like this of free and honorable peoples is going to strengthen man's belief in man's own real value. I am confident that our victory in this war is going to usher in the bright day upon earth and peace among men."

Brings State's Greetings.

Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge welcomed the mission on behalf of the commonwealth, and uttered words of appreciation for the great achievements and wonderful history of the Japanese people.

Samuel J. Elder dwelt on the things which united the Japanese with the American people.

"We are allies in this war with the Japanese," he said. "It is a war for civilization, because we, like the Japanese, are under the menace of militarism. We want peace, and it is only by the winning of this war that peace can be secured. Today 17 nations are leagued against the enemy, and it is a league to enforce peace. The league will last beyond the conflict. I believe in a permanent league to compel the nations to settle their differences by the arbitrament of law."

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MILITARY ATMOSPHERE MARKED THE BANQUET

Many at Dinner to Japanese Wore Uniform of Either This Country or an Ally.

The large number attending the Japanese dinner who wore the khaki uniform of either the United States or allied armies gave a distinctively military tone to the banquet. At the head table were the Japanese army officers dressed in khaki, while directly in front were the officers of the United States in field service uniform.

When the "Star Spangled Banner" was played, after the speakers and guests had taken their places at the head table, the American as well as the Japanese officers stood at attention.

Several tables were reserved for the army and navy officers. At one table were Col. G. S. Brigham, U. S. A., Col. F. P. Newcomb, U. S. A.; Col. Thomas Ridgeway, U. S. A.; Maj. J. F. Howell, U. S. A.; Commanders Reed, Almy and Lt. Hilliard of the United States navy. At the table adjoining were Kojira Tomita, Kazu Shogenji, K. Murakami, M. Tatsumo, T. Sumitomo, Prof. K. Takayanagi, M. Kobayashi and K. Horibe.

Other army and navy officers included Col. R. L. Howze, Col. M. C. Straub, Lt.-Col. C. M. Dowell, Col. M. G. Williamson, Maj. J. W. Chase, Maj. W. H. Myrick, Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Maj. A. M. Pardee, Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, Lt.-Col. B. B. Shedd, Col. C. A. Bennett, Lt. G. L. Cabot, Col. G. F. Quimby, Col. F. B. McCoy, Lt.-Col. H. B. Hobbs, Maj. L. W. Cass, Col. G. W. Bennell, Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans, Capt. Fred McDonald, Lt.-Col. H. F. Dalton, Maj. J. M. Wainwright, Col. S. Reber, Lt.-Col. E. J. Massee, Col. M. B. Stewart, Maj. H. L. Hodges and Lt.-Col. G. H. Shelton.

In honor of the mission, the decorations in the ballroom were Japanese in decorative scheme. At the head table were miniature Japanese gardens, while on each table were bunches of chrysanthemums.

The speakers and guests of the evening were cheered when they entered the ballroom from the reception room. They were cheered and applauded individually when introduced to the audience by Toastmaster Mayor Curley.

SEP-1917

MAYOR SPOKE AT SOUTH BOSTON FAREWELL TO MEN

Hall in Municipal Building Holds 1400 at Exercises.

A farewell reception was tendered the 120 men drawn from divisions 9 and 10, South Boston, in the municipal building yesterday afternoon.

More than 1400 were in the hall when Mayor Curley made a short address in which he impressed on the men the dangers they were to face in a strange country, begged them to be true to their country and themselves, and closed by repeating the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. James Huxtable, pastor of the Hawes Unitarian Church also spoke, and after a roll call, men formed in line and, headed by the St. Vincent's fife and drum corps and a delegation of 25 civil war veterans, marched to the North station.

When the parade reached the fire station at Dorchester avenue and West Broadway, District Chief Jordan and two companies were lined up in front of the station to cheer the men as they passed.

SEP-20-1917

MAYOR MAKES PUBLIC HIS LETTER ON ALIEN DRAFT

Has Received Only a Formal Notice of Receipt from Secretary Tumulty.

Mayor Curley last night made public his correspondence with the state department regarding the drafting of aliens, which he publicly advocated first in his Flag day speech and since then on many occasions.

He sent the President his first letter on this subject on Aug. 29, pointing out that Senator Lodge had received from the British, French and Italian ambassadors the assurance that their governments would not object to the drafting of their nationals. Two days later he received from Secretary Tumulty a simple acknowledgement.

Because the President has been on vacation the mayor has withheld this circumstance from publication, but he now announces that all he has received since the acknowledgment is a notice from the secretary of state that the President has referred the mayor's letter to the state department, which has handed it to the war department.

The mayor's letter of Aug. 29 follows:

"On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last, I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed by him that the matter has been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that if your excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring 12 months' written notice.

"Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration.

"Personally, I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure, and I sincerely trust you will so regard it."

The acknewledgment by Mr. Tumulty follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 29, relative to the drafting of aliens and to say that I shall bring it to the President's attention."

The third letter, dated Sept. 14, is from "W. Carr, for the secretary of state." Mr. Carr is director of the consular service. The letter follows:

"The department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of Aug. 29, 1917, addressed to the President, asking that some action be taken with a view to drafting aliens into the United States army.

"A copy of your letter has been sent to the secretary of war, who has jurisdiction over matters of this character."

SEP-21-1917

STORE OWNERS PROTEST RAILROAD PARCEL RATE

Claim Heavy Burden Is Imposed by Emergency Rules.

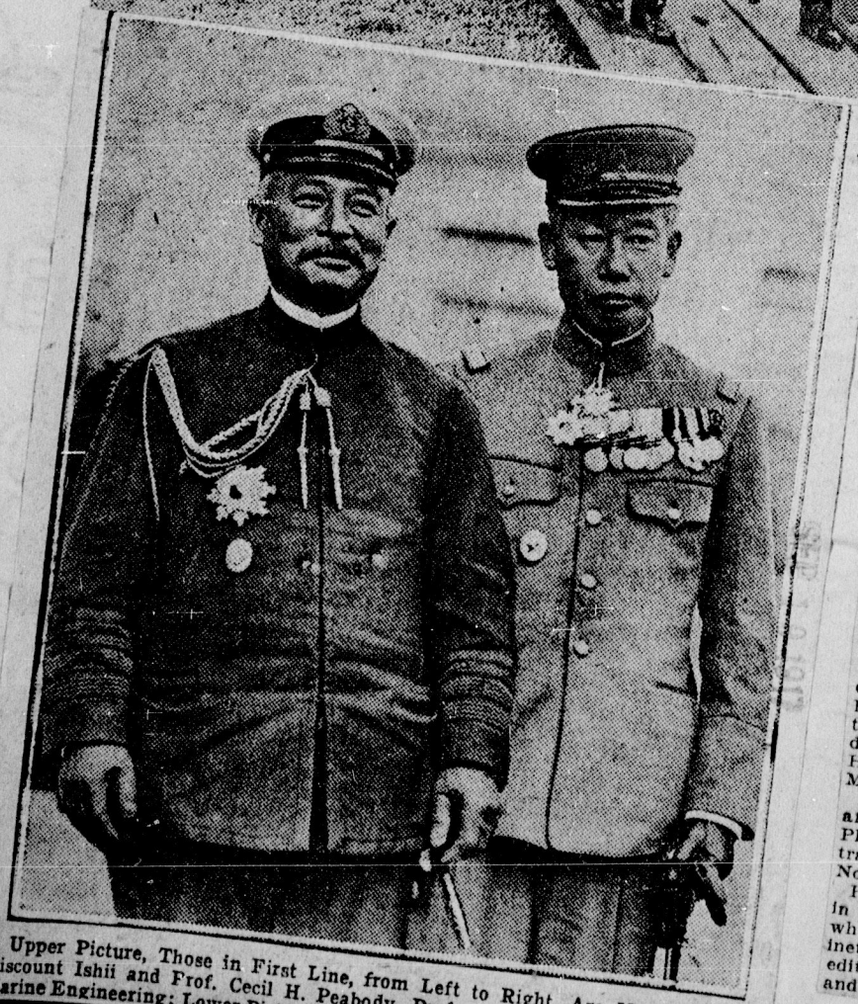
The proprietors of several stores near Boston appeared before the public service commission yesterday to protest against the new emergency baggage rates on the New Haven railroad, which, they said, would impose a heavy burden on businesses which require parcel delivery by rail. There is a 10-cent parcel rate from Boston to points 15 miles out, but the rate applies only to outgoing parcels, so that it costs 50 cents to send a parcel from Dedham to Roslindale and only 10 cents to send it from Boston to Roslindale.

Chairman McLeod said at the close of the hearing that it might be possible to allow the cancellation of the old rate providing the railroad allows its 10-cent parcel delivery between intermediate points.

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Distinguished Party Leaving Tech Buildings





In Upper Picture, Those in First Line, from Left to Right, Are Mayor Curley, Viscount Ishii and Frof. Cecil H. Peabody, Professor of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering; Lower Picture, Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Maj.-Gen. Sugano.

SEP - 21 - 1917

PREMIER HOLMAN GUEST OF BOSTON FOR A DAY

Luncheon at City Club Will Be Attended by Governor and Court Officials.

William A. Holman, premier of New South Wales, who is making a tour of the United States will be a guest of the city tomorrow. Representatives of the mayor will meet him when he arrives from New York at 7 A. M. and will escort him to the Copley-Plaza, where there will be an informal breakfast.

Later he will call on Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley, and after an automobile tour to places of historic interest, will be the guest of the mayor at a luncheon at the City Club.

The 50 guests will include Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court, Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court, President E. F. McGrady of the C. L. U., F. Harry Jennings, S. J. Elder, J. Walter Mullen and John J. Fenton.

After a drive through the parks in the afternoon, and dinner at the Copley-Plaza, Premier Holman will take the train for Montreal at 7.55 P. M. at the North station.

He is a labor leader. Born in London in 1873, he went to Australia in 1888, where he worked at the bench as a cabinet-maker, but subsequently became an editor, then lawyer, attorney-general, and has been premier since 1913.

JOURNAL-SEP-19-1917

JAPAN PREDICTS LASTING PEACE WITH THE U. S.

Envoys, Greeted by Thousands, Bring Message of Friendship.

CALLED "YANKEES OF THE EAST"

Ishii Declares His Nation's Treaties Not "Scraps of Paper."

Fighting together to win victory against the common enemy of democracy and liberty, Japan and the United States will achieve a mutual understanding and a common bond of sympathy and of interest that will result in permanent peace between the two great countries. This was the message brought to Boston yesterday by the city's guests, the extraordinary war mission of the empire of Japan.

"We are in this war with you, to win with you," said Viscount Ishii, chief of the mission, in his address at the banquet in the Copley-Plaza last evening. At that formal reception to the legates of the great kingdom of the Orient, repeated assurances were given by Japanese speakers that it is the wish of their country for a closer bond of friendship and a greater measure of cooperation between the United States and Japan that both may profit thereby.

Interests and Objects One

"For the future," said Viscount Ishii, "I see two nations; the one out yonder under the Rising Sun, the other, this great nation under the Stars and Stripes, their flags entwined, their interests and their objects one, moving together to a sure and certain victory over all that is evil and mean and petty; out of the clouds of suspicion and doubt; out of the valley of fear, into the full enjoyment of the blessings of mutual confidence, mutual respect and permanent peace."

Toasts to the President of the United States, to the Mikado of Japan, and to the visiting mission, the first proposed by Viscount Ishii and the latter two by Mayor Curley, were drunk by the 600 guests present to greet the diplomats.

In his introductory address, Mayor Curley, who was toastmaster, referred to the Japanese as the "Yankees of the East," and said it is a source of pleasure for the United States to be allied with Japan in the common service of humanity. At the conclusion of the viscount's address, the mayor presented him with a gold memorial medal, the gift of the city. Above an entwined sunburst, the symbol of Japan, and the American torch of liberty were the words, "Democracy under liberty seeks the freedom of the world."

Viscount Ishii said:

"I would be a proud man indeed, had I eloquence to fit this occasion or to rise to the heights of the standard set by those who in speech and courtesy have honored me and the members of my mission during our stay amongst you.

"The burden of obligation laid upon us for acts of unbounded hospitality by this great State and by this historic city of Boston, is heavier by far than we can ever hope to repay.

"You can form no idea of the pleasure you have given to us or the depth of the impression you have made.

"The story of New England is well known to us. We have learned your splendid record of the last 300 years, from the pages of our histories. We have learned to read your poets, to profit by your learning, and to be stirred by the unmatched achievements in all the arts and sciences in the struggle for independence and for liberty—gems set, in the laurel wreaths upon the brow of fame.

Tribute to New England

"We are bound to you by more than these. We are held to New England by the ties of memory and honored friendships. At your fountains of learning our sons have lain close to the breast of a foster-mother, alongside of the first-born and best-beloved. At these founts our sons have been nurtured. They have returned to us strong and ready for the battle of life; equipped with the greatest gift with which they could face the future. Our youths have worked and played with yours; your men have come to us and have given freely of their abndance; some of them have been our fastest friends—New England men, descendants of the splendid crew which landed upon Plymouth Rock—of the men who fought and won at Bunker Hill, sacred in the history of human freedom; of the men who lived and labored with unsurpassed endurance, self-sacrifice and devotion—men who, in this day and hour, are the models for you as our revered forefathers must be the models for us.

"These we have in common. These memories, these friendships, these obligations, these forefathers, these sympathies, these foster-mothers are today great primal influences which link East to West and Japan to America.

"For these and many other reasons, New England, Massachusetts and Boston have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding. I feel, now that I have traveled from your western to your eastern shores that, after all, there are no points of difference between us which cannot be settled as time goes by and gives opportunity for discussion between the statesmen of your country and my own. But these questions do not belong to the more vital category ofthe questions of the present. The newer link is of vital importance to all humanity. It is the link of comradeship in the war which we, liberty and freedom for us and for you as well as for all the world, from the enemy which has crept upon us in the night and menaced civilization. I say HAS menaced, for I firmly believe that the last danger of our enslavement passed into the land of impossible things when your great country threw its weight onto the scale.

Had No Choice

"Japan had no choice from the outstart. We do not enter into treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds. Our treaties are not 'scraps of paper.' We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute.

"We have not been surprised at what we have seen during this month of our sojourn in America. We have realized that America has come into her own and we congratulate you, your sons and daughters upon the magnificent exhibition of national union, national devotion and national greatness you are making.

"We thank you more than any words of mine can tell for all you have done for us in the past and on the present occasion."

The address by Aimaro Sato, the Japanese ambassador at Washington, opened with praise of the American people for its unified spirit. "I have never seen here such a great demonstration of patriotism and unity of purpose," he said. "Men in all walks of life are responding nobly to the country's call.

"It is gratifying that a new era of mutual understanding between the United States and Japan is dawning. Your reception speaks eloquently of your feeling toward us. The United States has waged war only in behalf of humanity. Japan's wars have been to defend her country and her people.

"Fighting together in the final drive upon the common enemy, the two nations have become a part of a great league of nations determined to enforce peace. Together, they will help to usher in the day of peace on earth and good will among men."

"The United States and Japan have found," said United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, "that the struggle for order and for peace can no longer be national. Only by participation in world politics can this country continue to keep America safe for democracy. These two countries are in the war that for small peoples as well as for great peoples, democracy shall bring peace upon all the earth."

Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Samuel J. Elder also spoke.

The mission arrived in Boston at 10.30 yesterday morning. Several thousand people were in the South Station to greet the Japanese visitors as they passed through the lines of the 101st Regiment of Engineers, the Old First Corps. The regimental band played "Kimigayo," the Japanese national anthem as the train pulled in from Newport.

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge and Mayor Curley conducted the mission to the State House, where Viscount Ishii and his associates were received by Gov. McCall. The Japanese were then received by the Constitutional Convention.

In his address before the convention the viscount paid a tribute to Henry Willard Denison, ambassador of the United States, who died recently in Tokyo.

"Massachusetts and New England have wielded a vast influence upon the civilization of our time," he said. "In literature, art, science and industry that influence has been felt and is being exercised throughout the world. In all of these there has been no narrow prejudice, for you have gathered from earth the most representative and best, and sent to the furthest corners of the earth the most representative and best. "Japan owes much to Massachusetts and to Boston. We have learned from you at home and your men and women have labored in our midst unselfishly and well to our great advantage."

Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, and ex-Gov. Bates, president of the convention, addressed the delegates during the visit of the mission.

A reception in the Hall of Flags followed the viscount's address in the House chamber.

With Viscount Ishii are Vice Admiral Takeshita of the Japanese navy, Maj. Gen. Suganc of the Japanese army, Masanao Hanihara, consul general at

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San Francisco; Matsuzo, secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office; Commander Ando, Lieut. Col. Tanikawa and Tandanao Imai, a vice consul.

A. B. Ruddock, secretary of the embassy, and other State Department officials accompany the mission.

Local Japanese Entertain

Nearly 100 Japanese residents of Boston, many of them students in local colleges, tendered the members of the mission a reception late yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Somerset. Decorations suggestive of the "Flowery Kingdom," the presence of several women in their native Japanese costumes, and the addresses in the mother tongue combined to give the occasion a delightful Oriental atmosphere.

Lieut. Commander K. Nishisaki of the Japanese navy, a graduate student at M. I. T., welcomed the members of the mission to the city, and then led the Japanese present in cheers for Mikado Yoshihito, President Wilson, and the members of the mission. "Banjai," rather than "hurrah," was the cheer employed.

Viscount Ishii responded briefly for the mission, expressing the hope that the relations between the United States and Japan will become increasingly cordial.

Harumichi Yatsuhashi, S. Ishikawa, J. C. Orito, Dr. Y. Tachipana and T. Murata were members of the Japanese reception committee.

The mission came to the hotel from the Tech grounds, where they had witnessed a review of the men at the army and navy aviation schools.

Following the reception in the State House, the Japanese visitors were taken to the Public Library. There they were shown the paintings on Judaism and Christianity. John Singer Sargent, the painter, was present at the request of William F. Kenny of the library trustees, and talked informally with Viscount Ishii regarding his masterpieces.

The party was entertained at luncheon by Larz Anderson, former ambassador to Japan, at "Weld," his Brookline estate. On their way to the review at "Tech," a stop was made at the Museum of Fine Arts for an inspection of the collection of Japanese art.

This morning the envoys will visit Harvard, where they will be received in the Widener Library by President Lowell. They will then go to Soldiers Field, where there will be a presentation of flags to the 1500 members of the Signal Corps now studying aviation at Harvard.

At luncheon, the envoys will be the guests of James J. Storrow at the City Club, after which they will journey to Ayer for a brief inspection of Camp Devens. They will entrain for Washington early this evening.

the active head of the famous organization founded by the mayor in old Ward 17, now Ward 12.

Mayor Curley's new limousine,

which has been attracting much comment since he first appeared in it, is not as new as was imagined. The machine is second-hand, according to the records at City Hall, and was purchased for about $600 more than the sum received by the mayor from the insurance on his old car, "Tammany Tess," which was destroyed by fire on the night of the Fourth of July.

This was the second fire, a previous fire failing to destroy the machine, although a substantial sum was collected in insurance. According to the mayor, his experience with fire on his automobile more than justifies the insurance he has been carrying on it against the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

A Fitzgerald - Curtis alliance

is being given more credence daily by those who are watching the anti-Curley mayoralty campaign plans develop and merge. Former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis has always been regarded as a possibility, and the present theory of many of the old school politicians is that a unification of the interests of the John F. Fitzgerald. Good Government Association, Republican, and anti-Curley forces would be surprisingly powerful, especially in case Martin Lomasney of the West End, a strong Curtis admirer, should turn against Curley.

Mayor Curley is said to be keeping a keener eye on this possible development than he is upon Congressman Gallivan or any other possible candidate except Fitzgerald. And he keeps a keen eye on the "Little General" always.

there will be a rally at noon to be addressed by Mayor Curley, Brig. Gen. White and Lieut. Col. Dennis. There will be another parade to the Common in the afternoon and a second rally there at 4 o'clock.

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"SQUARE DEAL" IS PROMISED BY GALLIVAN

Candidate for Mayor Says He Wants to See Boston Do Better.

Congressman Gallivan yesterday reiterated his declaration that he is a candidate for mayor at the coming city election. After a conference with Gen. Edwards yesterday on important business, he issued the following statement before returning to Washington:

"I am in the mayoral contest hook, line and sinker. My announcement is wholly genuine, if there be any doubters. I'd like to stay in Boston for a few days, but I am hurrying to Washington to take a hand in the fight to get the alien slacker bill enacted into law. It will be taken up tomorrow and I have been requested to lead the fight on the floor should the opposition develop any considerable strength. We'll win, however, and the President ought to sign the bill before a week passes."

"About the mayoralty," added the South Boston congressman, "let me say that I am a candidate because I want to be the mayor of my native city and because I think I can do something for Boston and all its people, regardless of class, when I am elected. I want to see the Hub do better in the march of progress along the lines of civic development.

"I promise the absolutely 'square deal' treatment to all my fellow citizens, high and low, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile. That's where I propose to stand, and when the State primaries are over I'll have something to say that ought to start things humming along until the intelligent electorate of the city march to the polls Dec. 18 to pick their chief executive for the next four years.

"So far as policies are concerned, I do not think that I ought to go into any more details while the State primary contest is occupying the attention of the people. For the present, au revoir."

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HIGHLANDERS DUE IN BOSTON MONDAY

Parade Morning and Afternoon to Precede Rally on Common.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission and Lieut. Col. John Dennis will arrive in Boston this morning and will hold a conference with the citizens' committee which has been working during the past week on plans for the final recruiting drive in New England for the British and Canadian forces before the conscription law goes into effect in Canada.

An itinerary has been arranged for the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada and their two bands, during the first four days of their stay in Boston. The Highlanders will arrive at the North Station on Monday morning.

After breakfast at the Commonwealth Hotel, Monday morning, there will be a parade beginning at 10.30 o'clock. The route of the parade will be from the front of the hotel on Bowdoin street to the Sate House, where Gov. McCall will be serenaded, and from there via Beacon and School streets to City Hall, where both bands will play and an address will be delivered by Mayor Curley.

From City Hall the parade will move through Washington, Boylston and Tremont streets to the Common, where

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CITY HALL NOTES

Mayor Curley's Tammany Club

held a big rally Monday night in O'Connell's Hall on Dudley street, it was learned yesterday. There were more than 700 in the hall and in the corridors and the mayor addressed them for nearly an hour, lining up the organization for the coming campaign. Other speakers included Senator Edward F. McLaughlin and Representatives Thomas M. Joyce and Daniel Gillen, these comprising the Tammany Club slate.

It was stated yesterday that the mayor was surprised at the size and enthusiasm of the crowd that was turned out to greet him, "Brother John Curley, the city collector, now being